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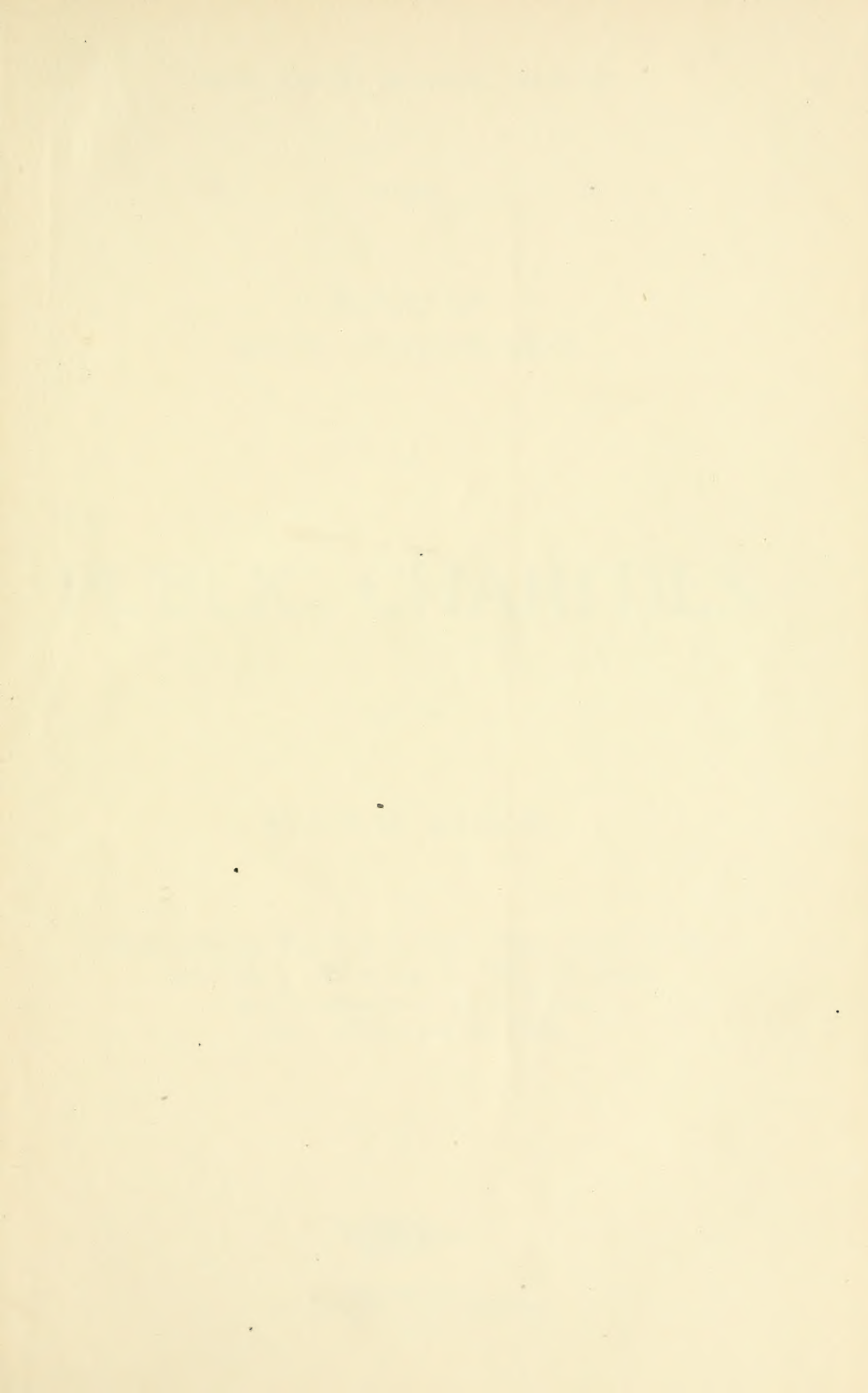
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NINETEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF
STATE COMMISSIONERS

OF

PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Being a Statistical Record of the Public Charity Service for the
Period July 1, 1904 to June 30, 1906, and embracing
Recommendations for the Period
July 1, 1906 to June 30, 1908.



SPRINGFIELD:
PHILLIPS BROS., STATE PRINTERS.
1907

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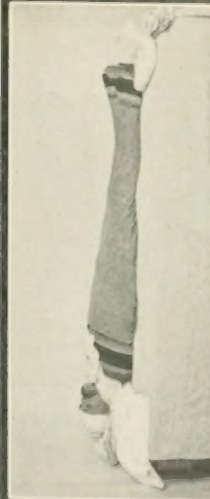
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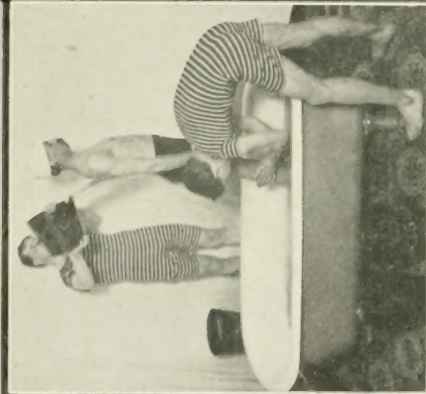
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THE NEW WAY.



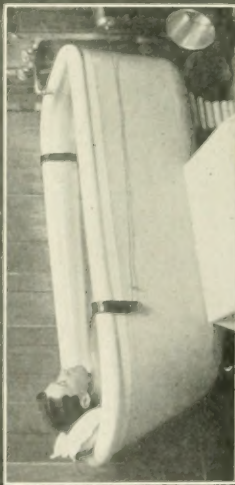
BRINGS ABOUT QUIET AND REST.



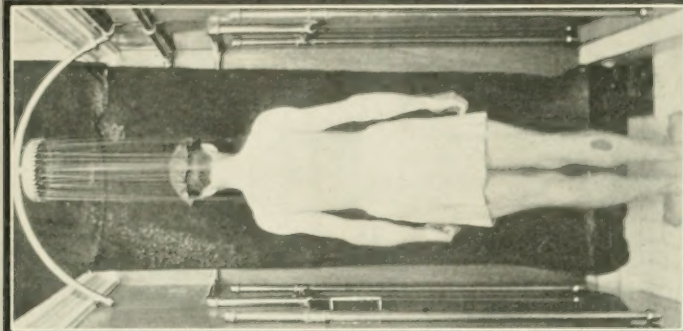
ANOTHER FORM OF APPLYING WATER.



RELIEVES
MANIACAL EXCITEMENT



THIS PRODUCES NATURAL SLEEP

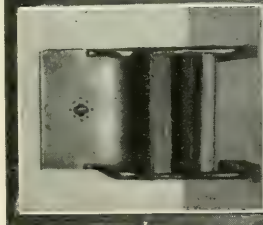


FAMILIAR TYPE-
WATER TREATMENT

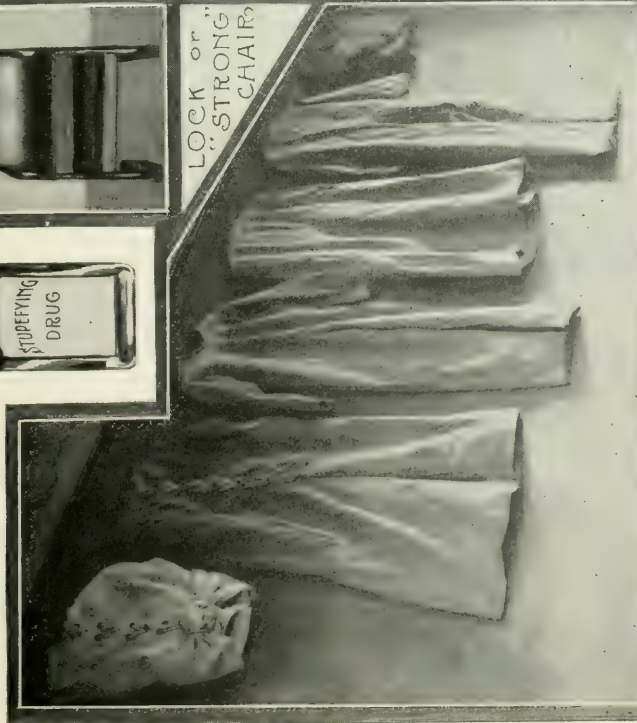
[From photographs by permission of Dr. J. H. Kellogg.]

WATER TREATMENT FOR THE INSANE, WHICH DOES AWAY WITH MECHANICAL AND DRUG RESTRAINT, AND CURES MANY PATIENTS.
THIS IS MODERN HOSPITAL SERVICE WHICH TREATS THE INSANE AS SICK PERSONS.

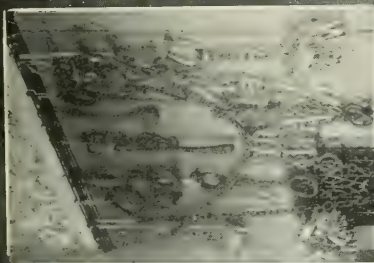
THE OLD WAY.



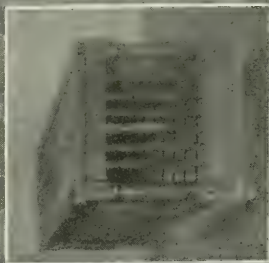
LOCK or "STRONG CHAIR"



FORMS OF CANVAS, OR "HUMANE," RESTRAINT



IRON RESTRAINT.
DONATE BY ALMS HOUSE
OF THE PENITENT



HICKORY CAGE



FORMS OF LEATHER RESTRAINT

[From Photographs by permission of Dr. George A. Zeller.]
IMPLEMENTS USED TO RESTRAIN RISTLESS, EXCITABLE, AND NOISY INSANE PERSONS. THIS IS THE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM METHOD.

ORGANIZATION STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES

COMMISSIONERS.

[Appointed by His Excellency Governor Denecu.]

MISS JULIA C. LATHROP, of Rockford.

Term Expires 1908.

DR. JOHN T. McANALLY, of Carbondale.

Term Expires 1909.

DR. FRANK BILLINGS, of Chicago.

Term Expires 1910.

MRS. CLARA P. BOURLAND, of Peoria.

Term Expires 1911.

DR. EMIL G. HIRSCH, of Chicago.

Term Expires 1912

OFFICERS.

President.

DR. FRANK BILLINGS, of Chicago.

Executive Officer and Secretary.

WILLIAM C. GRAVES, of Springfield.

Assistant Secretary.

HARRY S. MOORE, of Carrollton.

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PREFACE.

Eighteen months of the two years covered in this biennial report passed during the service of a Board of Charities headed by Dr. William Jayne of Springfield, as president. The other members were Mr. Ensley Moore of Jacksonville, Mr. A. S. Wright of Woodstock, the Reverend Father Edward A. Kelly of Chicago, and Dr. H. C. Fairbrother of East St. Louis. Colonel J. Mack Tanner was the secretary. The biennial period was ended before all the present Board of Charities appointments were made, and before sustained constructive work could be undertaken.

The great part of the statistical matter in this volume developed during the active service of the retiring commissioners. Nearly all the tables were prepared on data collected by the machinery of the former board.

The task of preparing recommendations to his excellency, the Governor, and, through him, to the forty-fifth General Assembly, for the two years ending June 30, 1909, fell to the new board. The material on which such recommendations were based was gathered and put into written form under direction of the present commissioners. The great bulk of this work was done during a period of a little more than six months.

In an endeavor to comply with the expressed wish of Governor Deneen, that it indicate any changes needed to make the state charitable service of Illinois the equal of any like public service anywhere, the Board of Charities caused surveys and inspections, and reports thereof, to be made by medical, nursing, architectural, sanitary and engineering experts. The reports of these experts indicated that the time was at hand for Illinois to begin a new epoch of advancement in charity administration. The reports were submitted to conferences attended by his Excellency, the Governor, trustees and superintendents of State charitable institutions, the State Architect, members of the Board of Charities and of the Civil Service Commission, and private individuals who freely gave of their time and experience for the public good. The final recommendations of the State Board of Charities were made with the helpful coöperation of those attending these conferences.

While the board makes recommendations looking to greater efficiency and greater economy in operating the mechanical equipment of institutions, it leaves the question of business administration for careful consideration during the next two years. It asks the General Assembly for an appropriation to make a detailed study of systems of charity administration in America and abroad, that a comprehensive report and recommendations may be made to the Forty-sixth General Assembly looking to the adoption of such business system as is best adapted to the needs local to Illinois.

For the benefit of persons who desire only a condensed statement of the vital policies developed in this book, attention is called to the first twenty-eight (28) pages. In succeeding pages will be found the details.

The recommendation that a new institution replace the old unsanitary, ill-located prison at Joliet is out of the line of this board's usual service and is treated separately on pages 131-142. The inspection and report were made by request of his Excellency, the Governor.

This biennial report presents in permanent form various matters gathered from time to time by the State Board of Charities for the information of his Excellency, the Governor; the members of the General Assembly, state department officials, the officials of the several State charitable institutions, State employes of all kinds, and that growing element of the general public which is aggressively interested in public philanthropy.

WILLIAM C. GRAVES,
Executive Officer and Secretary.

PART I.

Biennial Report State Board of Public Charities.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE COMMISSIONERS
OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Dec. 14, 1906.

*To His Excellency, the Honorable Charles S. Deneen,
Governor of Illinois, Springfield:*

SIR—The Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities herewith submits to your Excellency its nineteenth biennial report, for the period July 1, 1904, to July 1, 1906. Report submitted.

The members of this board, appointed on January 11th and July 5th, 1906, have canvassed, personally and through agents, the situation in the seventeen institutions in the charitable group, in private sanitariums, in county jails and almshouses, and in orphanages; and, by request of your Excellency, have inspected the two State penitentiaries and the State reformatory. In addition many children placed in family homes have been visited. Humanity and economy.

In making investigations, in suggesting changes, and in recommending legislative action for improvements requiring such authority, the board has placed above all other considerations the safety and the welfare of the sick, dependent, delinquent, and criminal charges of the State. This humane procedure, in many instances, will prove an economic procedure for the State. Safety and welfare.

While the board finds need of certain improvements it desires to commend the excellent system of uniform accounting in the State charitable institutions, the kindness toward patients and inmates on the part of the responsible heads, the scrupulous neatness of most of the buildings, and the economical business administration so far as equipment will permit. Words of commendation.

NATURAL GROUPING OF INSTITUTIONS.

The institutions for the care of the classes named may be divided into five groups: Five groups.

1. State hospitals for the insane and feeble-minded.
2. All other State charitable institutions.
3. State penitentiaries and reformatories.
4. County almshouses and jails.
5. Semi-public and private institutions.

Essential
needs
covered.

Because of the great volume of work placed upon it and the very brief time at its disposal, since the appointment of its members, less than a year ago, the board has focused its energies for the most part on institutions caring for the insane and feeble-minded. However, imperatively essential needs of all State charitable institutions have been considered.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE AND FEEBLE-MINDED.

Uniform
service.

The board has taken the initiative in making suggestions for improvements in the eight institutions in this group. These suggestions have been laid before conferences attended by your Excellency, by the superintendents, and, in some instances, by the trustees of the several hospitals, and by men not in the public service, who have achieved success in their several vocations. The recommendations of the board, as indorsed at these conferences, have brought about a uniform and improved service, which, if adhered to, must increase incalculably the efficiency of the public service and thereby give greater benefit to each patient.

Order of
discussion.

In discussing the hospitals for the insane and feeble-minded, the following order will be observed, with a few additions which are classified naturally under some of the sub-heads:

1. Medical and business administration.
2. Re-habilitation of buildings and mechanical equipment.
3. New institutions.
4. Legislation not included under the three foregoing heads.

MEDICAL AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

System in
vogue.

The following system of medical and business administration, partly in vogue when this board came into office, has been adopted by the superintendents:

1. Medical superintendent in charge of the entire institution.
2. Assistant physicians, including a clinical assistant.
3. Paid internes.
4. Superintendent of nurses and a trained nursing and attendant service.
5. Steward or business manager.
6. Hydrotherapeutic treatment for acute hopeful cases of insanity.
7. Industrial re-education for chronic types of insanity.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Qualifica-
tions.

To carry out this scheme successfully the medical superintendent must be fitted by education and natural endowments to manage a large institution. He must be an expert in his specialty. He must possess initiative and creative, constructive and administrative ability. He must take a

heart interest in his patients and employés. He must have sound business judgment. He should be well paid for his service. The character of the medical superintendent is the vital element upon which the efficient administration of a State hospital must depend. He should be given a free rein to run his institution so long as he is successful and progressive.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

One of the assistant physicians is a gynecologist (an expert in the diseases of women and skilled in the surgery of that class of cases), while among them is always a woman, who may or not be the gynecologist. All physicians must be interested in psychopathology (the nature of mental disorders and the structural havoc they make in the body), and the clinical assistant must be skilled in psychopathological work. Periodically visits are made by doctors who are specialists in diseases of the eye and ear. The assistant physicians hold frequent staff meetings to compare notes, to report and consult about interesting cases, and to discuss current scientific literature.

INTERNE SERVICE.

The interne service is provided to relieve assistant physicians of the routine care of cases, to secure histories of cases, and to keep clinical and other records of each patient after admittance. This interne work is essential because the assistant physician who does his duty by his patients and keeps abreast of the times, can not undertake the details properly assigned to the internes. Internes are chosen from among the best of newly graduated medical students, who are eager to acquire the benefit of hospital experience before going into private practice. They should be paid small salaries. One should be a dental interne. By making the public service attractive to internes, Illinois can build up a staff of competent men from whom to fill vacancies among assistant physicians and the superintendents.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES AND ATTENDANTS.

Compulsory training schools to educate nurses and attendants have been established in six of the eight institutions in the insane group. The pupils are taught by institution physicians and by experts brought in from the outside. The superintendent of nurses and attendants is a woman who has graduated from a training school of recognized standing. It is proper that a woman should head this service and direct it. Women have natural aptitude for nursing. Men have not. Many hospitals for the insane (some in Illinois) have women nurses in charge of all male wards with excellent results. The nurses and attendants come into closer touch with patients than do physicians. They are the medical

staff's right arm in this service. The lack of proper training in the nurses and attendants undoubtedly results in imperfect, often totally erroneous, conceptions of symptoms of mental disease. This misconception leads to the employment of erroneous methods of treatment. The training school crowds unfit employes out of the service. Those who are fit, it trains and prepares for a highly honorable career which pays better in private than in public life. There is a growing demand for humane, experienced nurses. In the institutions of Illinois the hours of work have been decreased in number and wages have been made more uniform and higher.

STEWARD OR BUSINESS MANAGER.

Relieves
superin-
tendent of
business
details.

The hospitals, in adopting a scheme of uniform nomenclature of positions of employment, have provided for a steward, who is the business manager. This official is under the authority of the medical superintendent. He is not the independent head of the business administration. His duties are to relieve the medical superintendent of the details of business administration so that the superintendent can devote most of his time to the patients and to the study of the mass of scientific material under his very eyes, in the hope that better and more efficient care can be given to the unfortunates the State intrusts to him.

In charge
of diet.

One of the new functions of the steward is to select food of the proper kind and quality, to see that it is properly and economically prepared and served to groups of patients arranged so far as possible according to their similarity of appetite and food consumption. Usually an effort is made to ensure economy in buying food. More care should be exercised to prevent waste in its preparation and consumption. The kitchen usually is the place of greatest needless waste in a public institution.

HYDROTHERAPEUTIC TREATMENT.

Healing
with
water.

Hydrotherapy is healing the sick with water. It is in service now at Elgin, (part of the equipment having been installed) and soon will be at Kankakee. If the General Assembly looks with favor on certain appropriation requests, this treatment will be introduced in every Illinois State institution caring for the insane. The Board of Charities urges its full employment as a humane and economic measure of proved value. It is of service in many physical ailments, but in this report only its use to cure, or palliate, nervous and mental diseases will be discussed.

Long used
in Europe.

Hydrotherapy has been used with marked success for more than twenty years in Germany, Holland, France, Belgium, Italy and Austria. So early as fifteen years ago it

was employed in a then new hospital for the insane in Athens, Greece, generally supposed to be a place out of the track of modern scientific progress. It is used to some extent in England. Mexico recognizes it.

Water as an orthodox remedy has been used from the days of Hippocrates "the father of medicine," who was born 468 years before Christ. According to Baruch, "the application of diet and the use of water are really the only remedies that have withstood the test of time."

Water an
ancient
remedy.

The private hospitals and sanitariums in America quickly noted the success of this treatment abroad and installed the necessary apparatus, and the public hospitals in time began to adopt it. It is in successful operation now in the United States government hospital for the insane at Washington and in institutions in New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan and South Dakota. It is to be established on a large scale by the state of New York in a special building to be erected in New York City, at a cost of \$250,000.00, although the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane on Ward's Island, East River, has a hydrotherapeutic plant in operation and intends to amplify it, because of its excellent results. Hydrotherapeutic apparatus is about to be installed in the Philadelphia City Hospital (Blockley) for the treatment of the insane. Already Cook county, Illinois, has such a plant at the Dunning institution near Chicago.

Where em-
ployed in
America.

The Board of Charities has letters from alienists expressing their views on the value of hydrotherapy. All strongly favor this form of treatment. As a sample of these letters, the following extract from one written by Dr. William A. White, superintendent of the United States government hospital for the insane at Washington, D. C., may be quoted:

Letters of
endorse-
ment.

"From our experience here I am inclined to the belief that no other therapeutic agent is so valuable in such an institution. We expect by the aid of hydrotherapeutic measures to practically do away with all forms of restraint whatever, either mechanical or chemical. The most recent statistics on the matter of restraint in our hospital show only one patient in 900 in mechanical restraint, and this low proportion is especially noteworthy because of the large proportion of criminals of a dangerous type in our population, and it is due in the main to the wide use of hydrotherapeutic measures."

Letter from
U. S. gov-
ernment
official.

This treatment applies water to patients in various ways and of various temperatures. Applied to the excited maniac, it soothes him. It takes the place of restraint chains, straps, padlocked cribs and screen rooms. It is a natural and beneficial substitute for powerful drugs, which leave patients on awakening stupified and weakened. For the wakeful, hydrotherapy induces sleep. For the depressed, it acts as a stimulant, and, if need be, as an irritant. This treatment is of genuine value in every variety of insanity. For maniacal and delirious patients, who are the most trying in any institution, hydrotherapy is of greater value than any other

Gentle sub-
stitute
for
restraint.

treatment known to modern science. The results obtained at the hands of a skilled operator with no detrimental secondary effect, make hydrotherapy in this respect preferable to any other remedy.

Water
treatment
increases
percentage
of cures.

Where treatment is not given thoroughly in the early stages, only from 5 to 7 per cent of the patients committed to hospitals for the insane, are discharged as cured. Experts state that from 60 to 75 per cent of the acute supposedly curable cases could have been cured and returned to a productive life, if they had been treated in the early stages of the disease. From 20 to 30 per cent of the chronic incurable insane stood a good chance of cure at the onset of their derangement, if they had been given water treatment.

Economic
value to
the State.

When it is considered that the average age of persons committed to hospitals for the insane in the United States is between 30 and 35 years, the age of maximum productive capacity, the necessity for curing as many early cases of mental disorder, as possible, becomes apparent as a purely economic measure. Persons not cured are fixed charges on the public at a cost of about \$200.00 a year to the state and county. Some of them are in public institutions more than 40 years. If the insane person is the head of a family often those dependent upon his work become charges of the public.

Time for
the State
to act.

As all Illinois State hospitals for the insane are overcrowded, and as the number of cases under public care in this State is increasing at the rate of 317 a year, there is every humane and economic reason for establishing modern treatment and for providing means to educate physicians in private practice to recognize more clearly the danger symptoms of approaching insanity in their patients as well as for modern treatment in those early stages when the largest percentage of cures is possible. The plans of this board contemplate all of these humane and economical procedures.

Cost of
hydro-
therapeutic
apparatus.

A satisfactory hydrotherapeutic equipment for the seven hospitals for the insane would cost about \$20,000.00. This should be installed in new hospital buildings erected at five institutions for other purposes as well, which will cost, including all apparatus, \$270,000.00.

INDUSTRIAL RE-EDUCATION—AMUSEMENT—RECREATION.

Chiefly for
chronic
insane.

Employment, recreation and amusement are necessary factors in the medical administration of a hospital for the insane. The same elements of life that are necessary for mentally normal persons are necessary for the mentally unbalanced. Employment, recreation and amusement should be prescribed by a physician, when patients need them, just as water treatment or medicine is prescribed. From 40 to 70 per cent of all patients in Illinois hospitals for the insane are physically able to work. These chiefly are the chronic insane. Employment is of great value to them. The incar-

ceration of these unfortunates in long, dark, inside corridors of the older institutions is inhumane and unnecessary. Many of these persons are the victims of horrible hallucinations and delusions. Employment tends to veil these false mental impressions. It is of medicinal value to give these patients work on the farm, in the garden, in the kitchen and in shops where they can do plain sewing, crocheting, lace making, carpet weaving, rug weaving, and engage in the manufacture of various supplies consumed at the institution. Domestic service for some time has been performed by patients in the Illinois hospitals for the insane. An encouraging start has been made in teaching other domestic arts.

The chronic insane because of degenerating brain power are able to do very little or no intellectual work, but they are capable of learning the manual arts. In fact this industrial re-education can be carried to such a point of perfection as to make it possible for many of the patients now charges upon the State to return to the home and find light employment and make enough money to support themselves, or at least aid in their support. Some money is saved the State by not having to purchase supplies made by patients, but the chief value of industrial re-education is medicinal.

Economic
value.

The monotony of hospital life is unbearable without diversion in addition to work. Therefore patients should be entertained through games, reading matter, outdoor sports, moving pictures, musical instruments, dances, masquerades, etc., etc. Many of these amusements and diversions are now provided in Illinois hospitals for the insane. An aggregate appropriation of \$35,000.00 is recommended for special employment of the insane and feeble-minded.

Amusement
to break
monotony.

PHYSICALLY SICK INSANE.

Too little attention has been paid in the Illinois hospitals for the insane to patients who were physically sick. Many of the hospital wards and buildings are antiquated, unsanitary and inadequately equipped. The insane, like mentally normal persons, are subject to physical diseases. Some of the patients require segregation and special treatment. Some can be benefited by surgical operations. Every hospital for the insane should have a well equipped general hospital for its physically sick, in charge of a trained nursing force. The capacity should be for about 200 patients in each 1,000. In this hospital should be a modern, well equipped operating room.

Need
genuine
hospital
care.

Tuberculosis should be detected at the earliest possible moment and sufferers therefrom at once be segregated. The Board of Charities has made a census of tuberculosis in the 20 State charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions of Illinois. It shows the presence of 1,123 suspected, curable, and advanced stage consumptives in a total population of 17,382, or 6 47-100 per cent. In seven of the institutions there is

Segregation
of con-
sumptives.

segregation of these patients in buildings or tents. The consumptives are given outdoor life and are furnished with special food. Thus a double benefit results in that those who are not suffering from consumption are not exposed to the infection of those who have it, and those who are tuberculous receive the best treatment known to modern medicine. The board recommends that every institution have separate quarters for its consumptive patients. At the charitable institutions not already treating consumptives separately this can be done in cheaply constructed tents. For the consumptives in the penal institutions the board recommends that at one of the penitentiaries a specially constructed building be provided to which all convicts so affected be sent for treatment.

Consumptives
under
detention.

These recommendations apply to consumptives under detention in existing State institutions and do not refer to those who would go to the proposed State Sanatorium for Consumptives. This enterprise will be discussed under the general head of new institutions.

MECHANICAL AND MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

Reduced to
minimum.

Mechanical restraint has been abolished absolutely in two of the seven Illinois hospitals for the insane. In the others it has been reduced to a minimum. Medicinal restraint has been abolished in one institution. Hydrotherapy will reduce its application still further as unnecessary in many cases. Moreover restraint, except in the most harmless form, such as the wet sheet pack, which is a hydrotherapeutic procedure, can be abolished by maintaining a high grade nursing and attendant service. This means not merely humane and educated employes, but a sufficient number of them. Mechanical restraint is as a rule the lazy attendant's friend and is used unnecessarily, but if enough high grade attendants are provided by the State, no insane man or woman need endure the humiliation of being bound nor be provoked to rage by it.

MEDICAL RECORDS.

Uniformity
adopted.

The board found the medical records in nearly all the hospitals for the insane and other charitable institutions extremely primitive and valueless. Each institution had its own system. The board recommended to the superintendents that a system of uniform, up-to-date medical records be drafted for use in all hospitals for the insane and a system adapted for general hospitals be drafted for institutions having such hospitals, with special provisions for such service as is peculiarly local. Thorough records are the basis for scientific study of the causes of insanity. Our forms for records have been adopted by the superintendents of the hospitals for the insane.

PROBLEM OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

Several investigations have been made at the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, at Lincoln. New methods of medical administration have been introduced, including surgery, and a start toward the segregation of consumptives. This place is a hot-bed of tuberculosis. Sixty per cent of the patients either are suspected of having this disease or actually have it in some form. In twenty per cent of the population the type is pulmonary.

Hotbed for
tubercu-
losis.

The institution is paying too much attention to the book education of feeble-minded children whose aptitude, such as it is, is for manual work. The board recommends the construction and equipment of a gymnasium, with play room facilities, at a total cost of \$20,000.00, and a larger equipment for teaching and practicing the manual arts. With this in view \$10,000.00 is recommended for the industrial building.

Need more
manual
training.

The problem of the feeble-minded calls for consideration by the State of means to prevent the increase of persons in this class. As there is no law in Illinois to prevent a parent or guardian from removing his child from custodial care whenever he may see fit to do so, it follows that many, especially of the higher grade, are thus removed. The greatest menace to the State in the problem of the feeble-minded lies in the freedom allowed to these defectives. In the cases of 126 feeble-minded persons parentage can be traced directly, through either the father or the mother, to former inmates of the institution at Lincoln. While it is the duty of the State to provide protection and scientific treatment for the least of its unfortunate wards, legislation to prevent the increase of this growing family of dependents would be both wise and merciful. The state of Connecticut, since July 4, 1905, has prohibited by law the marriage of epileptics, imbeciles or feeble-minded persons, when the woman is under 45 years of age. The penalty for violation of this law is imprisonment for not less than three years. In 1901 a bill for the prevention of idiocy by asexualization passed both houses of the Pennsylvania legislature, but, on being returned by the Governor for the correction of a technicality, was lost and failed to become a law. A plea urging the passage of this bill was signed by celebrated physicians who took the ground that, as the state always must care for feeble-minded defectives, and as heredity plays such an important part in their increase, the state had a right to take measure to prevent their propagation.

Legislation
to prevent
idiocy.

A committee of physicians has been appointed by the State Board of Charities to take under consideration the question of State legislation in Illinois for the prevention of idiocy. The Board of Charities recommends to your Excellency careful consideration of this committee's report.

Committee
to investi-
gate and
report.

which will be presented to you as soon as it is received by this board.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS.

Serious proposition. The Board of Charities believes it will be to the best interest of all concerned to abandon the present structure and site of this institution. This board realizes the seriousness of so radical a proposition, but it is equally aware of the uselessness and hopelessness of an attempt to improve to any extent the existing conditions without expending an amount nearly equal to the cost of a new building.

Impractical location. The institution is beautifully located but the site is only eighteen acres in size. The building site proper is on the slope of a steep hill and is a source of constant expense on account of yearly landslides and settlements due to the unstable character of the subsoil.

Unsatisfactory plan. The buildings, with the exception of one wing are of a low grade "ordinary" construction, and are planned and arranged in an unsatisfactory manner.

Sick men in prison cells. A great majority of the inmates, who are insane persons and therefore sick, are confined to cell houses of the common prison type. The cells are without proper ventilation and of insufficient size and air space. The dormitories are abnormally overcrowded, the beds abutting with hardly aisle space to reach them. Twenty inmates are crowded into a room 21x30 feet, only nine feet high, and with only one way of escape in case of emergency, and that through a highly combustible building.

Fire protection poor. There is no proper provision for interior fire fighting arrangements and the supply and pressure of water for this purpose is entirely inadequate. No emergency exits and fire escapes are provided. The danger of a calamity in this direction is great.

Primitive toilet arrangements. The toilet arrangements are of a primitive character, the toilet rooms ill situated, the fixtures antiquated and in bad condition.

Expensive undertaking. To correct all these features, to rebuild the structure and remodel the equipment would be an expensive undertaking and at its best would bring about an unsatisfactory condition.

Recommends new institution. The Board of Charities, therefore, respectfully recommends that a new site be sought, one of sufficient size to allow for full farm employment of the patients, and that new buildings be erected, fitted and arranged in accordance with modern requirements for the treatment of this class of unfortunates.

Cost. Well situated and well conditioned land for building and farm purposes can be bought in the immediate neighborhood. A site of 118 acres can be purchased for about \$14,000.00. Modern fireproof buildings, planned to house 300 inmates, would cost \$336,000.00, including \$80,000.00 maintenance for two years, total expenditure of \$350,000.00.

Must take women. Recently the Attorney General rendered an opinion in the case of a female insane criminal detained at a hospital for

the insane, that all insane criminals must be kept at the asylum for insane criminals. This means that provision must be made for women. The present institution has no such quarters. Only men are there now.

CUT OUT THE NAME "INCURABLE."

For obvious reasons the board recommends that the name The Asylum for the Incurable Insane be changed to The Illinois General Hospital for the Insane.

Change in
Barton-
ville.

RE-HABILITATION OF BUILDINGS AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT.

To ascertain the physical condition of the State's property, your Excellency, upon the recommendation of the Board of Charities, directed the State Architect to make a survey. He has reported certain alterations, additions and repairs as necessary for the safety and well being of the patients, and for the operation of the institutions. These changes also assure economies especially in fuel consumption. The report of the State Architect and his consulting engineer showed the imperative need of extensive work. The State, in its old institutions, has not kept abreast of the progress made in architectural and engineering science, just as it has failed to parallel the advancement in medical science.

Necessary
altera-
tions, ad-
ditions
and
repairs.

The report of the architect and engineer, embodied in a committee report to this board, is a moderate statement of facts which any one can prove by investigation. A portion of this report follows:

Extracts
from
report.

"It was found that the structural parts of the buildings, old and new, are in as good a condition and repair as can reasonably be expected. It would appear, however, that in the older buildings the fixtures, the equipment and the finish, viz.: the non-structural part of the buildings have, in some of the institutions, been allowed to run down, are antiquated, obsolete and worn out, so that these features are dangerous and unsanitary in many instances. This is especially true of the plumbing, floors and in the majority of cases of the machinery and electric work.

Antequated,
obsolete
and
worn out.

Your committee was unpleasantly impressed by the fact that with very few exceptions all of the institutional buildings, old and new, are of ordinary non-fire-proof construction. This regrettable fact would, in view of the number and character of the occupants, necessarily demand the most complete system of fire escapes, exits and fire extinguishing arrangements possible to arrange for. It was found, however, that a most lamentable condition existed in most institutions regarding this matter. In very few institutions are there sufficient exits and fire escape arrangements or is there a fire extinguishing system with a sufficient water supply that would, in case of emergency, answer the purpose and prevent a catastrophe too fearful to think of.

Non-fire
proof con-
struction

Ventilation.
unsatisfac-
tory.

While the heating is in the main quite satisfactory the proper ventilation or rooms occupied by many has been either entirely ignored or but ill provided for in all but one institution. In view of the relative great number and character of the occupants and the purpose of the institutions, it is most essential and imperative that there be furnished at all times an unlimited supply of fresh, clean, warm air, obtainable only by the installation of a power ventilating system.

Lack of
efficiency
and
economy in
power
plants.

It was found that only in a few of the institutions is there a power plant with an equipment insuring the highest efficiency and the lowest cost of operation so desirable in all larger plants.

Correct
vital mat-
ters first.

While it is evident that an immediate remedy of these and other conditions is highly desirable, and in some instances imperative, the cost of the alterations, reconstruction and re-equipment on the other hand is such that it might impose unjustifiable hardships and burdens on the State. It would seem proper, therefore, that the improvements to be made be undertaken in the order of their importance, that vital matters be corrected at the earliest moment possible, and that features of lesser importance be taken care of at a later period."

Draw on
State
surplus.

After careful consultations with your Excellency, the architect and his engineer and the superintendents and their trustees, during which many items were eliminated and others were absorbed into the ordinary funds and the usual special appropriations, the Board of Charities reluctantly cut the figures to a total expenditure of \$637,380.00, which is considered imperatively necessary. As the State has a surplus, the board recommends that the General Assembly be urged to appropriate this amount as extra specials and that the work involved be contracted for, where it can not be performed by patients, and be rushed to completion at the earliest possible date. The appropriations recommended by the board show in detail those items assigned to the surplus and items for rehabilitation that are cared for in usual special appropriations.

Full com-
petition
possible.

The Board of Charities is informed that full competition can be secured on all mechanical devices and equipment required. This board recommends no specific device, special make or patent. It only calls attention to manifest defects and urges that they be corrected by the use of any satisfactory apparatus.

Ventilation

When the State Architect made his survey he was requested to ascertain to what extent the institutions were overcrowded by computing a reasonable standard of air space for each patient under varying conditions. This work has been done, except at the hospital for criminal insane, which is condemned elsewhere in this report.

Basis of
computa-
tion.

The proper cubic feet air space allowance for one patient in the different rooms, taken on the basis of an arbitrary minimum standard ceiling height of ten (10) feet six (6)

inches, and allowing for a complete change of air three times an hour, would be, according to the State Architect:

	Sq. Ft.	Height.	Cu. Ft.
In day rooms	50	10 ft. 6 in.	525
In sleeping rooms	60	10 ft. 6 in.	630
In infirmaries	100	10 ft. 6 in.	1,050

Surveyed on the basis of the State Architect's table six of the seven Illinois institutions in the same group show overcrowding when each is taken as a whole, to the extent of 1,577 patients or 15 20-100 per cent of the total population, as indicated in the following table:

Overcrowding in Institutions Shown by Air Space Measurements.

Name of Institution.	Day rooms excess	Day rooms shortage.....	Sleeping rooms shortage	Infirmary shortage	Average air space short- age in cubic feet	Population.....	Excess popula- tion over nor- mal breathing capacity
Northern Elgin	74		46	436	136	1,250	237
Eastern Kankakee.....		94	101	588	261	2,242	382
Cent'l Insane Jacksonville.	140		55	398	104	1,375	67
Western Watertown.....		188	118	475	260	1,230	194
Bartonville.....		325	101	346	257	1,826	458
Feeble-Minded		127	129	230	162	1,252	111
Southern-Anna.....	81		73			1,198	128
Totals						10,373	1,577

Percentage of excess population 15.8% per cent.

The Southern Hospital for the Insane at Anna shows the average excess of 8 cubic feet, but no computations were made on the infirmary basis of 1,050 cubic feet to each patient. The State Architect in a note says: "The sick patients at Anna are gathered together as much as possible; no separate wings or buildings are used as infirmaries."

NEW INSTITUTIONS.

STATE PSYCHOPATHIC INSTITUTE.

This board found the hospitals for the insane and feeble-minded too heavy on the custodial side, *i. e.*, the idea of detention of patients prevailed over the idea of providing scientific treatment for them as sick or defective persons. This condition was due in part to a lack of adequate education of the hospital physicians through no fault of theirs, and to the absence of the inspiration of a central institution of research and instruction. To supply this manifest need an institution for the systematic study of diseases of the mental and nervous systems has been established at Kankakee. There are branches in each hospital for the insane and in the institution for feeble-minded children. This institution is known as the State Psychopathic Institute.

Extent of
over
crowding.

Explanation
of Anna
figures.

Education
and in-
spiration
needed.

Twenty-two
in
Germany.

In Germany since 1874, twenty-two such institutes, with clinics, have been established. Many are in connection with the universities, so that graduates in medicine go out into practice with experience in this sort of work.

Lack of op-
portunity.

There is no opportunity, in most of the states of the American Union, for any young medical man to acquire practical knowledge of diseases of the mind. The little he can learn is by going, with a teacher from the medical school, to a hospital for the insane for two or three trips, looking at patients, and perhaps talking about them to some degree. The remainder of his information is gained from contact with mental and nervous diseases in his practice.

Ignorance
affects the
State.

In addition to this individual ignorance is the inevitable general ignorance which affects the State, because the State must draw upon men imperfectly educated, through no fault of theirs, for the medical staffs of its institutions. The superintendents must take this deficient material and attempt to mould it for efficient medical work. Many of these individuals are capable of learning, under the direction of a good superintendent, and become good workers, in time, but they do not have half the advantage they should.

Directed by
an expert.

When in full operation the State Psychopathic Institute will be presided over at Kankakee by an expert in mental and nervous diseases, both as manifested and presented in the living patient and as found in the structural changes demonstrable in the dead. This man will be a master of modern methods of examinations, analysis, criticism, terminology, diagnosis and prognosis. He will be an expert in clinical and pathological laboratory work.

Go for in-
struction.

The doctors in the State hospitals will go in rotation to Kankakee to study under the direction of this expert. They will return to their own institution inspired to carry on their studies there. The patients will receive the benefit.

Clinics for
general
practition-
ers.

By means of local clinics, conducted at the several hospitals, to which physicians in general practice in the various insane districts of the State are invited, these physicians are instructed too. Recently one of these clinics was attended by thirty-five physicians practicing in seven cities and towns near the hospital. Thus, this great institution, giving a service like the German clinics in psychiatry, brings the benefits of expert knowledge to the very homes of those afflicted with approaching insanity.

Unstable
persons in
Illinois.

A careful attempt has been made herein to approximate the number of people in Illinois who are rated as mentally and nervously normal, but are predisposed to dependency. Such persons are unstable. They need medical watching. Basing the estimate on those who are unstable because of hereditary weakness, on those with habits such as the unwise use of alcohol, morphine, cocaine, etc.; and on those who suffer from certain infections, one person in every 90, in Cook county, is an unstable person. In Illinois, outside

of Cook county, one person in every 100 is an unstable person. Thus in Illinois today about 58,000 persons are unstable, and likely, under the stress of life, to become dependents and be added to the wards of the State. This figure is a minimum. Probably there are more than 58,000 such persons in Illinois who today are productive members of society in some way.

It is little short of calamitous that American medical education has not equipped the general practitioners to recognize the early symptoms of insanity in these unstable persons and give proper treatment in the early hopeful stages preceding and immediately following the onset of nervous and mental break-down. The State Psychopathic Institute aims to give just the education required without cost to the doctor and at small expense to the State.

Need of education.

More than this. By means of complete modern medical records, which are the basis of productive search for the causes of insanity, physicians in the State service will have a vast amount of scientific data at hand, and this, with modern laboratory studies, will be used in an effort to learn new things about mental and nervous disorders, and perhaps to discover new remedies which will benefit the whole human family.

Records and laboratory studies.

As great as is the work of this institute, it is not an expensive affair for the State. An expert psychopathologist, a sufficient office force, and diagnostic laboratory equipment, are needed at Kankakee. These will cost \$15,000 a year for two years. A modest laboratory equipment is needed at each hospital not now so supplied, and an assistant physician will be the local psychopathologist. The service already established, needs only small appropriations to swing into full operation.

Cost is small.

STATE VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS.

The Forty-first General Assembly passed an Act for the establishment in Illinois of a State colony for epileptics. This law still is on the statute books, valid, and needs only a sufficient appropriation to make it effective.

Needs only an appropriation.

The Board of Charities recently made a census of epileptics in the various State charitable institutions. The number is 1,015. The number of epileptics in county almshouses is 160, making a total of 1175 epileptics receiving care in public institutions today. In the entire State it is estimated by experts that there are 10,000 epileptics. Limiting this report to these unfortunates who are charges upon the public it can be stated that there is no adequate provision for their care in any institution. No systematic plan of life is followed for either adults or children. There is no provision for regular daily work for the adults and no provision for the proper training and education of the children. Those

Census of epileptics.

in the hospitals for the insane are housed intimately with insane persons to the positive detriment of both the insane and the epileptic. Many of the epileptics are not insane. Some of them are insane only at the time of their seizures. Others chance to be insane just as a person afflicted with typhoid fever may be insane. It is manifestly injurious to these epileptics to house them with mentally unbalanced persons. On the other hand while the seizures of epileptics are not affecting to persons of their own unfortunate class they are most distressing to insane persons and retard the latter's recovery. The separation of these classes is necessary for the well being of both. The epileptics in county almshouses are even worse off than those in the hospitals for the insane. They have no proper care, no regular work and their general surroundings are most unfortunate.

Separate
treatment
essential.

All improvable epileptics who are not insane should be taken out of their present surroundings, thus relieving overcrowded institutions, and placed in a village by themselves where proper provisions can be made for their care. The colony treatment of epileptics is the most humane, and the one attended by the best results. It is a more economic means of providing for them than by housing them with the insane. This has been proved by the experts of the New York colony at Sonyea, where the average cost per capita is \$30.00 less per annum than is the cost for caring for the insane in that State. This saving is due to the large numbers of productive laborers available among epileptics. Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Kansas and Texas have epileptic colonies in operation and Indiana is starting one, having purchased the land and begun the erection of buildings. Virginia has taken steps to care for epileptics.

Cost.

The Board of Charities recommends the purchase of 1,000 acres of land for an epileptic colony with power house, cottages, pavilions, etc., to accommodate at first 200 selected epileptics who are able bodied and can work. For this an appropriation of \$265,000 is asked. This amount is sufficient, according to carefully made estimates, to purchase the land, make the necessary surveys, build five cottages with a capacity of 20 colonists each and two buildings with a capacity of 50 colonists each, and to maintain 200 colonists for the last year of the next biennial period.

SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Deaths from
consump-
tion.

When it is realized that 8,000 (estimated) deaths occur annually in Illinois from tuberculosis, and that one death in every seven is caused by it, the need of action by this State to provide means of cure becomes apparent, for both humane and economic reasons. Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan and Wisconsin have either created

such sanatoria or have taken the preliminary steps toward their establishment. The experience of others shows that from 10 to 20 per cent of patients in the incipient stages of consumption are cured, and that patients are restored to economic independence for from one to many years in 60 per cent of cases. It is the plan, if this institution is established, to receive only hopeful cases.

But the sanatorium would be more than a place of cure. It would be a place for education. Every consumptive who left it cured would disseminate knowledge regarding the prevention, treatment and cure of tuberculosis. Public bulletins would be printed for wide distribution, showing the most advanced treatment advocated by medical science, so that the service of this institution would be given wide publicity, with beneficial results to the people of this and other states.

Educational
feature.

For the creation of a State Sanatorium for Consumptives, the Board of Charities recommends an appropriation of \$150,000 of which \$32,000 is for land, \$100,000 for buildings and equipment and \$18,000 for maintenance for a part of the coming biennial period. The capacity of the proposed sanatorium at the start is figured at 400 and the cost of the buildings and equipment was figured at \$250 per capita, as expensive buildings are not required and not desired for the treatment of consumptives.

Cost.

COMPLETE STATE CARE.

In the care and treatment of groups of unfortunates like the insane, the epileptic, the feeble-minded, the consumptive, and the dependent, the greater the governmental unit in charge the more perfect the classification, treatment and care. The State of Illinois is better able to classify and treat and care for inefficient population than is any one of its counties. An insane patient, or other unfortunate, in one county, is entitled, as a resident of the State, to as good care as another dependent receives in another county. But county care in Illinois today ranges from the primitive to approved modern methods of treatment. This is not fair to those receiving primitive care. State care is one of the humane evolutions, based on experience, as best for all concerned, including the taxpayer.

State treat-
ment and
care best.

Illinois already has made strides in advance in State care. For this great credit is due, but the Board of Charities believes the time has arrived for legislation providing, within a reasonable time, for complete State care of all insane, epileptics, feeble-minded women of the child-bearing age, and feeble-minded and dependent children now in county almshouses; and of dependent curable consumptives.

Illinois
deserves
credit.

Under the heading of new institutions provisions are made which, if adopted by the General Assembly, will lead

Provision to
new insti-
tutions.

to State care of epileptics and dependent curable consumptives.

Imperfect
county
care.

In the State Hospitals for the Insane there are 9326 patients. In the almshouses, including Cook county, there are 2,234 or 11,560 insane patients receiving public care in Illinois. This total does not include 450 patients on parole. Excluding 1,608 in the Cook county almshouses at Dunning, who are receiving high grade care, there are 626 insane in county almshouses, some of them providing only mediæval custody for these unfortunates. Insanity is increasing in Illinois in the number cared for in public institutions at the rate of 317 a year. Every State hospital for the insane is so overcrowded today that within six months it will be necessary to return patients to inadequate county almshouses. Therefore, if Illinois is to prepare State care for those requiring it during the next two years it must make provision for 1,260 additional patients, excluding those cared for at the Cook county almshouse.

Ventilation
a factor.

This figure will not be large enough, unless the recommendations in the appropriation bills for adequate ventilation are made effective by the General Assembly. The State architect estimates that there are 1,466 more patients in the hospitals for the insane than the present means for ventilation justify. The Board of Charities has eliminated from the architect's estimates hospitals of cottage construction and has recommended artificial ventilation in several of the hospitals of the old type construction, so that, for the present, at least, if the ventilation appropriations recommended by the board are allowed, the excess of 1,466 need not be considered in computing the extra space required to bring about State care.

Two hundred
epileptics
subtracted.

In the additional buildings recommended by the State Board of Public Charities for the several hospitals for the insane, will be found room to care for 1,260 patients, if 200 epileptics are removed from State hospitals for the insane into the proposed village for epileptics. Thus the almshouses, except that of Cook county, can be cleared of insane within two years.

Special re-
port later.

The Board of Charities has not concluded its investigation into the needs of complete State care, but will make a special report to your Excellency at a later date, going into the details of this important problem.

QUICK TREATMENT FOR THE INSANE.

Insanity not
a disgrace.

The greatest value of hydrotherapeutic treatment for the insane depends, as stated in the foregoing, upon its quick use in the early stages of the disease. Here is presented one of the most perplexing problems that has come before your State Board of Charities. Insanity is looked upon by the public at large as a disgrace. It should not be so considered. Insane persons are sick just as persons suffering from any

physical ailment are sick. But the deep-seated belief that commitment as insane is a stigma upon a person so committed and upon his relatives, prevents early appeals to science for the prevention of approaching insanity or for its cure, if the onset already has taken place.

The law provides for voluntary patients who may avail themselves of aid before it is too late, but the great majority of persons needing treatment vigorously combat the idea of going to a hospital. It is necessary in these cases to go through a court process which usually requires the intervention of a jury. Cases of borderline insanity are difficult even for an expert to diagnose. The average jury, passing upon a genuine case of this character, one in urgent need of immediate medical treatment, would be unable to detect such necessity and would decline to commit.

Voluntary patients.

Your board has sought legal advice as to whether a valid law could be passed providing for temporary commitments by a judge, without a jury, for short periods for scientific observation and treatment upon the affidavit of a commission of physicians, the procedure being safeguarded against possible abuses. This, in many cases, would obviate permanent commitment as insane. But it is a matter of doubt whether such law would be constitutional, because it would deprive a person of his liberty without giving him notice of the proceeding or affording him an opportunity to be heard in his own behalf. Furthermore it is doubtful whether a person legally can be committed to a hospital for the insane because he is suspected of approaching insanity any more than he could be sent to prison because he is suspected of being about to commit a crime.

Temporary commitments probably illegal.

The present law offers an alternative which is of service and which this board urges relatives and county judges to employ—regular commitment on the affidavit of a commission of physicians. If temporary commitments are pronounced illegal, regular commitment on medical affidavit is the next best step in perplexing cases. The public and persons suffering from approaching insanity should be taught the necessity of quick treatment, even if it requires a regular commitment as insane, which is only a commitment as nervously or mentally sick.

Permanent commitment on affidavit of physicians.

For the use of those interested in borderline cases the following statement seems to open a way for quick commitments under the present law. The first section of the Illinois Lunacy Act provides, among other things, *if one's physical or mental condition is such as to render him a fit subject for care and treatment in a hospital or asylum for the insane, he shall be deemed insane*. A proper presentation, to a jury or judge, of the true facts in borderline cases might convince a judge or jury that commitment is warranted.

Provision in the law.

OTHER STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

In discussing this group attention will be given to certain institutions, leaving the items in the appropriation bills to speak for the others.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

Provision for
soldiers
and their
wives.

At the last annual encampment of the G. A. R. Department of Illinois, it was resolved the time had come when the State should make some provision whereby when age and want compelled the veteran to seek refuge in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home he might be permitted to take with him his wife who had shared his joys and sorrows and not be obliged at the very time when he needed her love and sympathy most to be separated from her. In recognition of this condition, because in several such cases the husband has gone to Quincy and the wife to an almshouse, the General Assembly passed a law authorizing counties to erect on the State property at Quincy cottages to be occupied by soldiers and their wives. Only one county has started to do this, and that county desires State help. The county scheme is manifestly impractical, just as is the county almshouse scheme for the care of the insane. The Board of Charities believes the plea of the old soldier is reasonable and that it is the duty of the State to grant it.

In other
states.

In the states of Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin provisions of some sort are made for the wives of soldiers. Illinois has opened its Soldiers' Widows' Home at Wilmington to wives as well as to widows of soldiers, but it seems inhumane to separate these old people in their declining years.

Cost.

Therefore the Board of Charities recommends that \$184,686.00 be appropriated for the erection of two cottages at Quincy to be occupied by soldiers and their wives and for the erection of a hospital building for the treatment of the soldiers' wives. This figure includes necessary additional equipment, furnishings and service and maintenance for a part of the next biennial period.

ST. CHARLES SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Gift of gym-
nasium.

The Commercial Club of Chicago has given \$50,000.00 to this school for a gymnasium. The appropriation contains an item of \$5,000.00 to equip this gymnasium. There also are items of \$55,000.00 for an administration building, \$25,000.00 for one new cottage and \$15,000.00 for a hospital. All are needed.

STATE LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND.

This board recommends the appropriation of \$2,000.00 in addition to the appropriations asked by the School for the Blind at Jacksonville to provide a State library for the free use of the 5,000 blind persons in Illinois, not in State institutions. The institution at Jacksonville is ready to donate 400 volumes as the nucleus of this library. The United States has recognized the need of assisting blind persons by franking books to and from the residences of such persons. This is a manifest humanity and has been provided in several states, notably New York.

Small ap-
propriation
asked.

STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND.

This institution has been a source of frequent attack by persons who have advocated its abandonment. Its finances for the last five quarters show a continuous decrease in per capita cost. The Board of Charities feels that this institution should be given a new chance to prove its right to live, and recommends that its appropriation of \$133,500.00 be granted. One new grade of manufacture there, of women's hat frames, seems to promise better financial returns.

Institution
should be
encouraged.

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME AT WILMINGTON.

This institution needs provision for better hospital care. A large percentage of the women are old, infirm and sick. They have not received proper hospital care. The Board of Charities has placed in the appropriation asked an item of \$7,000.00 to provide for a resident woman physician and six nurses. This contemplates hospital care for the inmates in their several rooms. The board has cut out of the appropriation asked an item of \$25,000.00 for a new hospital, because the present building contains so large a percentage of hospital cases that it is a hospital itself and is large enough. By law the salary of the matron of this institution is placed at \$50.00 a month. This is inadequate for the nerve-trying and difficult position. The Board of Charities recommends that this law be so amended that the Board of Trustees can pay what is a fair compensation. The Board of Charities has added to the ordinary fund asked \$600.00 a year for this purpose, making the salary \$1,200 a year.

More
hospital
care.

JOLIET PENITENTIARY.

By request of your Excellency the board will prepare a special report on Joliet penitentiary.

Special re-
port later.

ALMSHOUSES AND JAILS.

Within a few weeks the board will present a special report covering almshouses and jails.

Special re-
port later.

COUNTY POOR RELIEF.

Money can
be saved.

If the experience of New York, Massachusetts and Indiana is an index of conditions in Illinois much money can be saved to counties by modern methods of poor relief. As a step in this direction the board recommends the passage of a law compelling counties to report to this board each year on blanks furnished by the Board of Charities certain facts and figures regarding poor relief, including the cost thereof.

SEMI-PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

VISITATION OF CHILDREN.

Crimes
against
children.

The law for the visitation of children passed by the last General Assembly has been administered through the office of the State Board of Charities by the State agent and two assistants provided for in the law. The work done by this department has disclosed conditions which showed the necessity for such a statute. While most of the children placed in families by the various child helping agencies of the State were found to have been judiciously placed and well cared for, the discovery of crimes against children who had been "placed out" in some homes and the conduct of certain orphanages showed the necessity for a most faithful inspection and in certain cases relentless prosecution. This force is now organized for active work but it is inadequate in size and the compensation is inadequate. The Board of Charities recommends that two additional visitors be provided for, that a larger office force be supplied and that the law be so amended as to eliminate specific salaries, giving the Board of Charities authority to pay employes in this department on the basis of the value of the work performed.

More
employes.

The study of child visitation brings to light the need of other additions and amendments to the law. These suggestions have been carefully thought out by experts in the problem of child saving and child care and the Board of Charities submits them with the recommendation that the Legislature give them favorable consideration:

Regarding
guardians.

1. Provision whereby every child shall have a responsible legal guardian, and that children not having a legal guardian shall be reported to the clerk of the county or probate court, in order that a legal guardian may be appointed.

Transfer of
guardian-
ship.

2. Provision whereby no transfer of the guardianship of a child shall be legal until it has been passed upon and approved by a court of competent jurisdiction.

"Baby
farms."

3. Provision whereby "baby farms," i. e., places where more than two infants are kept on board, shall be subject to inspection and certification by the State Board of Public Charities.

Lying in
hospitals.

4. Provision whereby all lying-in hospitals shall be subject to inspection and certification by the State Board of Public Charities and State Board of Health.

5. That the State visitation law be so amended as to provide an adequate salary for the State agent, and to provide additional visitors and additional appropriation to cover necessary expense. More employees.

6. That the present law for the adoption of children be recodified so as to make it consistent with other statutes relating to the care and disposal of dependent children. Adoption law.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS.

The board, owing to press of other work, has inspected only two private hospitals for the insane. It will extend its work as soon as practical.

SUPERINTENDENTS' CONFERENCES.

Two conferences have been held by your Excellency, the superintendents and some of the trustees of institutions in the insane group, members of the Board of Charities and public spirited citizens to discuss institution needs. To the first conference held in Springfield in October the Board of Charities submitted a number of suggestions as a basis for discussion. These suggestions are printed in the October Bulletin of the board. At this conference committees were appointed to investigate and report on the board's suggestions at an adjourned conference. The adjourned conference was held in Chicago in December, when committee reports were made and adopted and work on the appropriation recommendations was begun. Charity Board suggestions.

In a nut shell the agreements and understanding as a result of these conferences were: Brief of results.

1. To establish the State Psychopathic Institute. Psychopathic Institute.
2. To favor installation of hydrotherapeutic apparatus. Hydro-therapy.
3. To encourage industrial re-education. Re-education.
4. To establish uniformity of nomenclature and positions of service in the hospitals for the insane and to recommend that trustees establish a uniform maximum and minimum wage scale in all hospitals for the insane. Such wage scale was submitted. Uniform nomenclature and wages.
5. To adopt uniform complete medical records. Uniform records.
6. To draft a uniform curriculum for training schools. Uniform curriculum. Only fire proof buildings.
7. To erect only fire proof buildings in the future. Tile floors.
8. To use tile floors in all toilet rooms. Iron beds.
9. To replace wooden beds with iron beds. Free diphtheria antitoxin.
10. To support the State Board of Health in its endeavor to secure an appropriation of \$15,000.00 a year for free diphtheria antitoxin, as a purely economic item in hospital service, not to mention its manifest humanity.
11. To favor and work for an appropriation for a State village for epileptics. Epileptic village.
12. To favor and work for a State sanatorium for curable consumptives. Sanatorium for consumptives.
13. To use the cottage plan in new institutions.
14. For the Board of Charities to introduce the institution appropriation bills into the legislature.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Work done
by new
commis-
sion

The State Civil Service Commission in its first thirteen months made 1,468 appointments and held 539 examinations in 35 different cities of the State. For these examinations 2,240 applications were received and 1,625 persons were examined. Of this number 77.09 per cent passed. There were 954 resignations and 295 discharges; 12 persons were transferred from one institution to another, and 98 transferred from one position to another in the same institution.

Tenure pro-
longed.

The tenure of the average State employé has been prolonged, there having been few changes in the institutions except in the position of attendant. Tramping from one institution to another by employés has been stopped entirely.

Uphold
superin-
tendents.

The commission has upheld the superintendents in enforcing discipline and employés realize that they must obey the rules of the institution or leave the service. This support of the superintendents has done much toward increasing the efficiency of the service, as employés realize now that they are dependent entirely upon their merits to retain their positions. Further, they appreciate that if they do their duty they have prospect of advancement.

Discourages
pay to
patients.

The commission has discouraged the placing of patients on the pay rolls in institutions where the system does not exist, and opposes increasing the patient pay roll where it has been the policy of the superintendent to pay patients for working.

Merit law
justified.

In the appointment of new employés the commission believes it has justified the claims that have been made for the merit law. Young and energetic physicians have been appointed in a number of institutions and chief nurses and trained nurses have been selected for the training schools. Wherever vacancies in the position of engineer or firemen have occurred, skilled men have been selected and the commission in this way hopes to protect the machinery in the engine rooms of the institutions and benefit the service.

Endorse-
ment.

This board endorses the work of the Civil Service Commission.

PRISON INDUSTRIES.

Charitable
institutions
as con-
sumers.

With the enactment of the anti-convict labor law, which requires that the labor of the convicts in the penal and reformatory institutions should be devoted, in part, at least, to manufacturing supplies for State institutions, a new obligation rests upon the charitable institutions, to purchase certain supplies through the Board of Prison Industries. For this purpose, a sales department has been established, upon which requisitions for these supplies are to be made. In the event that a requisition can not be filled with goods

manufactured in the penal institutions, a release is granted by the Board of Prison Industries.

The radical change from the old system presented grave difficulties, both to the penal institutions which had to do with the manufacture, and the charitable institutions, as consumers of these supplies. These difficulties are being overcome gradually. Few supplies which are manufactured by the penal institutions are now purchased on the open market by the charitable institutions, and these only in case of emergency, where requisitions are made and releases granted.

While it can not be said that all the supplies manufactured in the penal institutions are such as to meet every requirement, progress has been made, and an improvement in the prison products is noticeable. The question of prices of certain staple supplies presents some difficulties, which it is hoped will adjust themselves in due time. The suggestions of superintendents of charitable institutions, looking to the improvement of institution supplies, this board is informed, have at all times been given consideration by the Board of Prison Industries, and an effort to meet the mutual obligations imposed by the anti-convict labor law has been made.

The Board of Charities feels that in amplifying employment at the hospitals for the insane, to provide the treatment known as industrial re-education, there should be the least possible manufacture of goods such as are made at the prisons, particularly clothing and shoes.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

The State Board of Charities finds it necessary to increase its office force. The board asks for a total of nine employes and an annual appropriation of \$26,000.00. The additional employes are needed to perform inspecting and clerical work, which has increased four fold.

The office has a library of 1,938 books and 4,292 pamphlets. This valuable material is not catalogued nor indexed. Only one set of reports is complete. Thus the library is valueless for quick reference. Among the new employes the board asks for a librarian and statistician to catalogue and index this library, to list and secure volumes to complete incomplete sets, to assemble and publish charitable, reformatory, penological and sociological information, so that members of the Legislature, State officials and the public may have at their command data to aid in the humane and economical administration of the State charitable and correctional institutions.

The board recommends the abolition of county auxiliary boards, as representatives of the State, because the work can be done more effectively and quickly by a paid inspector of almshouses and jails. Voluntary boards, whose members receive only \$5.00 a year each as expenses, can not be ex-

pected to do satisfactory work. The \$1,500.00 a year appropriated for them will bring better results if paid to one inspector. This amount is provided for in the appropriations asked by this board.

State conference.

The board recommends that the usual special appropriations for the State conference of charities be increased from \$500.00 per annum to \$750.00 per annum.

Filing cases.

A special appropriation of \$1,250.00 is asked for metal filing cases to protect duplicates of the documents of the several institutions. These documents now are stored on open wooden shelves in a basement room.

Larger quarters.

The office quarters of the board are too small. It is requested that more room be provided when certain departments move from the capitol into the new Supreme Court building.

CHARITY ADMINISTRATION.

Opposite systems.

The Board of Charities has been urged to recommend a new system of charity administration for Illinois. Many persons are dissatisfied with the present system of a State Board of Charities with the right of inspection and recommendation, but with no absolute power to supervise local administration. This board has made a superficial investigation into charity administration in fourteen states. It has advised with presidents of large corporations and persons experienced in the successful administration of public charity. It finds two diverse systems in operation. One is by a board of charities with largely moral powers, like the board in this State. The other is by a board of control with practically absolute powers. In some instances the two systems are blended in part. Strong arguments are made in favor of each system.

Asks appropriation.

Because of lack of time and of money to make a thorough investigation this board is not prepared to report recommendations. As there is a strong probability that an exhaustive study of this question will disclose methods of effecting large economies in the administration of charity in Illinois, this board asks a special appropriation of \$4,000.00 to be used in making a deliberate investigation of the charity systems in America and abroad and in preparing, printing and circulating a report to the General Assembly recommending what this board believes, from the experience of others, to be the system of charity administration best adapted to the needs of Illinois.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Reductions in appropriation estimates were made at two conferences of those interested to amounts held to be necessary for the safety and comfort of the patients and the operation of the institutions. At the close of the last conference the total for the seventeen State charitable institutions stood \$8,867,510.00. Carefully considering each item in this total the Board of Charities has reluctantly made a net cut of \$1,062,594.00, leaving the total recommended \$7,804,916.00. The items reduced or cut out are those indicated by superintendents as of least importance. The amount asked by these institutions two years ago was \$6,521,050.00, showing the excess asked this year to be \$1,283,866.00. As the State has a surplus of \$3,254,000.00, the board recommends that \$637,380.00 for physical improvements, \$265,000.00 for a village of epileptics, and \$150,000.00 for a State sanatorium for consumptives, or a total of \$1,052,380.00 be appropriated and used from the surplus.

Many slashes made.

The total appropriation recommended by the State Board of Charities for the seventeen State charitable institutions for the two years beginning July 1, 1907, and ending June 30, 1909, is apportioned as follows:

Apportionment of the funds.

Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin	\$ 695,800 00
Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee	1,127,900 00
Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville	637,475 00
Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.....	566,700 00
Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.....	570,000 00
Asylum for Incurable Insane, Bartonville.....	690,000 00
Asylum for Insane Criminals, Menard.....	350,000 00
School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.....	313,000 00
School for the Blind, Jacksonville.....	149,600 00
Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.....	133,500 00
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, Lincoln.....	478,108 00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy	710,563 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.....	187,221 00
Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington	48,500 00
Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.....	121,868 00
State Training School for Girls, Geneva.....	279,531 00
St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles.....	330,150 00
Total	\$7,389,916 00
Proposed Epileptic Colony	265,000 00
Proposed Sanatorium for Consumptives	150,000 00

Total amount of recommendations.....\$7,804,916 00

The items in the several appropriations appear in the recommended appropriation bills, which are attached hereto and made a part of this report.

Items in appropriation bills.

In closing the State Board of Charities desires to thank your Excellency for continued support and counsel, without which its labors could not have been performed. It also de-

sires to express gratitude to superintendents for great help and uniform courtesy.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signed] FRANK BILLINGS,
[Signed] EMIL G. HIRSCH,
[Signed] JULIA C. LATHROP,
[Signed] JOHN T. MCANALLY,
[Signed] CLARA P. BOURLAND,

[Signed] WILLIAM C. GRAVES,

Secretary.

ADDENDA.

APPROPRIATIONS AS FINALLY ASKED BY CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, SHOWING CHANGES MADE BY THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

The following are the appropriations asked by the seventeen charitable institutions at the final conference, indicating also items pointed out by superintendents or trustees as those that could best be reduced or cut out, if necessary, and the changes made by the board. The Board of Charities cut in most institutions, but added items in some. The net cut made was \$1,062,594.00. The reductions were made for reasons of economy. Additions were made where the good of the service seemed to require additions. Certain items which it would seem could have been spared were left because of the peculiar fitness of superintendents to get excellent results from the sums recommended.

Elgin— Appropriations Asked— Revised.

Item.	Ordinary appropriations asked.	Special appropriations asked	Surplus appropriations asked
Ordinary	\$403,000 00		
Repairs and improvement.....		\$ 20,000 00	
Painting		6,000 00	
Improvement of grounds.....		4,000 00	
Iron bedsteads.....		7,000 00	
Live stock		2,000 00	
Farm implements and buildings.....		2,500 00	
Fencing		1,000 00	
Cold storage and ice plant.....		20,000 00	
Shops for patients.....		10,000 00	
Cottage for official.....		10,000 00	
Farm ward (fifty patients).....		25,000 00	
Four cottages		100,000 00	
Hospital		25,000 00	
Fire escapes			\$ 1,800 00
Plumbing			7,000 00
Power house, boilers, etc.....			82,000 00
Wiring			12,000 00
Extension water system			10,000 00
Heat and ventilation			25,000 00
	\$403,000 00	\$232,500 00	\$137,800 00

SUMMARY.

Ordinary	\$403,000 00
Special	232,500 00
Surplus	137,800 00
Total	\$773,300 00

Possible cuts suggested by superintendent—

Take out the following amounts if necessary: Fencing, \$1,000.00; shops for patients, \$10,000.00, but keep if can; cottage for officials, \$10,000.00; two cottages, \$50,000.00; possible to cut out two cottages.

NOTE.

From the appropriations asked, amounting to \$773,300 00

The board made the following reduction—

Ordinary expense fund.....	\$16,500 00
Fencing	1,000 00
Cottage for officials	10,000 00
Two cottages	50,000 00

Total reduction **77,500 00**

Total amount of appropriation recommended..... \$695,800 00

Kankakee—Appropriations Asked—Revised.

Item.	Ordinary appropriations asked.	Special appropriations asked.	Surplus appropriations asked.
Ordinary	\$759,500 00		
Repairs and improvement.....		\$ 60,000 00	
Improvement of grounds		4,000 00	
Live stock and farm implements.....		4,000 00	
Two new buildings and furnishings for 125 patients each		140,000 00	
Twelve hundred double windows.....		3,000 00	
Psychopathic Institute and maintenance for two years		30,000 00	
Live stock (milk cows).....		4,000 00	
Hydrotherapeutic equipment		4,000 00	
Fourteen hundred iron beds and mattresses.		19,500 00	
Warehouse addition		10,000 00	
Painting		8,000 00	
Fire escape			\$ 1,400 00
Plumbing			10,000 00
Floors			5,500 00
Power house and water.....			50,000 00
Wiring			10,000 00
Ventilation			5,000 00
	\$759,500 00	\$286,500 00	\$81,900 00

SUMMARY.

Ordinary	\$759,500 00
Special	286,500 00
Surplus	81,900 00

Total **\$1,127,900 00**

All appropriations asked were recommended by the board.

Jacksonville Insane—Appropriations Asked—Revised.

Item.	Ordinary appropriations asked.	Special appropriations asked.	Surplus appropriations asked.
Ordinary	\$410,000 00		
Repairs and improvement.....		\$ 30,000 00	
New building to increase capacity.....		200,000 00	
Psychopathic Hospital		60,000 00	
Home for nurses		25,000 00	
Purchase of land		51,000 00	
Plumbing		5,000 00	
Fencing, and extension concrete wall.....		3,000 00	
Painting		6,000 00	
Concrete walk		3,000 00	
Improvement of grounds		4,000 00	
New furniture and iron beds		6,000 00	
Library		1,000 00	
New building for consumptives, etc.....		6,000 00	
Live stock and farm implements.....		2,500 00	
Ventilation			\$ 6,000 00
Enlarging power house, smoke stack, etc..			24,000 00
Plumbing and bathing facilities.....			37,975 00
Enlarging and rebuilding laundry.....			8,000 00
Repairing greenhouse			2,000 00
	\$410,000 00	\$402,500 00	\$77,975 00

* SUMMARY.

Ordinary	\$410,000 00
Special	402,500 00
Surplus	77,975 00
Total	\$890,475 00
Possible cut suggested by superintendent—	
If necessary cut out new building, \$200,000.	
From the appropriations asked, amounting to.....	\$890,475 00
The board made the following reduction—	
New building to increase capacity.....	\$200,000 00
Purchase of land	51,000 00
Improvement of grounds	2,000 00
Total reduction.....	253,000 00
Total amount appropriations recommended.....	\$637,475 00

Anna—Appropriations Asked—Revised.

Item.	Ordinary appropriations asked.	Special appropriations asked.	Surplus appropriation asked.
Ordinary	\$378,000 00		
Repairs and improvement.....		\$ 20,000 00	
Library		1,000 00	
Live stock and farm implements.....		4,000 00	
Cement walks		6,000 00	
Widening road		5,000 00	
Hospital building and furnishing.....		100,000 00	
Home for nurses and furnishing.....		25,000 00	
Telephone system		2,000 00	
Painting		4,000 00	
Improvement of grounds.....		4,000 00	
Rebuilding greenhouse		2,500 00	
Track scales		1,200 00	
Industrial building		15,000 00	
Iron beds and furniture.....		8,000 00	
Farm land, about 350 acres.....		30,000 00	
Fire escapes			\$ 1,000 00
Plumbing			4,000 00
Floors			5,000 00
Power house, boilers, etc.....			50,000 00
Wiring			10,000 00
Fire protection			10,000 00
	\$378,000 00	\$227,700 00	\$80,000 00

SUMMARY.

Ordinary	\$378,000 00
Special	227,700 00
Surplus	80,000 00

Total \$685,700 00

Possible cuts suggested by superintendent—

Take out if necessary, \$100,000 (hospital building and furnishing); nurses' home, \$25,000.00; land, \$30,000.00.

From appropriations asked, amounting to..... \$685,700 00

The board made the following reduction—

Ordinary expense fund	\$28,000 00
Cement walks	6,000 00
Widening road	5,000 00
Hospital building and furnishing.....	50,000 00
Farm land	30,000 00

Total reduction 119,000 00

Total amount of appropriations recommended..... \$566,700 00

Watertown—Appropriations Asked—Revised.

Item.	Ordinary appropriations asked.	Special appropriations asked.	Surplus appropriations asked.
Ordinary	\$350,000 00		
Repairs and improvement.....		\$ 20,000 00	
Improvement of grounds and farm.....		20,000 00	
New buildings, psychopathic and hydratic.....		100,000 00	
Land, 120 by 300.....		40,000 00	
Superintendent's residence		15,000 00	
Ventilation, power plant, etc.....			\$40,000 00
	\$350,000 00	\$195,000 00	\$40,000 00

SUMMARY.

Ordinary	\$350,000 00
Special	195,000 00
Surplus	40,000 00
Total	<u>\$585,000 00</u>
Possible cuts suggested by superintendent—	
Take out if necessary superintendent's residence, \$15,000.00.	
From appropriations asked, amounting to.....	\$585,000 00
The board made the following reduction—	
Superintendent's residence	15,000 00
Total amount of appropriations recommended.....	<u>\$570,000 00</u>

Bartonville—Appropriations Asked—Revised.

Item.	Ordinary appropriations asked.	Special appropriations asked.	Surplus appropriations asked.
Ordinary	\$675,000 00		
Repairs and improvement.....		\$ 30,000 00	
Additional cottages for 1,000 patients.....		250,000 00	
Two large fire proof hospitals (250 pa- tients)		60,000 00	
Additional land		40,000 00	
Artesian well		15,000 00	
To complete State railroad		10,000 00	
	\$675,000 00	\$405,000 00	

SUMMARY.

Ordinary	\$675,000 00
Special	405,000 00
Total	<u>\$1,080,000 00</u>
From appropriations asked, amounting to	\$1,080,000 00
The board made the following reduction—	
Ordinary expense fund.....	\$100,000 00
Additional cottages for 1,000 patients.....	250,000 00
Additional land	40,000 00
Total reduction	<u>390,000 00</u>
Total amount appropriations recommended.....	<u>\$690,000 00</u>

Menard.

SUMMARY.

NEW BUILDING.

Building, land and equipment	\$270,000 00
Ordinary	80,000 00
Total	<u>\$350,000 00</u>
The board recommends \$350,000.00, the amount asked, for construction of new building, land and maintenance.	

Jacksonville—Deaf.—Appropriations Asked—Revised.

Item.	Ordinary appropriation asked.	Special appropriation asked.	Surplus appropriation asked.
Ordinary	\$250,000 00		
Repairs and improvement.....		\$50,000 00	
Library		1,000 00	
Dairy barn		20,000 00	
Fire proof stairway, school building.....		20,000 00	
Purchase of land		1,000 00	
Greenhouse		3,000 00	
	\$250,000 00	\$95,000 00	

SUMMARY.

Ordinary	\$250,000 00
Special	95,000 00
Total	\$345,000 00
Possible cuts suggested by superintendent—	
Take out if necessary, fire proof stairway, \$20,000.00; land, \$1,000.00.	
From the appropriation asked, amounting to.....	\$345,000 00
The board made the following reduction—	
Dairy barn	\$10,000 00
Fire proof stairways in school building.....	20,000 00
Purchase of land	1,000 00
Greenhouse	1,000 00
Total reduction	32,000 00
Total amount of appropriations recommended.....	\$313,000 00

Jacksonville Blind.—Appropriations Asked—Revised.

Item.	Ordinary appropriation asked.	Special appropriation asked.	Surplus appropriation asked.
Ordinary	\$94,000 00		
Repairs and improvement.....		\$8,000 00	
Printing material		1,000 00	
Library and apparatus		800 00	
Special training for deaf blind.....		2,000 00	
Isolation hospital		6,000 00	
New storehouse and ice plant.....		4,500 00	
State library for blind.....		2,000 00	
Ventilation			\$ 4,100 00
Radiation			4,700 00
Automatic temperature regulation.....			8,300 00
Fire hydrants and water supply.....			2,000 00
Wiring			3,500 00
Steam distribution system.....			2,400 00
Tile floors, wainscoting.....			3,100 00
Power plant and tunnel.....			22,500 00
Wood floors			400 00
	\$94,000 00	\$24,300 00	\$51,200 00

SUMMARY.

Ordinary	\$94,000 00
Special	24,300 00
Surplus	51,200 00

Total \$169,500 00

From appropriations asked, amounting to..... \$169,500 00

The board made the following reduction—

New storehouse and ice plant.....	\$4,500 00
Radiation	4,700 00
Automatic temperature regulation	8,300 00
Steam distributing system	2,400 00

Total reduction 19,900 00

Total amount of appropriation recommended..... \$149,600 00

Lincoln Feeble Minded—Appropriations Asked—Revised.

Item.	Ordinary appropriation asked.	Special appropriation asked.	Surplus appropriation asked.
Ordinary	\$420,000 00		
Repairs and improvement.....		\$20,000 00	
Improvement of grounds.....		4,000 00	
Library and school books.....		1,500 00	
Gymnasium and play room.....		20,000 00	
Shops		10,000 00	
Fire escapes			\$ 3,700 00
Fire protection			7,974 00
Alteration in domestic water supply.....			334 00
Underground steam distributing system...			10,000 00
	\$420,000 00	\$55,500 00	\$22,608 00

SUMMARY.

Ordinary	\$420,000 00
Special	55,500 00
Surplus	22,608 00

Total \$498,108 00

From the appropriations asked, amounting to..... \$498,108 00

The board made the following reduction—

Ordinary expense fund	20,000 00
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Total amount of appropriations recommended..... \$478,108 00

The item regarding shops was placed in the appropriation at the suggestion of the board.

Quincy Soldiers Home—Appropriations Asked --Revised.

Item.	Ordinary appropriation asked.	Special appropriation asked.	Surplus appropriation asked.
Ordinary	\$390,000 00		
Repairs and improvement.....		\$ 40,000 00	
Improvement of grounds, roads, bridges, etc.....		4,000 00	
Library		1,200 00	
Improvement of cemetery and roads.....		2,000 00	
Track scales and switch.....		2,500 00	
Fire proof cook house and bakery.....		5,000 00	
Smoke stack and breeching.....		4,000 00	
Reconstruction of laundry.....		4,000 00	
Lodge house at Twelfth st. entrance.....		2,500 00	
Ice plant and refrigerator room.....		8,000 00	
Main tunnel extension.....		8,000 00	
Two new cottages.....		115,000 00	
Hospital		17,500 00	
Furnishing cottages and hospital.....		15,686 00	
Sewerage extension.....		2,500 00	
Fire protection			\$11,077 00
Electric wiring.....			20,785 00
Electric power plant and new boilers.....			42,000 00
Wood flooring			10,000 00
Plastering hollow walls.....			15,279 00
Glazing porches.....			6,780 00
Improving hospital laundry.....			3,200 00
Tin roof, main building.....			2,400 00
Painting			5,000 00
	\$390,000 00	\$231,886 00	\$116,521 00

SUMMARY.

Ordinary	\$390,000 00
Special	231,886 00
Surplus	116,521 00

Total \$738,407 00

In case new cottages are erected, add to ordinary expense fund, first year \$10,000.00, second year \$15,000.00\$25,000 00

Also, two new boilers..... 11,500 00

Total\$36,500 00

From the appropriations asked, amounting to..... \$738,407 00

The board made the following changes—

Add to ordinary expense fund..... 25,000 00

Add two new boilers

11,500 00

Deduct from repairs and improvement.....\$20,000 00

Deduct improvement of grounds, etc..... 4,000 00

Deduct fire proof cook house and bakery..... 5,000 00

Deduct lodge house at Twelfth street..... 2,500 00

Deduct from electric wiring

10,785 00

Deduct plastering hollow wall..... 15,279 00

Deduct glazing porches

6,780 00

\$64,344 00

\$774,907 00

Total reductions 64,344 00

Total amount of appropriations recommended..... \$710,563 00

Normal—Appropriations Asked—Revised.

Item.	Ordinary appropriation asked.	Special appropriation asked.	Surplus appropriation asked.
Ordinary	\$135,000 00		
Repairs and improvement		\$5,000 00	
Library		600 00	
Roofing			\$3,242 00
Plastering			1,027 00
Painting			3,667 00
Flooring (hard wood)			1,462 00
Flooring (tile)			1,125 00
Radiation			3,065 00
Fire protection			5,004 00
Wiring			2,000 00
Plumbing			1,869 00
Iron stairs			700 00
Concrete walk			1,260 00
Installing electric light plant			3,000 00
Installing three new boilers			8,000 00
Cold storage plant			6,800 00
Opening Lincoln street			1,500 00
Masonry			1,000 00
Mangle			1,000 00
Iron bedsteads (single)			1,000 00
Miscellaneous			2,000 00
	\$135,000 00	\$5,600 00	\$50,721 00

SUMMARY.

Ordinary	\$135,000 00
Special	5,600 00
Surplus	50,721 00
Total	<u>\$191,321 00</u>
From the appropriation asked, amounting to	\$191,321 00
The board made the following changes—	
Add industrial shop equipment	5,000 00
Deduct cold storage plant	\$6,800 00
Deduct from opening Lincoln street	300 00
Deduct miscellaneous	2,000 00
	<u>\$9,100 00</u>
Total reduction	<u>9,100 00</u>
Total amount appropriation recommended	<u>\$187,221 00</u>

Wilmington—Soldiers' Widows—Appropriations Asked—Revised

Item.	Ordinary appropriation asked.	Special appropriation asked.	Surplus appropriation asked.
Ordinary	\$36,000 00		
Repairs and improvement		\$ 3,000 00	
New hospital building and equipment		25,000 00	
Fire protection			\$500 00
	\$36,000 00	\$28,000 00	\$500 00

SUMMARY.

Ordinary	\$36,000 00
Special	28,000 00
Surplus	500 00
Total	\$64,500 00
From the appropriations asked, amounting to.....	\$64,500 00
The board made the following changes—	
Add to ordinary expense fund (for a resident woman physician and five nurses, for increasing the matron's salary, and for better food)	9,000 00
	\$73,500 00
Deduct new hospital building and equipment.....	25,000 00
Total amount of appropriations recommended.....	\$48,500 00

Chicago Eye and Ear—Appropriations Asked—Revised.

Item.	Ordinary appropriation asked.	Special appropriation asked.	Surplus appropriation asked.
Ordinary	\$88,000 00		
Repairs and improvement.....		\$ 7,000 00	
Library and amusement.....		500 00	
To complete new addition and roof garden.....		10,000 00	
Paving on Peoria street.....		2,500 00	
Elevator		5,000 00	
Bath room and sterilizer.....		2,500 00	
Tile floors in old building.....		4,000 00	
Wiring			\$2,205 00
Mechanical equipments.....			163 00
	\$88,000 00	\$31,500 00	\$2,368 00

SUMMARY.

Ordinary	\$88,000 00
Special	31,500 00
Surplus	2,368 00
Total	\$121,868 00
The board recommends the appropriation asked.	

Geneva—Appropriations Asked—Revised.

Item.	Ordinary appropriation asked.	Special appropriation asked.	Surplus appropriation asked.
Ordinary	\$155,000 00		
Repairs and improvement.....		\$16,000 00	
Improving grounds, walks, grounds tilling and cemetery fence.....		4,000 00	
Live stock and implements.....		3,000 00	
Furniture		6,000 00	
Parolling and discharging girls.....		15,000 00	
Library		500 00	
Three new cottages.....		70,000 00	
Land		22,500 00	
Two deep well pumps.....		3,000 00	
Boiler dynamo pumps.....		6,400 00	
Gymnasium		25,000 00	
Greenhouse		1,500 00	
Fire protection.....			\$9,931 00
Wiring			8,000 00
Water mains.....			3,700 00
Engine for dynamo boilers.....			3,000 00
Automatic door openers.....			2,500 00
	\$155,000 00	\$159,400 00	\$26,631 00

SUMMARY.

Ordinary	\$155,000 00
Special	159,400 00
Surplus	27,131 00

Total \$341,531 00

Possible cuts suggested by superintendent—

Take out if necessary, gymnasium, \$25,000.00; greenhouse, 1,500.00.

From the appropriations asked, amounting to..... \$341,531 00

The board made the following reduction—

Ordinary expense fund.....	\$15,000 00
Furniture	2,000 00
Three new cottages (two).....	20,000 00
Gymnasium	25,000 00

Total reduction 62,000 00

Total amount of appropriations recommended..... \$279,531 00

St. Charles School—Appropriations Asked—Revised.

Item.	Ordinary appropriation asked.	Special appropriation asked.	Surplus appropriation asked.
Ordinary	\$202,000 00		
Repairs and improvement.....		\$ 5,000 00	
Two cottages.....		50,000 00	
Furnishings		2,500 00	
Administration building.....		55,000 00	
Infirmary		15,000 00	
Sewer and drainage.....		15,000 00	
Pump and well.....		5,000 00	
Gymnasium equipment		5,000 00	
Library		500 00	
Walks		1,000 00	
Parole offices.....		2,400 00	
Improving laundry.....		1,000 00	
Live stock and implements.....		2,000 00	
Dynamos, conduits, etc.....		6,000 00	
Reducing pressure on plumbing.....			\$600 00
Fire escape on school building.....			400 00
	\$202,000 90	\$165,400 00	\$1,000 00

SUMMARY.

Ordinary	\$202,000 00
Special	145,400 00
Surplus	1,000 00

Total \$348,400 00

Possible cuts suggested by superintendent—

Take out if necessary, ordinary (second year), \$12,000.00.

From the appropriations asked, amounting to..... \$368,400 00

The board made the following reductions—

Ordinary expense fund.....	\$12,000 00
Two new cottages (one cottage).....	25,000 00
Furnishing	1,250 00

Total reduction 38,250 00

Total amount of appropriations recommended..... \$310,150 00

Chicago Blind—Appropriations Asked—Revised.

Items.	Ordinary appropriation asked.	Special appropriation asked.	Surplus appropriation asked.
Ordinary	\$61,000 00		
Working capital.....		\$50,000 00	
Finishing fourth story.....		12,000 00	
Furnishing fourth story.....		3,500 00	
Repairs and improvement.....		7,000 00	
	\$61,000 00	\$72,500 00	

SUMMARY.

Ordinary	\$61,000 00
Special	72,500 00
Total	\$133,500 00

The board recommends the appropriations asked.

Total amount of appropriations recommended for the seventeen
State charitable institutions\$7,389,916 00

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

Statement showing Increase of Recommended Appropriations, over Amount Received by the Seventeen State Charitable Institutions, 1905, also Amounts asked by Superintendents and Recommendations and Cuts made by Board for 1907.

Institutions.	Increase.	Decrease.	Appropriations asked by Superintendents.	Appropriations recom- mended by board.	Cuts made by board.
Northern Insane.....	\$ 274,930		\$ 773,300	\$ 695,800	\$ 77,500
Eastern Insane.....	389,900		1,127,900	1,127,900	
Central Insane.....	260,975		890,475	637,475	253,000
Southern Insane.....	193,800		685,700	566,700	119,000
Western Insane.....	220,000		585,000	570,000	15,000
Bartonville Insane.....	153,000		1,080,000	690,000	390,000
Chester Insane.....	247,100		350,000	350,000	
School for Deaf.....	53,000		345,000	313,000	32,000
School for Blind.....	21,100		167,500	149,600	17,900
Industrial Home for Blind	63,500		133,500	133,500	
Feeble Minded.....	12,108		488,108	478,108	10,000
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	250,363		738,407	710,563	27,844
	52,921		191,321	187,221	4,100
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	15,500		64,500	48,500	16,000
Soldiers' Widows' Home.....		\$40,432	121,868	121,868	
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	60,631		341,531	379,531	62,000
Training School for Girls.....	71,900		368,400	330,150	38,260
St. Charles School for Boys.....					
	\$2,280,728	\$40,432	\$8,452,510	\$7,389,916	\$1,062,594
Totals.....	40,432				
Net increase.....	\$2,240,296				

APPROPRIATION BILLS RECOMMENDED BY THE BOARD.

The following are appropriation bills, arranged in due form for consideration by the General Assembly and as recommended by the State Board of Public Charities:

ORDINARY EXPENSE APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE BOARD.

A BILL

For An Act making an appropriation for the ordinary and other expenses of the State Charitable institutions herein named.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That there be and is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenses of the State institutions named in this Act, for the year beginning July 1, 1907, the sum of \$2,341,250.00, payable quarterly in advance, and the said appropriations shall be apportioned among the institutions as follows:

To the—

Northern Hospital for the Insane, Elgin.....	\$ 185,000 00
Eastern Hospital for the Insane, Kankakee.....	379,750 00
Central Hospital for the Insane, Jacksonville.....	205,000 00
Southern Hospital for the Insane, Anna.....	175,000 00
Western Hospital for the Insane, Watertown.....	175,000 00
Asylum for the Incurable Insane, South Bartonville.....	287,500 00
Asylum for Insane Criminals, Menard.....	40,000 00
Illinois School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.....	125,000 00
Illinois School for the Blind, Jacksonville.....	47,000 00
Asylum for Feeble Minded Children, Lincoln.....	200,000 00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.....	205,000 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.....	67,500 00
Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.....	22,500 00
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.....	44,000 00
Training School for Girls, Geneva.....	65,000 00
St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles.....	90,000 00
Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.....	28,000 00
Total	\$2,341,250 00

2. For the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenses of the State institutions named in this Act for the year beginning July 1st, 1908, the sum of \$2,387,750.00 is appropriated, payable quarterly in advance, and the said appropriation shall be apportioned among the institutions as follows, until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next General Assembly: To the—

Northern Hospital for the Insane, Elgin.....	\$ 201,500 00
Eastern Hospital for the Insane, Kankakee.....	379,750 00
Central Hospital for the Insane, Jacksonville.....	205,000 00
Southern Hospital for the Insane, Anna.....	175,000 00
Western Hospital for the Insane, Watertown.....	175,000 00
Asylum for the Incurable Insane, South Bartonville.....	287,500 00
Asylum for Insane Criminals, Menard.....	40,000 00
Illinois School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.....	125,000 00
Illinois School for the Blind, Jacksonville.....	47,000 00
Asylum for Feeble Minded Children, Lincoln.....	200,000 00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.....	210,000 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.....	67,500 00
Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.....	22,500 00
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.....	44,000 00
State Training School for Girls, Geneva.....	75,000 00
St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles.....	100,000 00
Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.....	33,000 00
Total	\$2,387,750 00

All moneys herein appropriated shall be due and payable to the trustees of the several institutions named, or to their order, only on the terms and in the manner provided in the 19th section of an Act entitled, "An Act to regulate the State charitable institutions and the State Reform School, and to improve their organization and increase their efficiency."

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE BOARD.
A BILL

For An Act making appropriations for the State charitable institutions herein named.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That the following sums be and are hereby appropriated to the State institutions named in this Act, for the purposes herein stated, for the two years beginning July 1, 1907, the sum of \$2,660,916.00, and that the appropriations shall be apportioned between the institutions and shall be payable as herein stated, as follows:

TO THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, ELGIN.

Repairs and improvements, \$10.00 per annum.....	\$ 20,000 00
Painting, \$3,000.00 per annum.....	6,000 00
Improvement of grounds, \$2,000.00 per annum.....	4,000 00
Iron bedsteads.....	7,000 00
Live stock.....	2,000 00
Farm implements and buildings.....	2,500 00
Cold storage and ice plant.....	20,000 00
Shops for patients.....	10,000 00
Farm ward, to accommodate fifty patients.....	25,000 00
Two new cottages.....	50,000 00
Hospital building.....	25,000 00
Fire escapes.....	1,800 00
Plumbing.....	7,000 00
Power house, boilers, etc.....	82,000 00
Wiring.....	12,000 00
Extension water system.....	10,000 00
Improving system of heating and ventilation.....	25,000 00
Total	\$309,300 00

TO THE EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, KANKAKEE.

Repairs and improvements, \$30,000.00 per annum.....	\$ 60,000 00
Improvement of grounds, \$2,000.00 per annum.....	4,000 00
Live stock and farm implements, \$2,000.00 per annum.....	4,000 00
Two new buildings and furnishing same.....	140,000 00
Twelve hundred double windows.....	3,000 00
Psychopathic Institute and maintenance for two years.....	30,000 00
Milch cows.....	4,000 00
Hydrotherapeutic equipment.....	4,000 00
Fourteen hundred iron beds and mattresses.....	19,500 00
Warehouse addition.....	10,000 00
Painting.....	8,000 00
Fire escapes.....	1,400 00
Plumbing.....	10,000 00
Flooring.....	5,500 00
Power house and water supply.....	50,000 00
New electric wiring.....	10,000 00
Ventilation.....	5,000 00
Total	\$368,400 00

TO THE CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, JACKSONVILLE.

Repairs and improvements, \$15,000.00 per annum.....	\$ 30,000 00
Improvement of grounds, \$1,000.00 per annum.....	2,000 00
Library, \$500.00 per annum.....	1,000 00
Plumbing, \$2,500 per annum.....	5,000 00
Concrete walks, \$1,500.00 per annum.....	3,000 00
Psychopathic hospital.....	60,000 00
Home for nurses.....	25,000 00
Fencing and extension concrete wall.....	3,000 00
Painting.....	6,000 00
New furniture and iron beds.....	6,000 00
New building for consumptives and contagious diseases.....	6,000 00
Live stock and farm implements.....	2,500 00
Ventilation.....	6,000 00
Enlarging power house, smoke stack, etc.....	24,000 00
Plumbing and bathing facilities.....	37,975 00
Enlarging and rebuilding laundry.....	8,000 00
Repairing greenhouse.....	2,000 00
Total	\$227,475 00

TO THE SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, ANNA.

Repairs and improvement, \$10,000.00 per annum.....	\$ 20,000 00
Improvement of grounds, \$2,000.00 per annum.....	4,000 00
Library, \$500.00 per annum.....	1,000 00
Live stock and farm implements, \$2,000.00 per annum.....	4,000 00
Hospital building and furnishing.....	50,000 00
Home for nurses and furnishing.....	25,000 00
Telephone system.....	2,000 00
Painting.....	4,000 00
Rebuilding greenhouse.....	2,500 00
Track scales.....	1,200 00
Industrial building.....	15,000 00
Iron beds and furniture.....	8,000 00
Fire escapes.....	1,000 00
Plumbing.....	4,000 00
Flooring.....	5,000 00
Power house, boilers, etc.....	50,000 00
Wiring.....	10,000 00
Fire protection.....	10,000 00
Total	\$216,700 00

TO THE WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, WATERTOWN.

Repairs and improvements, \$10,000.00 per annum.....	\$ 20,000 00
Improvements of grounds and farm, \$10,000.00 per annum.....	20,000 00
New buildings, psychopathic and hydratic.....	100,000 00
Land.....	40,000 00
Ventilation, power plant, etc.....	40,000 00
Total	\$220,000 00

TO THE ASYLUM FOR INCURABLE INSANE, SOUTH BARTONVILLE.

Repairs and improvements, \$15,000.00 per annum.....	\$ 30,000 00
Fireproof hospital building or buildings.....	60,000 00
Artesian well.....	15,000 00
To complete State railroad.....	10,000 00
Total	\$115,000 00

TO THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS, MENARD.

Buildings and land.....	\$270,000 00
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TO THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, JACKSONVILLE.

Repairs and improvements, \$25,000.00 per annum.....	\$50,000 00
Library, \$500.00 per annum.....	1,000 00
Dairy barn.....	10,000 00
Greenhouse.....	2,000 00
Total	\$63,000 00

TO THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, JACKSONVILLE.

Repairs and improvements, \$4,000.00 per annum.....	\$ 8,000 00
Printing material, \$500.00 per annum.....	1,000 00
Library and apparatus, \$400.00 per annum.....	800 00
Special training for the deaf blind, \$1,000.00 per annum.....	2,000 00
Isolation hospital.....	6,000 00
State Library for blind.....	2,000 00
Ventilation.....	4,100 00
Fire hydrants and water supply.....	2,200 00
Wiring.....	3,500 00
Tile floors and wainscoting.....	3,100 00
Power plant and tunnel.....	22,500 00
Wood floors.....	400 00
Total	\$55,600 00

TO THE ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN, LINCOLN.

Repairs and improvements, \$10,000.00 per annum.....	\$20,000 00
Improvement of grounds, \$2,000.00 per annum.....	4,000 00
Library and school books, \$750.00 per annum.....	1,500 00
Gymnasium and playroom.....	20,000 00
Shops.....	10,000 00
Fire escapes.....	3,700 00
Fire protection.....	7,974 00
Alteration in domestic water supply.....	934 00
Underground steam distributing system.....	10,000 00
Total	\$78,108 00

TO THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, QUINCY.

Repairs and improvements, \$10,000.00 per annum.....	\$ 20,000 00
Library, \$600.00 per annum.....	1,200 00
Improvement of cemetery and roads.....	2,000 00
Track scales and switches.....	2,500 00
Smoke stack and breeching.....	4,000 00
Reconstruction laundry.....	4,000 00
Ice plant and refrigerator room.....	8,000 00
Main tunnel extension.....	8,000 00
Two new cottages.....	115,000 00
Hospital for women.....	17,500 00
Furnishing cottages and hospital.....	15,688 00
Sewerage extension.....	2,500 00
Fire protection.....	11,077 00
Electric wiring.....	10,000 00
Electric power plant and new boilers.....	42,000 00
Wood flooring.....	10,000 00
Improving hospital laundry.....	3,200 00
Tin roof on main building.....	2,400 00
Painting.....	5,000 00
Two new boilers.....	11,500 00
Total	\$295,563 00

TO THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, NORMAL.

Repairs and improvements, \$2,500.00 per annum.....	\$ 5,000 00
Library, \$300.00 per annum.....	600 00
Roofing.....	3,242 00
Plastering.....	1,027 00
Painting.....	3,667 00
Hardwood flooring.....	1,462 00
Tile flooring.....	1,125 00
Radiation.....	5,065 00
Fire protection.....	5,004 00
Wiring.....	2,000 00
Plumbing.....	1,869 00
Iron stairs.....	700 00
Concrete walks.....	1,260 00
Installing electric light plant.....	3,000 00
Installing three new boilers.....	8,000 00
Opening Lincoln street.....	1,200 00
Masonry.....	1,000 00
Mangle.....	1,000 00
Iron bedsteads, single.....	1,000 00
Industrial shop equipment.....	5,000 00
Total	\$52,221 00

TO THE SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME, WILMINGTON.

Repairs and improvements, \$1,500.00 per annum.....	\$3,000 00
Fire protection.....	500 00
Total	\$3,500 00

TO THE CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, CHICAGO.

Repairs and improvements, \$3,500.00 per annum.....	\$ 7,000 00
Library and amusement, \$250.00 per annum.....	500 00
To complete new additions and roof garden.....	10,000 00
Paving on Peoria street.....	2,500 00
Elevator.....	5,000 00
Bath room and sterilizer.....	2,500 00
Tile floors in old building.....	4,000 00
Wiring.....	2,205 00
Mechanical equipments.....	163 00
Total	\$33,868 00

TO THE STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, GENEVA.

Repairs and improvements, \$8,000.00 per annum.....	\$ 16,000 00
Improvement grounds, walks, tilling and cemetery fence.....	4,000 00
Live stock and implements.....	3,000 00
Furniture.....	4,000 00
Paroling and discharging girls.....	1,500 00
Library.....	500 00
Two new cottages.....	50,000 00
Land.....	22,500 00
Two deep well pumps, etc.....	3,000 00
Boiler, dynamo and pump.....	6,400 00
Greenhouse.....	1,500 00
Fire protection.....	9,931 00

Wiring	8,000 00
Water mains.....	3,700 00
Engine for dynamo boilers.....	3,000 00
Automatic door openers.....	2,500 00
Total	\$139,531 00

TO THE ST. CHARLES SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ST. CHARLES.

Repairs and improvement, \$2,500.00 per annum.....	\$ 5,000 00
Live stock and farm implements, \$1,000.00 per annum.....	2,000 00
Library, \$250.00 per annum.....	500 00
Parole officer, \$1,200 per annum.....	2,400 00
One cottage.....	25,000 00
Furnishings for cottage.....	1,250 00
Administration building.....	55,000 00
Infirmary	15,000 00
Sewers and drainage.....	15,000 00
Pump and well.....	5,000 00
Gymnasium equipment.....	5,000 00
Walks	1,000 00
Improving laundry.....	1,000 00
Dynamos, conduits, etc.....	6,000 00
Reducing pressure on plumbing.....	600 00
Fire escape on school building.....	400 00
Total	\$140,150 00

TO THE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND, CHICAGO.

Working capital.....	\$50,000 00
Finishing fourth story.....	12,000 00
Furnishing fourth story.....	3,500 00
Repairs and improvements.....	7,000 00
Total	\$72,500 00

APPROPRIATION TO ESTABLISH A STATE EPILEPTIC COLONY, AS
RECOMMENDED BY THE BOARD.

A BILL

For An Act making appropriations for the Illinois State Colony for Epileptics.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:*. That the sum of two hundred and sixty-five thousand (265,000) dollars be appropriated to the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities for the purpose of locating and constructing necessary buildings and maintenance of the colony for epileptics under the provisions of an Act of the Forty-first General Assembly, approved April 19, 1899,

Land and buildings.....	\$235,000 00
Maintenance till 1909.....	30,000 00
Total	\$265,000 00

§ 2. The Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer for the amount herein appropriated upon presentation of proper vouchers certified to by the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities and approved by the Governor.

Annual Report Almshouse Inspection by Illinois Board of Charities.

STATE OF ILLINOIS
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC
CHARITIES.

*"How do they 'xpect a feller is goin' to git well, when
they put 'im where a well feller'd git sick."*

—Jim Fenton in J. G. Holland's "Sevenoaks."

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 22, 1907.

To His Excellency, the Honorable Charles S. Deneen, Gov-
ernor of Illinois, Springfield:

SIR—Sixty years to a month after Dorothy L. Dix pre-
sented her memorial to the Illinois General Assembly, in
favor of State care for the insane, the Illinois Board of
Charities made a midwinter inspection of the almshouses
maintained by Illinois county governments. It found condi-
tions which resemble some of those described by the famous
philanthropist more than half a century ago. To remedy
the conditions reported by Miss Dix she declared certain
facts about insanity and made recommendations for the cura-
tive care of mental defectives in State institutions as follows:

1. Practical recognition that insanity is not a "hopeless
and incurable disease," but arises "from physical causes" and
is "subject to successful physical treatment, as surely as a
fever, or other common bodily disease."¹

2. Hospital care for acute curable cases in well equipped
State institutions looking, for humane and economic reasons,
to larger percentages of those discharged as cured.¹

3. Industrial re-education, at State institutions, of chronic
types for humane, medical and economic reasons.¹

4. Clearing almshouses of the insane, because alms-
houses do not and cannot afford proper hospital care for
them.¹

The essential recommendations of Dorothy L. Dix, sixty
years ago, are the same as those made by the State Board of
Charities today, except for the water treatment,² which was
not practiced for the insane in America during Miss Dix's
splended activity, and except for more thorough instruction
of physicians,² which is a product of medical methods of
education developed during the last quarter of a century.

Dorothy Dix
plan.

Insane per-
sons are
sick.

Hospital
care
looking
to cures.

Industrial re-
education.

Clear alms-
houses of
insane.

Water
treatment.

Education.

1. Miss Dix's memorial to Illinois General Assembly, January, 1847.

2. Nineteenth Biennial Report, State Board of Charities.

STATE'S MAGNIFICENT BENEVOLENCE.

Millions ex-
pended.

Since Miss Dix gave the impetus in her memorial, which resulted in establishing the State's first hospital for the insane at Jacksonville³ in 1847, Illinois has been working valiantly to provide State care for its insane and feeble-minded. In this endeavor it has expended the enormous sum of \$36,548,000. The money has been used to locate, erect, equip and maintain eight State institutions. This is a notable proof that the care of defectives by the State is held by Illinois a sacred duty to be met with benevolence and generosity. Account is not taken, in the foregoing figures, of the State's outlay for other charitable institutions than those for the insane and feeble minded.

Time for
final step.

The State Board of Charities now recommends steps for the full realization of the plan of Miss Dix for the curative treatment of the insane in State institutions, and for the complete relief of county governments of this burden. The relief of the counties is only an incident in the recommendations of this board. If the State Legislature will make its recommended appropriations of \$772,000 for buildings for modern curative treatment and appropriations for ventilation in old large buildings, room will be made at existing institutions to accommodate all insane now in county almshouses, except that of Cook county. Thus Illinois will join New York State and Massachusetts in providing complete State care.

FIFTEEN REASONS FOR COMPLETE STATE CARE.

Attacks a
system,
not indi-
viduals.

In setting forth existing almshouse conditions, as a reason for complete State care, the board desires to attack a system, not individuals. Therefore, without attaching blame to any superintendent or to any set of officials, and excluding Cook county because of modern service there, the Board of Charities desires to state the reasons for completely substituting the State care system for the almshouse system of care of defectives as maintained by county governments. On the basis of inspections and study this board believes the Forty-fifth General Assembly should give authority for complete State care at the earliest practical date:

Insufficient
medical
and nurs-
ing service.

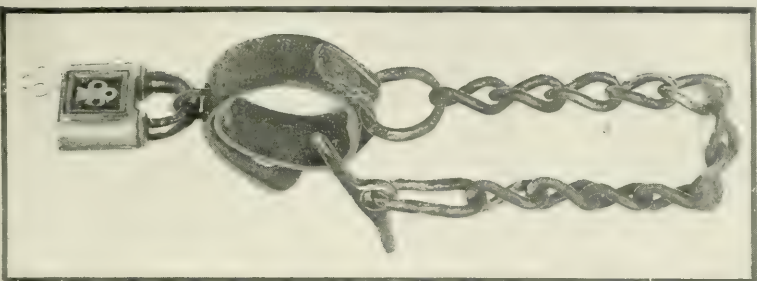
1. Because almshouses do not and cannot provide continuous, expert medical and nursing service. They do not and cannot properly classify the insane. Almshouses are maintained to provide the bare necessities of life, to discourage pauperism.

Girl chained.

2. *Because, while this General Assembly has been sitting, a girl in an Illinois almshouse has been hobbled with chains padlocked to her bare ankles, because her stamping disturbed other inmates in the insane department.*

3. Fourth Biennial Report, State Board of Charities.

WOMAN HOBbled WITH CHAINS AND THE CHAINS AND LOCKS SO USED.



From a photograph taken at the Stephenson county Almshouse, and from photographs made of the actual chains and locks now in the possession of the Board of Charities.

3. *Because, while this General Assembly has been sitting, a rude box, with wooden slats across the top, supplied with iron hinges, hasps and bolt, is ready, in a certain Illinois almshouse, to receive any insane man who becomes unruly, a service it has performed for others.*

Rude, locked box.

4. *Because today there are almshouses in Illinois where steel handcuffs, barred cells, cages and padlocks are in service, when required to restrain the insane. Imagine an insane girl 20 years old locked in a steel cage. This happened recently in Stark county.*

Handcuffs, barred cells, padlocks.

5. *Because in thirty-five counties the almshouses have no bathtubs and in a number of others the water supply is deficient.*

Some without bath tubs.

6. *Because in eighteen almshouses there is no effective separation of the sexes, resulting in such scandals as the birth of illegitimate children by mentally irresponsible women.*

Illegitimate births.

7. *Because in certain almshouses insane persons are punished physically to make them behave.*

Physical punishment.

8. *Because in fifty-four almshouses there is no provision to separate the insane from the plain paupers.*

Insane not separated from paupers.

9. *Because sixty-four almshouses have no fire protection.*

Lack of fire protection. Care let by contract.

10. *Because in twenty-seven counties the care of the almshouse population is let by contract, substantially on the basis of the lowest bid, a system which tends to reduce all outlays to the lowest notch and to leave human misery at the mercy of human greed.*

11. *Because some of the insane are detained without having been tried and committed.*

Insane not tried.

12. *Because only primitive toilet facilities are provided in some of the almshouses and proper ventilation and heating are not provided.*

Primitive toilet facilities.

13. *Because some of the almshouses are filthy and over run with vermin.*

Filth and vermin.

14. *Because any insane resident of Illinois should have just as good care as any other insane resident, which is impossible under varying county care.*

Fair treatment for all.

15. *Because the county is too small a governmental unit, with too restricted resources, to grapple successfully with so great a problem.*

Too big problem for county.

SPECIFIC DATA BRIEFLY STATED.

To amplify the fifteen reasons just stated and to fortify them by giving specific instances, condensations of reports from 36 Illinois counties are given at this point in the report. For fuller details Your Excellency is referred to the appendix.

Briefs of 36 reports.

The difficulties to be contended with in the care of the insane in almshouses where the conditions are most unfavorable will be more readily understood from these brief descriptions. The notes which accompany the reports show the following conditions in the counties named:

Adverse conditions.

BROWN COUNTY—The only separate provision for the insane is a frame shed with iron-barred window and door, which has not been used for several years, except to confine "disobedient" patients. It is not considered suitable for the use of human beings. There is only nominal separation of the sexes. The day room is a narrow hall in the middle of the building, having no lighting by day except from the

Incarcerate insane who disobey.

	rooms which open out from it. A stove at one end is the sole means of heating the hallway and the rooms which open out from it.
Not suitable for insane.	CALHOUN—The almshouse is in a tumble-down condition. There is no regular bathing for the patients, no separate provision for the insane, and no separation of the sexes.
Isane and sexes not separated.	CASS—Bathing is optional with patients. One inmate afflicted with tuberculosis occupies the same bed with another inmate. There is no separate provision for the insane and no separation of the sexes.
Life hazard high; overcrowded.	CHAMPAIGN—Buildings considered inadequate in nearly every respect, and with 16 to care for, the excellent management of the almshouse here is under a severe handicap. In most cases the inmates sleep two in a bed. A number occupy the third floor, with little means of escape in case of fire. There is sufficient separation of the sexes, but all classes and conditions occupy the same day rooms.
Buildings unsuitable.	CHRISTIAN—Two buildings intended for sleeping quarters were considered not suited for human occupancy in their existing conditions. There was no regular bathing. The only bath tub was out of use and has no water connection. It was located where it could not be used by the women, in a sleeping room of a dormitory building occupied by men, a room not heated. There was no separate provision for the insane.
Inadequate facilities.	CLARK—This almshouse has three insane, two of whom are filthy. The management is badly handicapped by lack of suitable facilities to care for the insane. There was no separate provision for the care of the insane or for the sick.
Many illegitimate children.	CLAY—This almshouse had no insane, but housed nine who were classed as feeble-minded. A number of illegitimate children, it was stated, had been born to inmates of the almshouse, but not during the present administration.
Bathing unknown.	CLINTON—Four insane were quartered here. The patients never bathed, and had not in 16 years. There was no separate provision for the care of the insane.
Unsatisfactory conditions.	COLES—This almshouse, poorly built originally, is now in deplorable condition. Bricks are falling out, floors are warped and full of holes; the ceilings are full of cracks, and there are but two doorknobs about the institution. To cope with the vermin is next to impossible. The sanitary conditions are bad. The building is destitute in furniture. No attempt is made to separate the sexes. Owing to several attempted assaults the superintendent lives in apprehension of the consequences, of which he says he has informed the county board.
Isolate filthy patient.	DEWITT—This almshouse has no facilities for bathing. Water has to be heated in one place and carried to the parts of the building where needed. One patient who is very filthy is isolated in a room. He is bolsterous when anybody is around. The superintendent has sought to have him cared for elsewhere, but a question where he belongs has prevented solution of the problem.
Conditions primitive.	DUPAGE—The basement and first floor of this almshouse were found in a very filthy condition. One old man, classed as insane, was kept in a room in the basement, alive with vermin; his bed and clothing being extremely filthy. The ceiling on the first floor was hung with ropes of cobwebs, and the floors and beds were very dirty. An old man, insane and very filthy, having no care of himself, lay in a bed infested with vermin. He was also a victim of tuberculosis and cancer. The insane are not kept in the wards planned for their use but with the rest of the inmates.

DeKALB—The report of the inspector says in part: "No attempt is made during the day to keep the inmates separate. Sane and insane men and women mingle together. The superintendent informed me that a little over a year ago an insane girl gave birth to a child in the almshouse, but they could not find out who was the father of the child. The mother was sent to Bartonville, the baby to the Children's Home and Aid Society, and the matter was hushed up. I told the superintendent that with the existing conditions it might occur again, to which he replied he should not be surprised if it did, but he would try to prevent it."

Insane girl
has child.

There is a boy 12 years old at this almshouse. He is an idiot, has a weak spine, is unable to stand or walk a step, and unable to talk except when aroused to anger, when he swears fearfully. The report says: "This boy was born to a young girl, and her father is the father of this child. The superintendent said he was born on the place, but before his time, and that the authorities did not do anything about it."

Another case.

There is no separate provision for the insane at DeKalb. They mingle with the paupers, day and night, except that there is a pest-house 100 feet distant from the main building, which has been fitted with certain equipment intended for use for the insane in special cases. This is a small building in the rear of the other quarters. It contains two cells of heavy oak bars and doors with little holes at the bottom through which food can be passed. One cell contains a box seven feet long by about two and a half wide and three feet deep. It is mounted on top of a bed frame. It has strong iron hinges, two hasps and a bolt, similar to those used on a door. The box is solid except that the top has small openings between the slats. The superintendent stated that it was used for an inmate, Frank Hale, who had the practice of tearing his bed clothing and they locked him up in the box at night. He was transferred to Bartonville in January, 1906, and later died there. The superintendent stated that they should not use this building again "unless some of the crazy became unruly or came down with a contagious disease."

Patient
locked in
a box.

EDGAR—The insane department here is in bad sanitary condition. The superintendent felt that all of the insane ought to be cared for, to be removed to a State institution. Since the Mary Eck scandal, consequent on the birth to her of a child soon after her removal to the asylum at Bartonville from the Edgar county almshouse, the male insane have been removed from the building originally provided for the insane to a cottage in another part of the premises. One of the male employes carries a key to all the locks in both departments. On a remonstrance against this practice by the inspector the wife of the superintendent declared that there was no danger, as all of the women were old. In the Mary Eck case the State Board of Charities promptly notified the State's attorney of Edgar county, but the suspected man escaped arrest.

Changes
since
Mary Eck
scandal.

EDWARDS—At the time of the inspection there were no insane, but there were four feeble-minded in this almshouse. Two births were expected in the spring.

Births
among
feeble
minded.
Frenzied
woman
wrecks
building.

EFFINGHAM—Seven of the ten inmates were insane. One of them, a woman, is very destructive in her paroxysms, tearing off the plastering and lathing, kicking out the panels of the doors, destroying bedding and clothing and terrorizing the rest of the inmates. The building has been badly

damaged by her. There is no adequate separation of the sexes or care of the insane. An old man cares for a girl who is a hopeless idiot.

Mother of
five illegitimate
children.

FRANKLIN—The report of the inspector called attention to the case of an inmate of the Franklin almshouse, a woman mentally irresponsible, who had given birth to five illegitimate children, one in the almshouse, and was again pregnant. The "keeper," as he is generally called, was absent in town, at the time of the inspection, where he was credited with spending a good deal of his time. At the time of the inspector's visit the woman had scarcely been outside of the yard for more than a year. As soon as the facts of this case were reported to the State Board of Charities, they were at once communicated to the State's attorney of the county with the request that he make an official investigation and take such steps as his findings should warrant.

Another in-
stance.

Another woman at this almshouse, who had three children, one illegitimate, had been in the care of the institution about a year and was expecting to become a mother again in about six months.

Life risk
in fire.

GREENE—This almshouse has no separate provision for the insane. Two women sleep on the third floor, one being deaf. There is no fire protection and no way of escape in case of fire, but a narrow wooden stairway. The bath house, a small detached building, is not plumbed and is not used regularly in winter. The outside closets are in a very unsanitary condition.

Insane inde-
scribably
filthy.

HAMILTON—One insane man is cared for in this almshouse, his condition being indescribably filthy, owing to the lack of facilities for proper care. The rest of the inmates are kept in cleanly condition. The building is frame, old and battered, without underpinning, locks, latches and even doors off for years.

One unsatis-
factory
building.

JACKSON—The building for the negro insane at this institution is reported unfit for human habitation. The county has all its insane cared for in the State institutions.

Lack of
heat;
seven
pneumonia
deaths.

JERSEY—The cleanliness and order of this almshouse are admirable. There is no separate provision for the care of the insane, the only substitute being that a portion of the quarters of the other inmates, in both the men's and the women's divisions, is made into a place by itself by a wooden grating extending nearly to the ceiling. Some of the space so set off is not heated. The heating system of the almshouse is deficient. On the day of the inspector's visit, with outdoor temperature at 25 degrees, the sitting room recorded only 55 degrees. In the preceding few months there had been seven deaths from pneumonia; the illness in these fatal cases beginning in a severe cold. There was no plumbing here, or suitable provision for personal cleanliness; the movable bathtub in use being located in the men's building, in an unheated room.

Four deaths
in eleven
weeks.

JO DAVIESS—The floors of this almshouse were found clean, but the entire building was overrun with vermin of more than one kind, with indications of rats and mice everywhere. The conditions were especially unsatisfactory in the hospital and the insane department. The sanitary conditions were extremely bad. The women's department connects through an open hallway and covered bridge with an open closet constructed over a flume from the washhouse. A sewer pipe opens into the washhouse, the wash water being dumped into the pit, the closet acting as a cesspool. The stench in the washhouse was revolting, but was insufferably worse in summer, the matron said. There is a draft from this open

closet through the upper part of the house. There had been four deaths in the hospital in the preceding eleven weeks.

The insane were shut up in cells in a separate brick building; a grated window and solid door with grating at the top and a hole through which to pass food being the provision for each. One of the insane, a woman, tears her bed in pieces and is reported filthy in her habits. She is fed only bread and tea. A stockade with high board fence and barbed wires on top furnished the means for letting the insane out for air.

Insane shut
in cells.

JOHNSON—The building for the insane is dilapidated; no bathing is provided; and two women and two men live in the same room. The cooking, baking, washing and ironing are done by two feeble-minded women. The superintendent receives \$1.25 per capita a week for furnishing food, fuel, clothing, bedding and care. He also has the use of the farm.

Building dil-
apidated.

MACON—Three extremely filthy inmates have to be cared for here, a burden that is made more onerous by the lack of suitable facilities. These patients sleep in box beds, filled with straw. The straw is renewed and the boxes scrubbed daily. There is no separate provision for the insane.

Three sleep
in boxes.

MACOUPIN—There is no provision for the care and treatment of the insane, but there are iron cells into which they are locked at night. These cells are in two rows in the middle of a large room. They are dark and have no opening but the door. They have practically no ventilation.

Locked in
iron cells
by night.

MADISON—This almshouse suffers from overcrowding, in trying to care for 157 inmates in buildings erected for a much smaller number. One dormitory room has 40 beds. It is also used as a sitting room, but has no chairs, the beds being used to sit or recline on. The beds were crowded close together, and very unclean. The buildings originally designed for the insane are one-story brick, divided lengthwise by a partition; iron-grated cells extending the whole length on each side. In the narrow passageway on each side of this row of cells some cots were placed. The grimy windows admitted little light. The walls were black with grime, and the cells dark, dirty and filled with refuse of various kinds. The only facility for personal cleanliness was a dirty sink choked with dirty water. A bathtub on each side was in the same condition. These quarters were crowded, being occupied by 36 men, six women, and two babies. In the building used as a hospital were three patients without attendants. The rooms here were in the same unclean condition. At meal time the food is handed to the inmates through a window from the kitchen, each taking his own to the table. The women eat their meals as best they can. It has been considered necessary to punish some of the inmates by locking them in their cells. One muscular insane person had the hose turned on him. The county board contemplated overhauling the building.

Prison
features.

McDONOUGH—This almshouse is in bad sanitary condition generally. Open traps are in the basement floors, the closets throughout the building emit rank odors, and the bathtubs, toilet rooms and basins are filthy. The plumbing is out of repair. The water supply is dependent on a windmill and is often out of service. The report says: "One room in which an insane patient is locked has an open closet beside the bed. There is no ventilation, and when the door was opened a stench came forth into the hall. Several of the rooms unoccupied at the time of inspection have these open closets, one of them being in a most filthy condition."

Unsanitary
conditions.

Conveniences
wanting.
Punishment
for
patients.

MENARD—The diligence of the management is shown in the cleanliness and comfort apparent, but the heating is inadequate, and the bathing equipment out of use part of the time because not fully equipped. The building formerly occupied by the insane is not now used for that purpose, being out of condition; so that there are no separate quarters for the insane in use. There are two porcelain bathtubs, but they are placed in rooms that cannot be heated. The rooms are used for storage and are evidently not in use in winter. There is no effective separation of the sexes, safety in this regard depending on the vigilance of the matron when her other duties do not interfere. There is fire protection, but it is dependent on deficient length of hose, which is also not attached, ready for service. Patients are punished by blows of the hand and by locking up.

Cells for
insane;
no attend-
ants.

MONTGOMERY—There is a small separate building for the insane, provided with four cells. There are no attendants, and the building is not suited to its purpose. The insane are locked up when "unruly" and in instances a blow of the hand is administered.

Gloomy con-
ditions.

MORGAN—The buildings of this almshouse were found in need of repairs, the walls grimy with the dirt of years, the beds dirty and the place infested with vermin. In the building originally designed for the insane are heavily barred windows and doors; the bars and dirt encrusted glass excluding a good deal of the light. One end of the building is occupied by the insane women on both floors; the other end by the men, sane and insane, who lodge in the same quarters but in different cells. Bathtubs are provided but all water must be heated and carried in from outside. The closets are outside, and the men's closet was reported in a most foul and unsanitary condition.

Improve-
ments.
Not suited
to care
for in-
sane.

PIATT—Recent improvements have put this almshouse in excellent order, with steam heat, electric lights and a number of rooms expressly fitted for the insane. Although only four are returned as insane there are several of the 19 classed as feeble-minded who should probably be considered as insane. Two of the 19 are brothers, one 30, the other 24 years of age, who have been inmates ten years. Their sanity never has been passed on. One of them is in urgent need of care in an institution with attendants. He destroys his clothes and bedding, and at the time of the inspection was half naked although the out door temperature was but five degrees above zero. He is violent at times. The condition of his brother is little better.

Windows
and doors
heavily
barred.
Fire peril.

PIKE—The buildings of this almshouse were found in good repair, the walls freshly painted, and the institution clean throughout. The upper floor in the quarters where the sane men lodge is not heated, but the insane wards are given uniform heating, being much better off than the average of the almshouses. In the rooms for the insane the windows and doors are heavily barred, the doors being secured at night by heavy iron bars padlocked. In the event of a night fire getting a start these conditions would reduce the chances of escape of the insane. The institution is handicapped by deficient water supply, all water having to be carried into the building in buckets.

Good general
facilities.

RANDOLPH—This almshouse is generally well provided, its main needs being better bathing and laundry facilities. An excellent executive management keeps the place in good order and has brought the formerly run-down farm into a highly productive condition. Of 30 inmates, 7 are insane and 16 feeble-minded. Two of the insane are very filthy, there being no facilities for their special care.

STEEL CELL METHODS OF RESTRAINING INSANE.



[From a photograph taken at the Piatt county almshouse.]

SALINE—Although none is returned as insane at this almshouse some of the eight classed as feeble-minded seem to be insane. There is a two-story brick building, walls cracked and bulging, pieces dropping out almost daily, much plastering gone, poor provisions for heating, stairways steep and unsafe and, in the judgment of the inspector, should be condemned. There is also another building, frame, unfit for human habitation, in which nine people are housed. Some of the bedding is indescribably filthy, and the clothing of some of the inmates of questionable sufficiency. Bathing is almost unknown; change of underclothing is had on necessity. The county was reported considering the proposition to sell the county farm and purchase another farther from town and erect a modern building.

Dilapidation;
bedding
indescr-
ibly filthy.

SCHUYLER—With an intelligent and progressive man and woman at the head, in the superintendent and his wife, the condition of the building is such as to render much of their effort fruitless. The buildings are old, inconveniently arranged, and in need of repair. The plastering is broken and the walls in many rooms black with dirt and smoke. The provision for heating is unsafe and insufficient. The average temperature of the bedrooms was under 50 and of the sitting rooms 65, with an outdoor temperature of 25 degrees. Loose construction made it a constant fight to keep the place clear of vermin. There were no facilities for personal cleanliness; the bathtub having no plumbing and being in a room that cannot be heated. Bathing is optional. Two patients who are suffering from tuberculosis have special care. The place is described as a fire trap, with poor water supply and no fire protection. The worst thing of all is the condition of the out door closets, which are simply tumble-down sheds, without vault or sewer equipment.

Good man-
agement
badly
hand-
capped.

SCOTT—This almshouse is well heated, in contrast with many, but the building, a brick, is in poor repair; plastering broken, walls soiled, the place infested with vermin, the condition of the building rendering it difficult to rid the premises of these pests. A woman, whose sanity was under investigation, was locked in a room separated from the adjoining one, occupied by a young man, said to be simple-minded, by an open grating. It is formed of iron bars placed four inches apart. The separation of the two, day or night, is only nominal. The report adds: "The woman is kept locked in because she runs away when left at liberty. A short time ago she was absent two days and nights before she was found. She sits all day with her hands folded, and refuses to talk." Her room has no door, a blanket being hung part way over the open grating which constitutes the walls.

Unsatisfac-
tory
conditions.

The dining room was in the basement, comfortless and dirty, with rough brick floor, unplastered walls, and dingy windows, a most desolate looking place.

Desolate
place
to eat.

One inmate, a paralytic and helpless for nine years, was quartered in an unplastered, unceiled basement room, with rough brick floor. He lay in a filthy bed. The air of the room was heavy, foul, sickening. The one window is seldom open. In summer time he is removed to a small frame building that is occupied in winter as the meat house.

Immured in
unplas-
tered
basement
room;
bed filthy,
atmosphere
sickening.

The building has no plumbing, there being no toilet facilities, no bath tub and no bathing requirements. The superintendent stated that there is not much bathing in winter. Most of the inmates were unkempt and dirty. All water has to be carried in in buckets, and the dirty water carried out in the same way. This almshouse is let out on contract to the lowest bidder.

Under good management.

Chains and padlocks for the ankles.

Need State care.

Man in woman's ward.

Both feet frozen off.

Woman in a cell.

Steel cage for a girl of 20.

Demon possession.

STEPHENSON—This is one of the best managed and best equipped of the almshouses, in many respects, the superintendent being a good business manager. The institution was found to have a number of cases for whom the county system is ill equipped to care, and the superintendent felt that the State ought to provide for them.

A girl here wears chains, straps and padlocks, on her ankles at night to prevent her from stamping her feet and thus disturbing the insane. The chains striking her ankles, cause her to desist. Since the inspector's visit the use of these chains has been discontinued.

One woman of 35, an insane epileptic, was in a pitiful condition as a result of recent falls; her face being all black and blue and her nose terribly swollen. Her mind is practically gone.

In the woman's ward was one man who was waiting the completion of an addition to the house where he could be separately cared for. He was across the corridor from a woman who has a mania for stripping herself nude, and was in that condition at the time of the inspection. The man was shortly afterwards removed.

Three men and two women are in almost constant confinement. One man had both feet frozen off before going to the almshouse. He tears his bed to pieces. The others try to kill the attendant when they are out of their cells, the attendant being an inmate, and apparently unsuited to such duties.

One insane woman was formerly cared for at a State asylum, but was returned to the county house here at a time when the state institution had to send some back. She is harmless but destructive, tearing her bed in pieces, undressing herself and being unclean in her habits. She is confined to her cell.

STARK—The frame buildings of this almshouse are in good repair, and have recently been added to by the erection of a four room cottage for hospital. The plumbing and sewerage are unsatisfactory and toilet facilities inadequate. There is but one bathtub for both sexes and bathing was reported optional. There is no provision for separation of sexes. One room which has iron-barred door and windows contains a double compartment steel cage, provided with iron bunk suspended by chains. Heavy steel handcuffs furnish additional restraint or punishment. At the time of the inspection the superintendent stated that the cage was last used within the last month to restrain a young woman of 20 who was subject to paroxysms of violence. She is mentally unbalanced and stood in fear of this confinement.

HISTORY OF THE CARE OF THE INSANE.

For a clear understanding of State care of the insane it is essential to know briefly the kind of "care" which preceded it. In very early times the insane were believed to be possessed by spirits, evil or good.⁵ If good, the insane person was let alone. In instances he was shown great deference. If evil, he passed through a severe ordeal. But even the early Egyptian and Greek priests also employed gentle methods, which are in use to-day for the curative treatment

5. The Bible. Theodore H. Kellog, M. D.

of the insane, such as outdoor life, music, games and applications of water.

Hippocrates, the father of medicine, conceived the brain to be the seat of insanity. His clinical descriptions may be applied today with exactness, although they were written more than 2,000 years ago. He ridiculed the idea that insanity was a demoniacal possession and scouted the religious treatment of the insane in temples. In treating insanity Hippocrates employed physical remedies, including water, gymnastics, music, travel and change of climate. In the centuries following Hippocrates rational progress was made in the knowledge of insanity and its treatment, but with the dark ages the light of the Greek school died out.⁶

Isanity in
the brain.

The belief again arose that the insane were possessed of devils and their symptoms were mistaken for willful demonstrations of wickedness. Such persons were considered outcasts from God. Therefore, they were driven from human habitation to subsist in caves and hollow trees, as wild persons. Sometimes they were chained in prisons and kept under convict guards, who beat them with whips when they became excited or violent. Many sought asylum in monasteries, which, with the cell or cloister system of architecture, were well adapted for imprisonment. Here priests sought to expel the evil spirits by exorcism.⁶

Horrors of
the dark
ages.

To add to the horror and suffering of the insane the idea of witchcraft arose as a revival of a similar superstition among ancient peoples. Persecution and death awaited the insane during this period.

Persecution
and death
as witches.

Gradually the insane were grouped into institutions for their special care. Such a place was the Bethlehem Hospital in London, formerly a monastery, and better known as "Old Bedlam." This was a show place, which offered the pleasure seeker a superior attraction to bull baiting or dog fighting. Fees amounting to several hundred pounds a year were collected for permits to see and laugh at madmen cursing, raving and fighting, guarded by brutal keepers, ready on the slightest provocation to knock them senseless with heavy clubs. "Old Bedlam" was up to 1770 the prize show of London. The methods of restraint were extremely cruel.⁶

Horrors of
"Old
Bedlam."

The system of medical practice in this madhouse, up to 1815, consisted of bleeding "about the latter part of May, according to the weather," the taking of "vomits once a week for a certain number of weeks," and then "purgings."⁶

Crude
medical
practice.

The dawn of the more humane era in the treatment of the insane came in 1792 when Dr. Phillipe Pinel removed the chains and fetters from the madmen in the Paris Asylum for

Pinel and
Tuke.

6. Parliamentary Committee Report on "Madhouses in England" 1815. Francis Tiffany. William P. Letchworth.

Even in early days advanced men advocated the abolishment of mechanical restraint. Such a man was Coelius Aurelianus (100 A. D.) who was "the first historical defender of the system of non-restraint and of the control of patients by nurses, instead of by mechanical means. He denounced iron chains and other crude apparatus then in use for the restraint of lunatics." Theodore H. Kellogg, M. D.

Incurable Insane Males; and, four years later, when William Tuke, a merchant of York, England,⁷ inaugurated a like reform, without knowledge of what Dr. Pinel had done.⁹ This was a genuine step toward curative treatment.

Early horrors in New England.

The idea that insanity, with its frenzies of imprecation, filthiness, raving and blasphemy was an evidence that Satan possessed one so afflicted, obtained in New England as a remnant of mediaeval superstition. Women who today would be treated by progressive doctors as sick persons were "treated, spiritually, with 'he terrific anathemas of the church, and, judicially, by mob law, with drowning in the river, or the hangman's noose."⁶

Mental and moral perversion.

From the idea of Satanic possession insanity came to be considered a mental and moral perversion, not physical. The treatment⁶ with iron cages, chains, clubs, starvation, purgings, bleedings and emetics continued. Sometimes the family kept an insane member chained to a ringbolt in the floor of a room, sometimes chained in an outbuilding. Sometimes, in desperation, the family turned the insane member over to the county for incarceration in the jail or almshouse. Revulsion from the cruelties of jail and almshouse care led to care in state institutions.

More humane restraint.

As the humane idea grew chains were replaced with locked wooden cribs, with leather restraint, and with canvas restraint. Another form of restraint is chemical restraint by the use of stupefying drugs, which stun the patient and leave him on awakening dazed and injured. Mechanical and chemical restraint still are in use in many asylums.

Advanced ideas of Miss Dix.

This brings the record up to the first part of the present era. The advanced ideas of Miss Dix, sixty years ago, are shown in the words quoted from her memorial at the beginning of this report.

WATER AS A CURE FOR INSANITY.

Water as a cure.

Water has come to be one of the indispensable agents in the treatment and cure of certain forms of insanity.⁷ Authorities state that it was so employed by early priests. Hippocrates used water treatment, 460 B. C. It was applied by Asclepiades, 100 B. C.; by Celsus, 25 B. C.; by Galen, 131 A. D.; by Alexander of Trolles, 560 A. D.; and by Prosper Alpin, in 1553 A. D., who recommended the warm bath with cold effusions to the head in acutely maniacal cases, a hydrotherapeutic procedure employed successfully in modern hospitals today. Pools and holy wells have been employed in many countries and in many ages in treating the insane with water, because of its curative power.

7. Simon Baruch, M. D., Theodore H. Kellogg, M. D., J. H. Kellogg, M. D., William P. Letchworth, Dr. Wilhelm Winternitz, and Illinois Board of Charities Committee Report on "Hydrotherapy and Industrial Re-education, Recreation" January, 1907, Bulletin.

Twenty-seven years ago European hospitals began the scientific use of water in the treatment of the insane and have achieved such marked success that thirty-nine private and public hospitals in America have adopted it. Mexican and Cuban hospitals use this treatment. For a specific statement of how water cures insanity the board refers to its January (1907) Bulletin, which contains a complete statement, including testimonials from conspicuous physicians who speak from experience of the value of water in curing insanity and in rendering useless chains, handcuffs, cribs and other forms of restraint; also poisonous drugs.⁸

Modern scientific application.

MODERN CARE EXCEEDS COUNTY RESOURCES

Such is the record of the care of the insane, from barbarism to humane hospital treatment. Is it possible for the counties of Illinois to handle the care of the insane along modern lines? They are not doing it. It is unfair to expect them to do it. They differ in size and wealth. They have not the resources to do it even under rigid State supervision. It is a matter of history in states which have assumed complete state care of the insane that during the hard work toward that end counties have lapsed into mediaeval methods when state supervision has lagged. It requires a larger unit than the county to meet this great public responsibility as it should be met, not only for humane but for economic reasons. Certainly almshouses are not proper places to treat sick persons, for, as stated in the foregoing, the idea of their service is to provide the bare necessities of life so as to discourage the growth of pauperism.

County cannot solve the problem.

HOW SHALL THE STATE PROCEED?

How shall the State provide curative treatment for the insane, in large institutions or in small institutions, by treating all classes of the insane at the several curative hospitals or by segregating the so-called incurables in a separate asylum? These questions have been fought over bitterly in America for more than a half century. Necessity has dictated the answers in this State. Illinois adopted the idea of a separate institution for chronic insane and established the asylum for the incurable insane at South Bartonville. This

Knotty questions.

8. A simple illustration of the manner in which water, scientifically applied, causes an excited insane person to sleep, thus obviating the use of stupefying drugs and throwing mechanical restraint to the scrap heap, is given by Dr. J. H. Kellogg in Dr. Wilhelm Winternitz's "System of Physiologic Therapeutics," as follows:

"The overfilling of the cutaneous (skin) vessels diverts from the interior of the body a considerable amount of blood, since, when filled, the vessels of the skin may contain one half to two thirds the total quantity of blood in the body. The natural result is a draining of all the viscera; a condition allied to collateral anaemia is established in the brain, liver, kidneys, stomach, spleen and other viscera. Cerebral [brain] anaemia manifests itself in drowsiness, which often causes the patient to fall into a profound slumber."

decision was opposed as ill-advised by a previous State Board of Charities, but the plan was carried out, considering all factors, "as the only possible compromise between the practicable and the ideal."⁹

Three methods open.

Three ways are open to the State now to ameliorate the condition of the insane in almshouses:

1. By increasing the hospital facilities of all existing institutions, thus benefitting all insane in public institutions and absorbing the almshouse population, except that of Cook county.
2. By increasing the capacity and facilities at Bartonville, thus emptying the almshouse population into that institution.
3. By authorizing an absolute supervision of the insane in almshouses by the State Board of Charities with power to make and enforce specific plans.

Best for all concerned.

The board favors the first solution as the only practical one, considering the problem of proper care of the insane as a problem of all the State hospitals and not the problem of one institution. *Each institution needs modern hospital equipment to care for its acute insane and its patients suffering from purely physical diseases. Each hospital needs chronic insane to reduce the cost of maintenance by performing work.* By providing new buildings, equipment and ventilation systems, present institutions can be so enlarged as to give proper curative care to present populations, to the 626 in county almshouses and to the normal increase by new cases of 317 a year for the next two years, or a total of 1,266 new patients in the State hospitals. By following this policy all institutions will be benefitted permanently. By increasing the size of the Asylum for the Incurable Insane to solve the problem of housing the almshouse population, all the other hospitals for the insane will suffer, unless the \$772,000 recommended by this board is increased to about \$1,000,000. Furthermore, Bartonville itself would become unwieldy because of its size. The Board of Charities opposes the idea of large hospitals. It regrets the necessity of increasing the capacity of Kankakee, already too large, but *the humane and economic demand for curative treatment for patients makes such course imperative not only at Kankakee, but at the other hospitals for the insane, including the erection of pure hospital buildings at Bartonville, for which the State Board of Charities has provided in its recommendations*

Another part of the State.

If the time comes when it is necessary to increase the capacity for chronic insane, this board believes some other part of the State should have a new institution instead of increasing the capacity at Bartonville. The site there is small and made up of ravines and hillsides. To support a larger chronic population would require a much more ample acreage than is available at the Bartonville institution. There should be one acre to each patient of the type of those at Bartonville. This is not practical at that site.

CURATIVE TREATMENT; ECONOMIC NECESSITY

While the most effective curative treatment is imperative for humane reasons, it is a necessity from an economic standpoint. The records of the oldest State hospital for the insane (Jacksonville) shows that ten chronic patients cost \$39,194, an average of \$3,919.40 each, whereas ten cases that were received in the early curable stage cost \$450.60, or an average of \$45.06 each. The time the State has cared for chronic cases now in the hospital ranges from 25 years to 31 years. With the acute cases the time in the hospital ranged from six weeks to eight months.

Economic
value of
curative
treatment.

Jacksonville
records.

At Elgin, the next to the oldest hospital for the insane in Illinois, thirty chronic inmates cost \$99,840, or an average cost of \$3,328 each, whereas twenty acute cases cost \$1,905, or an average of \$95 each. The period of insanity of chronic cases ranged from 16 years to 35 years. With the acute the period of insanity ranged from eight weeks to fifty-six weeks.

Elgin
records.

These figures do not attempt to compute the earning capacity of the insane persons who were cured and returned to a productive life outside the institutions.

Productive
value.

Every 100 added cures, preventing that number of chronic insane, saves the State more than \$200,000.

CONTRAST OF STATE AND COUNTY CARE.

In the State institutions where the numbers are great enough to permit of classifying the patients according to their condition and needs, it is possible to provide for their comfort and special care with the economics of a good system. Some of the counties of Illinois which have a number of insane to care for have made liberal provision for them bespeaking a humane, intelligent and well-to-do constituency. Even in these, however, the number is not large enough to permit of proper classification, or enable the institutions to have a resident physician, a trained nurse, or to have the mechanical and medicinal facilities enjoyed by a large institution for care and treatment. The great majority of the counties are making the best use they can of the bad conditions to which they have fallen heir. Gradually better buildings are replacing the dilapidated structures of the early day, now past their usefulness. Nevertheless it is manifest that the whole system of attempting to care for the insane a few in a place, where facilities and competent provision and the application of the fruits of wide experience are out of the question, is wrong. The sooner these facts are looked squarely in the face and their teachings adopted the better for the State and especially for the wretched and afflicted people who have been the sufferers under the old way

Almshouses
not de-
signed
for the
insane.

EXPERIENCE OF NEW YORK STATE.

Significant protest.

The teachings of experience in Illinois are fully borne out by that of other States. County care was practically all the public care there was in New York till nearly the middle of the last century. It was the predominant provision for some years after. In 1855 the state convention of the superintendents of the poor made a public protest against further care of the insane in the almshouses, declaring that "the state should make ample and suitable provision for all of its insane;" and that "no insane person should be treated, or in any way taken care of, in any county poor-house, almshouse, or other receptacle provided for and in which paupers are maintained or supported." These resolutions contributed powerfully to the development of a public demand for better things, but it was not till 1864 that an investigation was ordered by the legislature, under the direction of Dr. Sylvester D. Willard, secretary of the state medical society. The Willard report¹⁰ graphically portrayed the facts, which called out a public protest of the county authorities against allowing the insane to be cared for in the county-houses; a portrayal of human misery, wretchedness and degradation, public knowledge of which wrought an immediate change in the declared policy of the state.

Fruits of the county system.

The fruits of the county care of that day in New York are instructive and pertinent to the present discussion in Illinois, because they bore the same testimony then as now. At that time the greater part of the insane population of the state was cared for in the county almshouses. By the Willard report it became known that no care or treatment whatever was provided with reference to recovery in the almshouses; that the demoralized conditions aggravated the degrading tendencies of the disease; that in a large number of counties patients were allowed to go all winter without shoes or stockings; that violent patients were confined in cells having no provision for light or air; that the filth of the cells was permitted to accumulate, filling the atmosphere with poison to be breathed into the system of the patient; in not a few cases there were no beds; vermin was unchecked; and that the insane were left to the care of incompetent paupers as a quite prevalent practice.

Moral effects of the exposure.

When the facts of the Willard report came to public knowledge the demand for the abolition of this state of things swept away all opposition. It was determined that the state should assume exclusive care of the insane. This policy was given effect by a large majority in both houses, and an extensive state institution was provided for to carry the purpose into effect. The rapid growth of the state, however, neutralized the provision to carry out the policy. The entire capacity of the new Willard asylum was absorbed by

the demand as soon as it was opened, leaving no surplus provision for the succeeding interval. The accumulation of financial burdens growing out of the civil war fell upon the same period. The consequences of these unforeseen demands was that the overcrowding of the state insane asylums forced the return of increasing numbers of the insane to the county-houses, and from 1871 the counties were again left to deal with the insane.

After *eighteen* years of further attempt to care for the insane in the almshouses it was found that many of the old abuses were again prevalent in considerable degree and were growing worse. The state again took up the duty of making a complete separation of the insane from the other wards under its care, and this time with adequate measures. During this interval the county system had been conducted under as favorable conditions as could be hoped for in any state. No county-house had to deal with less than 25 patients; the numbers being sufficient to warrant better provision than when there are few.

In 1889 the legislature established the State Commission in Lunacy, and required of it an investigation of the conditions prevailing in the almshouses where insane were cared for. Its report¹¹ followed the same year, revealing shocking conditions in many of the almshouses where the insane were housed.

The commission recommended that the state assume the complete and exclusive care of all insane not provided for by the private hospitals. A law was passed to carry out this policy, to take complete effect by 1896. This policy is in force today. For ten years all the insane in the state of New York who come under public care have received the benefit of all that the best-equipped institutions could supply.

EXPERIENCE OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts profited by the experience of New York. In 1900 it provided that the insane should be cared for by the state alone, relieving the almshouses altogether of this burden, as the fixed policy of the state. The new policy was put into force from the date of the act. One of its sequences which may have considerable importance is the fact that complete state care has been attended by a decline in the yearly rate of increase in the number of insane cared for in state institutions. It is too early to determine whether this is only a coincidence or a legitimate fruit of the better method of providing for the insane. The average increase of the insane in the state institutions for ten years ending with 1905 was 353. The increase for 1901, the first year of

Bad conditions return and grow worse.

Lunacy Commission.

Report brings complete State care.

Complete State care for the insane established and now in effect.

Profits by New York's experience.

11. Report of the State Commission in Lunacy, New York, 1889.

the new policy, was 373; for 1902, 468; for 1903, 332; for 1904, 300; and for 1905, 174.

EXPERIENCE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

**County care
succeeds
family
care.**

In Illinois, and in other states, up to the beginning of state care, the insane frequently were allowed to run at large. Neighborhoods were terrorized by them. They burned buildings. Sometimes they committed horrible homicides and suicides. The private care of insane by relatives was attended, in instances, with great hardship, often with unwitting cruelty, because of ignorance and lack of proper facilities. The almshouse care was the first step in public care. It was taken to relieve families of burdens they were not able to bear.

**Early embar-
rassments
in State
care.**

After the State had attempted to handle the insane the population of mental defectives grew so rapidly it outstripped the applied resources of the State. To provide each newly committed person with the benefit of State care, the law was enacted authorizing the return to almshouses of as many chronic, quiet patients as were in excess of the allowance to any one county. To take care of this return population counties built infirmaries, or annexes. Paupers in the almshouses, who became insane, were also placed in these annexes. Some of the counties, considering their resources made good provision for the insane, but none, except Cook county, could approach the facilities provided in State institutions. Many almshouse superintendents became advocates of State care, the only objections being advanced by those who desired to retain insane persons as workers and by certain contractors.

**Bartonville
experiences.**

In 1895 the Asylum for Incurable Insane was founded to relieve the almshouse situation, which, without any reasonable blame, was characterized in many instances by mediaeval methods. The completion of the new asylum was delayed for seven years. It at once demonstrated afresh the inadequacy of county care. In one party of insane taken to South Bartonville for State care, five were in restraint. The other three were two blind persons and one minus a leg. The windows of the passenger coach used in the transfer had wooden strips screwed to the sash to avert the expected indiscriminate breaking of glass and possible escapes. Two days after Christmas of the current season 100 patients taken thereby transfer came in passenger coaches without visible restraint and with no pretense of protecting the large landscape windows. It is by no means an uncommon experience for the patients to be accompanied by as many officers as there are patients. In one such instance five officers accompanied five patients; one of the latter being not only handcuffed, but having a handkerchief tied tightly across his mouth to prevent his spitting on his custodians. One man

who had been at Bartonville previously for a year, under treatment, was returned there handcuffed, his wrists bleeding from his efforts to free himself. On his reception at the institution he was liberated and sent to his former cottage alone, where his attendants were women. He has since been restored to his family.

A famous patient, who died recently, was Rhoda Derry. This woman had been discovered by an inspector of a previous board of charities, locked in a room of the Adams county almshouse. For forty years she had been kept in a rough box bed, with about such toilet facilities as are provided for an animal in captivity. She had scratched out her eyes. She was taken to Bartonville and carried in a basket up the hill to the asylum. She was placed in a white enamel bed in a room flooded with sunshine. She had expert medical and nursing service. She became a pet of the great institution. When she died the nurses cried. Such is a contrast of State with county care of the insane.

It has been a frequent experience at Bartonville to receive patients in handcuffs, leather restraint, and even in ball and chain. These implements are at once removed and placed in a museum because restraint is not employed at this institution.

Bartonville at one time had relieved thirty-five counties and partly relieved many others of their insane, but the increase in insane population has so overcrowded the institution and all other State institutions that almshouses are again beginning to fill. At the time of the inspection only twenty-nine were without insane.

LIGHT ON THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

The contract system of carrying on the poor-houses is in vogue in one form or another in 27 of the counties of this State. There are qualifying circumstances in most of the cases which need to be taken into account to form a correct conclusion of the actual workings. In some of the cases the plan has been attended with fair results, as such things go; but the system, as such, is open to grave abuses. That this consequence is appreciated among most of the county authorities is evident in the fact that the number of counties adhering to the practice is gradually being diminished in favor of the system of paying a fixed salary to the superintendent of the almshouse; the county paying all the expenses of carrying on the institution by direct appropriation.

The fatal defect of the contract system is that in its essence it consists of letting the care of the unfortunates who fall to public charge to an indiscriminate competition, and leaves the winning bidder to make his profit by scrimping the outlay on which the quality of the care and treatment depends. Where the county is small and the number of in-

A famous case.

Ball and chain.

Overcrowding.

Workings of the contract system in Illinois.

A vital defect.

mates of the almshouse also small, the chances of adequate care are what might be expected.

Farms.

Most of the almshouses are located on farms. In a portion of the cases the superintendent has the use of the farm in addition to the allowance which constituted the basis of his bid. In others he pays rent for the farm, so that, theoretically, the farm does not modify the face of the per capita allowance of the contract, provided the rental is about what the farm ought to bring independent of the rest of the compensation. The farms themselves, however, are of varying size and productiveness, and in some cases are so barren by nature or run down by bad management that the acreage is altogether misleading.

Variations of the system.

Some of the variations of the system as at present in force in Illinois will be better understood from the following particulars:

BOONE—This county has no farm or almshouse, but pays F. M. Leach \$1,000 a year for taking care of those who would otherwise be cared for in such an institution; Mr. Leach furnishing the buildings and grounds, taking care of all inmates, and of the tramps, and at the time of the inspection paying for half of the care of one person outside. The county makes considerable appropriations for outdoor relief. The system is said to work to the financial advantage of the county. At the time of the inspector's visit there were ten persons sheltered by Mr. Leach at his farm.

CALHOUN—The superintendent pays rent for the farm at the rate of \$5.00 per acre, 160 acres, of which 100 acres is under cultivation. He receives from the county \$1.50 a week for each inmate. The number of inmates was seven. The place is let to the highest bidder for the farm and the lowest bid per capita for care, in combination bid.

CASS—The superintendent bid for the place originally, but has been continued six years. The farm is 190 acres, 100 in cultivation.

CLARK—The superintendent received \$1.50 per week per capita, and the rent of the farm in addition; the farm having 60 acres, 50 under cultivation. The per capita was to be increased to \$2.00 per week March 1. He furnished food, fuel, clothing, bedding, care, medical attendance and funeral expenses.

CLAY—The superintendent has the use of the farm, 80 acres, 60 being under cultivation; and \$1.30 per capita per week; there being 11 inmates at the time of the inspection. For this compensation he furnishes care, food, clothing, medical attendance and bedding, works up the fuel and meets the expenses for burying the dead.

CLINTON—With 19 inmates of the almshouse Clinton county pays \$1.10 per capita a week, for the care, clothing, food and fuel of these people, in addition to the use of the farm of 160 acres, 90 acres being under cultivation.

CUMBERLAND—The superintendent pays rent on the farm, 60 acres, 50 acres of which is farmed; amount of rent not stated. He receives from the county \$1.50 a week per capita; the number of inmates at time of inspection being five. He furnishes care, food and clothing for that compensation.

EFFINGHAM—The superintendent provides food, clothing, fuel and bedding for the inmates for \$1.50 per capita a week, and pays rent on the farm, 160 acres, of which 115 acres is

farmed. There were ten inmates at the time of the inspection.

FRANKLIN—For \$1.55 per capita a week the superintendent and his wife furnish food, fuel, care and bedding and make the clothes of the women; there being 15 female inmates and three male. The farm has ten acres, the land being practically worthless.

GALLATIN—The superintendent furnishes food, fuel, clothes and bedding and pays rent on the 80 acre farm, 60 acres of this being farmed. He receives from the county \$2.50 per capita a week, the number of inmates at time of inspection being four.

GRUNDY—There are 14 inmates here, for whose care the county pays \$1.80 per week each. The relation of the 80 acre farm to the contract is not stated. Thomas Sykes has been superintendent here 24 years.

HAMILTON—With eight inmates to provide for, according to the number at the time of inspection, the county pays \$55 per annum for each inmate, and the use of the farm, 70 acres of the 160 being farmed. The farm is stated to be poor, producing little.

JASPER—The almshouse caring for 30 inmates at the time of the inspection, paying \$1.50 a week an inmate for food, clothes, medical services and burial expenses. The superintendent pays \$3.00 an acre rent for the farm, 160 acres, 110 acres being farmed; most of which is said to be but fair land.

JEFFERSON—Fourteen inmates were being provided for at a public outlay of \$1.00 a week per capita for care and food, in addition to the use of the farm, 160 acres, 135 acres being farmed. The county furnishes everything excepting as stated.

JOHNSON—With four inmates to care for the county was paying \$1.25 per capita a week, besides the use of the farm, 120 acres, 100 acres being farmed. For this remuneration the superintendent provides care, food, fuel, clothes and bedding, but the county pays for all medical services and funeral expenses.

LAWRENCE—Seven inmates were provided with care and food for 23 cents a day each, in addition to the use of the farm. The latter contains 80 acres, 70 being farmed. It is generally poor and unproductive.

MASSAC—The county supports nine inmates at the almshouse for which it pays \$1.00 per capita a week and the use of the farm, 120 acres, 75 of which is farmed. The superintendent furnishes food and care.

MENARD—The number of inmates averages 20, for whose care the county pays \$1.50 each. The superintendent pays \$4.50 an acre rent for the farm, 190 acres of which about all is farmed.

MONROE—The almshouse had 20 inmates, the county paying 25 cents per capita each day for care, food and fuel. For the insane inmates the county pays 35 cents a day.

PULASKI—Six inmates were cared for at an expense to the county of \$1.35 per capita each week for food, fuel, clothing and care; this being in addition to the use of the 80 acre farm, 60 acres being farmed.

PUTNAM—There are only four to provide for in this almshouse, for whom the county pays \$2.50 a week for care, food and fuel. The farm contains 30 acres of inferior soil.

RICHLAND—Nineteen inmates were cared for at \$1.00 per capita each week and the use of the 160 acre farm, 135 acres being farmed.

SALINE—There were 15 inmates, the county paying \$97.50 per capita per annum for care, food, fuel, clothing, bedding, furniture, medical attendance and burial expenses. The superintendent pays \$250 rent for the 125 acre farm; 80 acres of which is farmed.

SCOTT—The superintendent pays \$400 a year for the 80 acre farm, nearly all of which is farmed; and takes care of the inmates, of which there were 13 at the time of the inspection, for 25 cents a day. The selection of superintendent by accepting the lowest bid is said to have always prevailed in Scott.

WABASH—There were five inmates to be cared for in this almshouse, for which the county pays \$1.25 a week and the use of the farm. The latter has 110 acres, 15 acres being farmed. The farm is poor and unproductive.

WHITE—There were 22 housed here, the county paying 16 cents a day; an average of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents over the preceeding contract. The superintendent also has the use of the farm, 40 acres, but only four acres is farmed, the farm being practically without soil. The superintendent furnishes care, food, clothing, bedding and toilet articles for the remuneration stated.

WILLIAMSON—The county had ten under care at the almshouse at a cost of \$1.75 per capita a week for care and food. How the farm is counted is not stated, but it has but 80 acres, being old, worn out and of small value.

WHAT IS THE MONEY COST?

The question
of economy.

The naked question of the money cost between the two systems of care is not as pertinent as the necessity for preventing human misery. Still the greater expense of State care is slight. But who is willing to rest in the contemplation that he may one day suffer the wretchedness described in some of the experiences of the poor-houses in Illinois, or have any member of his family thus treated, on a dispute of the saving of dollars? *Is it a question of dollars against dementia?* There are places in Illinois where the inmates of the poor-houses are kept for about a dollar a week. But that is not care. It is barely existence.

County care
truly
wasteful.

County care is wasteful of the very opportunities for which care is instituted, namely, the chance of recovery and human comfort. In most of the counties in which the best almshouses are found there is little saving in the care of the insane over the system provided by the State. The average in a number of these ranges in per capita cost from \$2.20 a week to \$3.20. The average cost in the State institutions is about \$2.80 per capita a week. Yet the county-houses fulfill none of the main purposes which are the steady aim of the well-equipped State institutions. This fact over-towers all else.

Private and
county
cases.

Under the present laws of Illinois, insane patients in State institutions are divided into private and county cases. The cost of clothing, transportation and other incidental expenses, not including any part of the maintenance or treatment of county patients, is defrayed at the expense of the county from which the patients are admitted. For the year

ending June 30, 1905, \$99,770 was paid into the State treasury out of the treasuries of the different counties. To the individual tax-payer it probably is immaterial whether the taxes which go into this item of public expenditure shall be paid by him in the shape of a State or county tax; whether it be State or county, he pays it but once. Viewed from a purely economical standpoint, it will be better to pay this item of expenditure out of the State taxes. The increase of State taxes occasioned thereby would be met by a nearly corresponding decrease of county taxes. Two reasons for this conclusion are:

1st. The county boards are held strictly accountable, and rightly so, for the expenditure of moneys which they cause to be raised by taxation, and those boards ought to have considerable discretion as to how and for what purposes these taxes should be expended. Under the present system an annual expenditure of approximately \$100,000 of county taxes is made by the officers of the State who are not concerned in the levying of the tax. If it is proper at all that the State should care for the insane, this should be done as economically as is consistent with the welfare of the patients, and the officials who spend the money should also assume the responsibility of levying the tax to meet the expenditure. A system which divides this responsibility in the nature of things cannot be the most economical, nor can it be for the best interests of the public.

Division of responsibility.

2d. The present system works to the detriment of the smaller tax-paying communities. For example: Of the total paid into the State treasury for the year 1905, as set forth in the foregoing, 36.83 per cent was paid out of the treasury of Cook county for that year. The total assessed value of Cook county was about 40.35 per cent of the total value of State. It may be that from the larger counties more private patients are sent to the State institutions than from the smaller counties, and that this percentage may vary from year to year. In the year 1904 there were in the various county almshouses of the State an average of about three thousand insane persons. This board has endeavored to obtain accurate information as to the actual cost per capita in each county. Inaccuracies and great variations make it impossible to reach a satisfactory conclusion.

Unfair to small counties.

The average number of insane in the several counties usually bears the same percentage to the total number of inhabitants in one county that they do in another, except that those cities and villages which lie in close proximity to the centers of transportation usually have dumped upon them, as a natural consequence of their location, during certain periods of the year, a floating population, which strictly belongs neither to them nor to any other community. In this population usually are found a proportion of insane who become charges upon the public. From a purely economical standpoint, assuming that all insane should have proper care and attention, it would seem that it must be an expensive thing to require that these insane should be scattered through the 100 almshouses maintained by the counties. It would seem that better results, with less money, could be obtained

Unfair distribution.

to gather all these insane into State institutions arranged and maintained solely for the purpose of caring for the insane.

Equal burden
on all.

All taxable property of the State ought to bear its proportionate share of this item of public expense. Under one management the expense ought to be less than under one hundred separate and distinct managements. Here, as in the matter of the incidental expenses of county cases in State institutions, it is immaterial to the individual tax payer whether he pays his tax as a State tax or a county tax. He is concerned only that, whether State or county, the tax should be levied and expended by that body which can do it the cheaper. As to the additional cost to the State, if it should assume the absolute cost of maintaining and caring for the insane, an additional expenditure of \$100,000 a year, now paid out of the county treasuries, and the cost necessary to care for 3,000 insane, would mean such a small increase of the State tax rate that none of the smaller taxpayers would notice it. Over 40% of these taxes would be paid by Cook county, and over 6% of the total tax would be paid by the steam railways outside of Cook county.

Free coun-
ties of all
direct cost.

It seems that from every possible financial view the responsibility of caring for the insane ought to be placed with one central body, the State, which central body should not only spend the money, but should by taxation raise the money that it spends and thus assume full responsibility to the people. There should be no direct charge upon the county for the care of the insane.

ADVANTAGES OF A PROPERLY EQUIPPED HOSPITAL.

What the
State can
provide.

In contrast to the poor-house, the properly equipped State hospital for the insane has buildings adapted to their purpose and representing generations of experience in the provisions with which they are equipped. There is uniform warmth and superior ventilation, with a constant supply of fresh air. There is an abundant supply of good water for all uses. There are systematic regulations for bathing. There are approved sanitary arrangements and all possible conveniences for personal cleanliness. Clean and wholesome conditions are provided for the filthy, and a training calculated to bring about good habits.

Hospital
care.

The patient is under the constant care of experienced attendants and trained nurses, and is twice daily under the observation of a physician selected for his fitness for this class of duties. He receives approved treatment suited to his mental or nervous malady and in this treatment mechanical and drug restraint are reduced to a minimum, or dispensed with. He is cared for in a well-provided hospital and with skilled nursing when physically ill. He is given a diet wholesome and chosen with reference to his well being. He

is, so far as possible, provided with occupation out-of-doors to furnish healthful activity and exercise. He is reëducated so as to become at least partly self-supporting outside an institution. Amusement, recreation and diversion are supplied to stimulate interest. His spirits are appealed to by the chances and prospects for recovery or sufficient restoration to be returned to his family and again become a productive, self-supporting and useful member of society. All of these conditions are found in the best appointed and best managed hospitals for the insane today. Moreover, all of them have in prospect better results and standards for their general average than have ever yet been attained.

It is clear from the liberal provision already made by Illinois that the underlying purpose and spirit has been to give to all of the insane the benefits of State care, and withdraw them altogether from the conditions prevailing in the almshouses. By the latest returns, including the Cook County Hospital at Dunning, which cares for 1,608 patients with the facilities of the best State institutions, 11,560 insane were receiving public care, of whom only 626, or a little over five per cent (5.4) were in the county-houses.

Insane in
public in-
stitutions.

Small per-
centage in
almshouses.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Every State hospital for the insane in Illinois is so overcrowded today that, unless more room is provided, it will be necessary to return insane patients now receiving State care to the almshouse care described in this report. This most unfortunate step can be avoided, and curative treatment of the highest approved value can be provided for all the insane wards of the State if the Forty-fifth General Assembly and Your Excellency approve the recommendations of this board as set forth in its 19th biennial report. In the name of humanity and progress, we, as members of the State Board of Charities and as individuals, recommend complete State care for the mental defectives of Illinois at the earliest practical date.

Either forward or
backward.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK BILLINGS,
EMIL G. HIRSCH,
JULIA C. LATHROP,
JOHN T. McANALLY,
CLARA P. BOURLAND,

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Secretary.

CHILDREN, EPILEPTICS AND CONSUMPTIVES IN ILLINOIS COUNTY ALMSHOUSES.

Provision for
insane.

When the Board of Charities inspected conditions surrounding the insane in almshouses, outside of Cook county, maintained by Illinois county governments it also noted the children, the epileptics and the consumptives kept in these institutions.

CHILDREN IN ALMSHOUSES.

Majority
have no
children.

The aim of the State that no children shall be cared for in the almshouse, in the sense of making that their home and growing up under the influence of such associations, is being faithfully supported in the great majority of the counties. Of the 98 counties for which these facts are reported, 58 have no children in their almshouses. namely:

Adams, Alexander, Bond, Brown, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Champaign, Christian, Clark, Coles, Cumberland, DuPage, Edgar, Edwards, Effingham, Ford, Fulton, Gallatin, Grundy, Hancock, Henderson, Iroquois, Jackson, Jersey, Jo Daviess, Johnson, Kane, Kankakee, Lake, Lee, Macon, Macoupin, Marshall, Mason, Massac, McHenry, Menard, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Moultrie, Ogle, Perry, Platt, Pulaski, Putnam, Randolph, Sangamon, Stephenson, Union, Vermilion, Wabash, Washington, Wayne, Whiteside, Winnebago, Woodford.

Children in
40 alms-
houses.

Of the other 40 counties the children are in the almshouses because of waiting for homes or other disposition that is decided on for their special cases; but there are some instances where it is purely through neglect of the proper authorities that the children have not been placed before this.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHILDREN.

Tabular
statement.

The counties in which children were being cared for in the almshouses at the time of the inspection (totaling 107) and the number in each, are as follows:

County.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Boone	1	1	2
Bureau	1	2	3
Clay	1	2	3
Clinton	2		2
Crawford	1		1
DeKalb	1		1
DeWitt		1	1
Douglas		1	1
Fayette	4	3	7
Franklin	1	2	3
Greene	2		2
Hamilton		1	1
Henry		1	1
Jasper	7	5	12
Jefferson	1		1
Knox	3		3
LaSalle	1	1	2
Lawrence	1		1
Livingston	2		2
Logan	3	1	4
Madison	1	2	3
Marion	1	1	2
McDonough		1	1
McLean	4	4	8
Mercer	4		4
Peoria		1	1
Pike	3	2	5
Richland	1		1
Rock Island	2		2
Saline	1		1
Schuyler	2	1	3
Scott	1	1	2
Shelby		2	2
Stark		1	1
St. Clair		1	1
Tazewell	1	1	2
Warren	1	4	5
White	3	2	5
Will		1	1
Williamson	1		1
Total	61	46	107

SURVEY OF CONDITIONS.

Some understanding of the circumstances attending the various cases are necessary in order to see how far they are consistent with the spirit of the Illinois law and what counties are delinquent in this respect. Additional facts are given in the following memoranda:

Various
circum-
stances.

BOONE—The two children are a boy of 3 and girl of 5, brother and sister; the father being an inebriate and the mother in the hospital, where she was not expected to live. It was the purpose to place the children in some home in the event of the mother's death.

BUREAU—Two children, brother and sister, aged 3 and 7, respectively, were to be placed in homes as soon as suitable ones could be found. The third child, 10 months of age, was detained there to prevent the mother from running away, the child, it was declared, being illegitimate.

CLAY—A lad of 7, deaf from birth, was waiting the age of 8 in order that the authorities might place him in the school for that class. The others are two reported as illegitimate children, a boy of 4 and girl of 7, both feeble minded. No effort had been made to place them in the asylum for feeble minded.

CLINTON—Two children here are both reported as illegitimate children. The oldest, aged 10, had been placed once and returned because of difficulty in controlling him. No effort seems to have been made to place the other.

CRAWFORD—A lad of 3 is awaiting the determination whether his mother, confined a second time at Anna, is incurable insane; the mother's second husband, the stepfather, and the divorced father of the boy being in dispute as to which should have the child.

DEKALB—A lad of 12, idiotic; should be provided for elsewhere.

DEWITT—A girl of 13, with defective vision; has been treated at the eye and ear infirmary, where it was determined that she would eventually become blind.

DOUGLAS—One inmate here is a girl of 13, epileptic and feeble minded, whom the State ought to be able to provide for better in some special institution.

FAYETTE—Six, four boys and one girl, belong to one family and are here with their father and mother, who resist every effort to place them elsewhere. Another, a girl of 15, has tuberculosis.

FRANKLIN—Three children, all said to be illegitimate, are here with their mothers, through neglect to place them.

GREENE—Two boys of 12 and 16 have remained here since 1900 because of a dispute among the supervisors at that time as to who should accompany them to the school for feeble minded.

HAMILTON—A girl of 3; should be sent to the school for feeble minded, where her condition classifies her.

HENRY—A reputed illegitimate child of 18 months, with her mother; is to be placed in a home, when a suitable one is found.

JASPER—No one seems to feel any responsibility for placing such of the twelve children as could be provided for in homes. Two should be in the home for feeble minded. According to the report, five belong to a woman of violent temper, who is unwilling to give them up, she having been deserted by her husband. The mothers of six other children include a shiftless woman, the father being nearly dead; a feeble minded woman; a prostitute; an idiotic woman, tramping the country, and a vagrant woman, who was out working, but might return any day, the last named woman having two children in the almshouse.

JEFFERSON—A boy of 2 years, the mother being unwilling to part with him, although realizing that he would be much better off in a good home. His father was killed soon after the child was born.

KNOX—Boy of 11, mother living in Galesburg; no reason being given for his detention in the almshouse. Two boys of 2 and 1 year, deserted by their father, their mother ill; apparently awaiting the development of events.

LA SALLE—A boy of 16 and girl of 14, both feeble minded, brought to the almshouse with their parents; boy was to be sent to Lincoln soon.

LAWRENCE—A boy of 7, his mother crippled, "not bright," an inveterate smoker. The boy will probably be cared for permanently by the family of the almshouse superintendent.

LIVINGSTON—Two boys of 12 and 14, who are to be provided for by their father as soon as he can make suitable arrangements, being at the time hampered by some litigation.

LOGAN—A girl of 8 and two boys of 9 and 5, children of a father and a mother who are described as "bad ones," are to be placed as soon as suitable homes are found. A boy of 7 was born in the almshouse. It is stated that they have never been able to find a home for him.

MADISON—It had been arranged to place a girl of 5 in a home. Two reputed illegitimate children, a boy of 2 and girl of 6 months, here with their mother, were to be sent with her to Sangamon county.

MARION—A girl of 3 years and boy of 2 months were with their mother, both reported as illegitimate. She refused to give them up. She was pronounced unfortunate, rather than vicious.

MCDONOUGH—A girl of 7 came with her grandmother about Dec. 1. Was soon after sent to the hospital, having typhoid fever; should not be allowed to return, as conditions were very unfavorable, in the judgment of the inspector.

MCLEAN—Five of the eight belong to a family at the almshouse temporarily, being stranded in Bloomington. A boy of 7 is the reputed illegitimate child of an inmate who resists with tigerish ferocity any attempt to place him in a home. A girl of 14 is fairly bright, but is unable to walk without support, and could not be placed in a home. A girl of 4, rather bright, is with her mother; serious defects of the eyes prevent her adoption in a family.

MERCER—Two mothers made such hysterical protest against placing their children that the step was deferred for the present. They comprise three sons of one woman, 3, 6 and 10 years of age, and a boy of 6, son of the other woman.

PEORIA—A baby boy a week old; was to be placed in a home.

PIKE—Two girls were carried on the rolls here, although for the time one was in the blind institute at Jacksonville, being blind; the other with a family in Pittsfield, attending school. Two boys of 14 and 9 belong to a father out on parole from the penitentiary, who refuses to release them. A boy of 8 was with his mother, who would probably refuse to release him, although she is not considered a proper person to have the care of him.

RICHLAND—A lad of 12, here seven years; should be sent to the asylum for feeble minded; can learn nothing at school.

ROCK ISLAND—A colored baby boy, 2 weeks old, and a lad of 12, afflicted with tuberculosis of the bones; almost helpless; mother insane and father a vagrant.

SALINE—A lad of 13, feeble minded; has not been sent to the school for such because of neglect.

SCHUYLER—A boy of 2 was about to be sent to Chicago to the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society. A lad of 10, who came to the almshouse two weeks before, was in a most uncleanly state; he was to be sent to school soon. A girl of 14 had been placed in homes several times, but returned as unsatisfactory.

SCOTT—A girl of 14, simple minded, but capable of being taught, had been in the institution at Whitehall, but was returned, as her parents were living. A boy of 14 came to the almshouse, being in a weak state since November, his mother being dead and no one to care for him. His mouth was filled with tobacco. He could neither read nor write. He was formerly employed in the Alton glass works.

SHELBY—Two girls of 13 and 14, feeble minded, had been at the almshouse seven and five years, respectively. Neglect to send them to the proper school was not explained.

STARK—A girl of 7 had been at the almshouse three months; was about to be placed through the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.

ST. CLAIR—A girl of 6 who came with her mother a few days before, her mother being a shiftless kind of woman, utterly unfit to have the care of the child, in the judgment of the inspector.

TAZEWELL—A boy of 3 and girl of 7, members of a family of seven children placed through the Evangelical Lutheran Kinderfreund Society, was returned as syphilitic, under order of the court and under the court's jurisdiction. The superintendent considered the boy healthy and worthy of a good home.

WHITE—Two were with a mother who became stranded, and expected to leave in the spring. The other three were with their mother, a widow, who refused to give them up.

WILL—A girl of 11 months, with her mother, feeble minded, who has an estate and expected to go to her people. Her mother's people were expected to care for the child.

WILLIAMSON—The commissioners refrained from placing the boy of 13 because of the pleading of his mother, a woman in feeble health, who had come but a few months before.

DISPOSITION OF CHILDREN.

Counties placing no children. The data is not complete in regard to action by the county courts in placing children during the year 1906. The reports show that no children were placed by action of the court in the following counties, namely: Boone, Brown, Bureau, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Coles, DeWitt, Douglas, Dupage, Edgar, Edwards, Fayette, Ford, Fulton, Grundy, Hancock, Henderson, Jersey, Jo Daviess, Kane, Kankakee, Lake, Lawrence, Livingston, Mason, Montgomery, Piatt, Pike, Scott, Stephenson, Will, Woodford.

Counties whence information is not at hand.

Owing to a change in the court or other reasons the information as to action of the court in the placing of children in homes or elsewhere was not furnished in the following counties, so that it cannot be stated whether such action was had or not, namely, the counties of Cumberland, Effingham, Greene, Gallatin, Hamilton, Henry, Iroquois,

Jasper, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Lee, Logan, Macon, Macoupin, Marion, Marshall, Ogle, Perry, Pulaski, Putnam, Randolph, Rock Island, Saline, Sangamon, Union, Vermilion, Wabash, Washington, Wayne, Whiteside, Winnebago, Williamson.

In some of the counties the old usages still prevail, the courts having failed to note the result of habeas corpus proceedings in Illinois courts with regard to the lawful title to children. Under the decision of the courts in these cases a family adopting a child can be protected in its rights to the child by a certain procedure. The best organized of the children's home-finding societies are accordingly requiring that title to the child be secured through that procedure, which necessitates the action of the county court. The usages which have obtained in former years have not all disappeared, but a radical change must be made in this respect, where it has not already gone into force, in order that those who provide homes for the little ones may be protected in their right and title to the child.

Old usages
prevail.

The reports of the inspectors show that—

Action by
counties.

ADAMS COUNTY—The court had acted in fifty-eight cases, of which one-third were placed in new homes and the rest left in their own homes, under court supervision.

ALEXANDER—Children were placed by the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society and the Cairo Home Finding Society.

BOND—Money was paid during the year to the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society and the Whitehall Orphans' Home.

CHAMPAIGN—Two were sent under court order to St. Charles School for Boys and three to the Geneva Training School for Girls. Money was also paid by the county to the Cunningham Deaconesses Orphanage and the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.

CHRISTIAN—The court placed two at St. Charles and three with the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.

CUMBERLAND—Children are sent to the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society or the Chaddock Deaconesses' Home, Quincy; three were placed in an orphans' home in the preceding few months.

COLES—No children have been in the almshouse in six years, all being turned over to the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.

DEKALB—One child was placed with the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.

EFFINGHAM—Money had been paid to the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.

FAYETTE—Two children were placed by the superintendent of the almshouse.

FRANKLIN—The county avails itself of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.

FULTON—Five children were placed in the Whitehall orphanage, the county paying \$35.00 each.

HAMILTON—Money had been paid the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.

HANCOCK—Ten children were placed by the court, in the Evangelical Lutheran Kinderfreund, Peoria, the Whitehall orphanage and in the State training schools.

HENRY—Two children were placed in homes.

GALLATIN—The Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society is employed in placing children.

IREQUOIS—The court placed two in homes by adoption decrees and two were placed with the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.

JASPER—No responsibility seems to be felt by anybody about placing children in homes.

JOHNSON—The county places children with the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.

KANKAKEE—One baby was placed with the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.

KNOX—The court placed several children. The county pays \$400.00 yearly to the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.

LA SALLE—The court places children. The county paid money to the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, St. Mary's Training School and the Home of the Good Shepherd.

LIVINGSTON—The county paid the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society \$200.00 for placing four children; the American Home Finding Association \$100.00 for placing two, and \$100.00 was then due the Salem orphanage.

MARSHALL—Home finding societies are depended on by the county.

MASON—The county pays \$200.00 yearly to the Council Bluffs Orphans' Home.

MADISON—The court placed nine; six being sent to the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, two to St. Charles and one to Geneva.

MASSAC—The Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society places the children from this county.

MARION—The Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society is employed by the county.

MCDONOUGH—The court placed four, two being sent to Geneva and two to St. Charles.

McHENRY—The court sent one to Chicago.

McLEAN—The court placed a number. The county paid money to the Girls' Industrial School, Bloomington; the Metamora Catholic Orphanage; the Home of the Good Shepherd, Peoria, and the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.

MENARD—Five or six children were sent to Whitehall; it is not stated by whose authority.

MERCER—Four children were placed with a home-finding society the past year.

MONROE—One child was placed with a family in Waterloo during the year, by order of the court.

MORGAN—Eight children were placed by the county court; two being sent to Geneva, two to St. Charles, and four to Whitehall.

MOULTRIE—One was sent to St. Charles, but had been returned to the parents.

OGLE—The county places children through the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.

PEORIA—Ten were placed during the year by order of the court; two at Metamora, four at St. Vincent's, two at Geneva, one at the Home of the Good Shepherd and one placed for adoption with a family.

PERRY—The services of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society are employed for placing children.

PIKE—None were placed by the court, but six were sent to Whitehall. The county pays the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society \$25.00 for placing children.

PULASKI—The county employs some home-finding society.

RANDOLPH—The county usually avails itself of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, but last year three children were placed with the Evangelical Lutheran Kinderfreund Home at Peoria.

RICHLAND—One child was sent to the American Home Finding Association last summer.

SALINE—The Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society is employed.

SCHUYLER—The court sent two to Geneva.

SCOTT—The county board places children with the Whitehall Orphanage, but none the past year.

SHELBY—The court sent one to Geneva.

STARK—The court placed three with the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, the county paying \$50.00 each.

ST. CLAIR—The past year eleven were placed in orphans' homes or through home-finding societies.

TAZEWELL—Nine were placed by the court, all in the Kinderfreund Society at Peoria.

VERMILION—All children are placed in the Vermilion County Orphans' Home or at Glenwood Industrial School for Boys.

WARREN—The court placed one at the poor farm and one at Glenwood.

WAYNE—The superintendent placed one girl and one boy in family homes the last year and sent two boys and one girl to the Christian Orphans' Home, St. Louis.

WHITESIDE—Home finding societies are the medium for placing children.

WINNEBAGO—No record has been kept, and, owing to a change in the court, the information could not be obtained, but the clerk decided to keep a docket of such cases in future.

WILLIAMSON—The Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society is the means for placing children.

The foregoing record includes court action on children who had not been in the almshouse as well as those who had been inmates there.

Includes in
and out
of alms-
houses.

IMPROPER PLACES FOR CHILDREN.

The superintendents of the almshouses are almost a unit in the declaration that children should not be kept in the almshouses. The associations of the latter are in the great majority of cases ill suited to give any child a start with self-respect and self-reliance, while in a considerable proportion of the almshouses the associations are such as to make them schools of vice to the young. One of the most gratifying facts of the State's inspection of these institutions is the large number in which there are no children at all. This is especially noteworthy in most of the counties of large population, where the number of children, in the ab-

Damaging
associa-
tions.

sence of the humane feeling indicated in the view of the superintendents of the county farms and given force and by the policy of the State, would be greatest. The reports show, also, that scarcely any normal children of school age in the county houses fail to attend school.

Indifferent
in Jasper
county.

The principal exception to the rule as to the feeling of the almshouse superintendents is in the case of Jasper county, where the number of children in the almshouse is 12, and no one seems to feel any responsibility for seeing that they are placed in homes. The circumstances indicate the suggestion that the self-interest of the superintendent may have some influence in permitting this condition of affairs to continue.

EPILEPTICS IN ILLINOIS COUNTY ALMS- HOUSES.

In fifty-five
counties.

Fifty-five of the 97 counties returned for the inquiry regarding epileptics had cases of inmates subject to attacks of epilepsy. Of these 55, twenty had one case each, namely: Alexander, Bureau, Carroll, Cass, Christian, Greene, Hamilton, Kane, Lake, Macoupin, Madison, Montgomery, Morgan, Moultrie, Perry, Putnam, Saline, Shelby, Stephenson and Washington. Seventeen others had two each, namely: Adams, Champaign, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Jasper, Kankakee, Lee, Livingston, McLean, Menard, Mercer, Richland, Rock Island, White, Will and Williamson. Nine had three each, being Douglas, Hancock, Iroquois, Marion, Marshall, McHenry, Peoria, Tazewell and Union. LaSalle, Logan, Ogle, Pike and Vermilion had four each; Knox and Sangamon five, and St. Clair nine.

Some feeble
minded,
too.

Seventeen of the epileptics are also classed as feeble-minded; two idiotic, one blind and one insane. A considerable number of these unfortunate epileptic and of the feeble-minded beings owe their existence to criminal conditions in the lack of separation of the sexes where feeble-minded and insane women of child-bearing age are the subjects of public care in Illinois.

A distress-
ing case.

The most distressing case of epilepsy is reported from McLean county; a young man of intelligent appearance, courteous and industrious up to the time he was seized with this affliction. He is reported to have had 5,000 convulsions during the year, and nearly 450 in one day. His writhings in these attacks, during which he is kept strapped to the bed to prevent harm to himself as much as possible, are sufficient to make the bed jump from the floor and propel it about the room, unless held by attendants. He has pleaded with the superintendent to leave some means of self-destruction where he can lay his hands on it. His father developed epilepsy after reaching maturity and died in the Kankakee asylum.

One woman epileptic in the Stephenson almshouse has lost her mind entirely from the effects of the malady. At the time of the inspection her face was black and blue, her nose terribly swollen and her dress matted with blood from the effects of falling in her attacks.

In none of the almshouses is there suitable means for the care of such cases.

CONSUMPTIVES IN ALMSHOUSES.

Cases of tuberculosis are reported from the almshouses of the following counties: Clay, DeKalb, Dupage, Edgar, Fayette, Ford, Jackson, Jefferson, Jo Daviess, Massac, Rock Island, Union, Vermilion and Williamson. Grundy had two incipient cases. Kane reported several cases; also Kankakee. McLean had one well developed case of tuberculosis of the lungs and one distressing case of tuberculosis of the bones of the leg. St. Clair had five cases and Winnebago three. Winnebago had a room specially fitted up for consumptive cases, but it was not used.

Champaign reported the death of two women from this cause last fall, but had no further cases at present.

In Clay an inmate in the last stages of consumption occupied a bed located in the general sitting room with the rest.

In the DeKalb almshouse, in addition to the case then in charge, one inmate died from this cause the day preceding the inspection. The survivor of the two apparently had not long to live.

The case at the Dupage almshouse was suffering from cancer as well as tuberculosis, and was also insane.

The case in Edgar county was in the last stages of the disease.

The victim of the malady in Fayette was a girl of 15.

In Gallatin one inmate died from this disease the last year.

One inmate died from tuberculosis the day before the inspection of the Kankakee almshouse.

At the almshouse in Lake one woman who was insane was in a delicate state of health, the inspector suggesting that an examination ought to be made to determine whether she was suffering from the incipient stages of the disease.

No attempt was made to isolate the victim of the disease in Massac almshouse.

In the Rock Island almshouse a lad of 12 was wasting away from tuberculosis of the bones.

The woman suffering from the disease in the Vermilion almshouse was in the last stages.

The case in the Williamson almshouse is returned as scrofulous.

Woman loses her mind.

No suitable care.

Counties with cases.

Two deaths in Champaign.

Clay county.

DeKalb county.

DuPage county.

Edgar county.

Fayette county.

Gallatin county.

Kankakee county.

Lake county.

Massac county.

Rock Island county.

Vermilion county.

Williamson county.

Cass county.	In Cass county an inmate in the advanced stage of tuberculosis mingled freely with the others, and shared his room and bed with one of them.
Madison county.	In Madison county a consumptive patient occupies a detached cottage under wretched conditions as to comfort and cleanliness; no attendant being provided for the care of the sick.
Schuyler county.	In Schuyler county a patient suffering from tuberculosis was provided for in a tent till the severe weather came on, after which he was removed to the men's building. They were able to give him special diet, but the means of providing for his comfort were poor, and the rest of the inmates were exposed to the infection.
No suitable care.	County almshouses do not afford the nursing and special diet and other care required for consumptives. In only a few of the almshouses is there any attempt to protect from infection those not suffering from the disease.

DETAILS OF THE SPECIAL INSPECTION OF ALMSHOUSES.

The special inspectors sent out by the State Board of Public Charities to ascertain mid-winter conditions in the county almshouses, maintained by county governments, visited such institutions in ninety-seven of the one hundred and two counties of Illinois. Two counties, Pope and Kendall, have no almshouses. The Hardin county almshouse was inaccessible on account of high water. The Warren county almshouse was in quarantine on account of diphtheria. However, the inspectors made reports on material gathered in these two counties. Hence the canvass covers every county almshouse in Illinois, except the Cook county institutions at Dunning, which in recent years have been elevated to a high plane of efficiency.

The reports of the inspectors, covering all counties in the State, except Cook county, follow:

ADAMS.

The Adams county poor farm, situated two and one-half miles southwest of Paloma, contains 160 acres, most of which is under cultivation. At the time of inspection there were eighty-eight inmates, there being sixty-eight men and twenty women. Of this number seven are reported insane, seventeen feeble minded and two epileptic; one of the latter also being insane. There are no children in the institution.

Conditions in general are favorable. The building is in need of some repairs. Many of the rooms should be replastered and painted. In an old building where five or six male inmates are lodged, the walls are black with grime and dirt, ventilation is poor and conditions generally unfavorable. This building is heated by stoves.

In the other parts of the almshouse conditions are very favorable. The rooms are clean and comfortable and the inmates are well cared for. There is separate provision for the insane and adequate provision is made for the separation of male and female inmates, except that the dining room is used in common; separate tables being provided. Ventilation is good, and the plumbing in satisfactory condition. The water supply excellent. Adequate fire protection is provided; three hose on each floor, with an iron fire escape, afford protection to inmates. Toilet and bath facilities are provided. The beds are clean, free from vermin and provided with good, warm covering. The inmates bathe and change underclothing weekly. There are in this almshouse several inmates absolutely helpless, but they are evidently well cared for. Their rooms and beds were comparatively clean. Religious services are held about once a month. A physician visits the almshouse twice a week and on call. A pest house for the isolation patients ill with contagious diseases is provided; also a morgue.

This institution seems to be very energetically and capably managed.

The temperature of sleeping rooms and sitting rooms was 70°; outside temperature 32°. There are radiators in each room and in the large halls which serve as sitting rooms; and stoves in old parts of building.

Date of inspection, Jan. 18, 1907.

ALEXANDER

Seven of the eighteen inmates are colored, three are paralyzed, wholly or in part, one woman is blind, and five are feeble-minded. The almshouse is a large frame building which, if fitted up with a furnace, lavatories and bath rooms, would be well adapted to its purpose. It is a satisfaction to know these much-needed im-

improvements are being seriously considered. There are separate parts of the building and sitting rooms in each, for the different sexes. One strong-room is maintained for any who are violent. The bedding was found clean, sufficient, and free from vermin. No ventilation is provided, but the rooms are aired daily. The food is all prepared under the personal direction of the management. A local colored preacher conducts religious services every two weeks, and is paid two dollars for the burial service of each inmate who dies. Reading matter in considerable quantities is furnished by interested persons. The farm contains about 500 acres but much of it is timbered and subject to overflow. About 135 acres is cultivated. Over \$1,300 was received last year for the sale of surplus farm products. The county owns six mules, one horse, twelve head of cattle, a number of hogs, and numerous stands of bees. The superintendent is paid a salary; and a farm hand and one kitchen helper are provided. Some small fruits, common chairs and a few rocking chairs for the feeble, are much needed. The present management seems to be firm, humane, conscientious, as well as unusually thrifty. The farm is located about two miles north of Beech Ridge.

Date of Inspection, Jan. 28, 1907.

BOND.

The building is brick, with a frame addition. Everything was found in a fairly good state of repair; and floors, bedding and clothing unusually clean. Three of the eight inmates are harmless insane, and two feeble-minded, one of the latter being subject to violent attacks of epilepsy. One child was born during the year. The provisions for separation of the sexes are better than the average, and the water supply abundant; but the facilities for personal cleanliness are inconvenient, and fire protection not in evidence. Inmates in proper condition are permitted to attend church; a county physician comes on call, and some reading matter is supplied by people living near. The county owns three cows, and eleven hogs were fattened. The farm contains only twenty acres, and lies just outside the city limits of Greenville. As this land has increased greatly in value, it would seem to be wise to sell it, buy a farm further from the town and erect modern buildings. It was a pleasure to note the evidences of cleanliness, order, energy and thrift on the part of the management.

Date of Inspection, Feb. 1, 1907.

BOONE.

Boone county does not own a farm or almshouse but the poor are kept by F. M. Leach on his farm, five miles northeast of Belvidere. The men's quarters consist of two small cottages, with two sleeping rooms and sitting room, located at the rear of the dwelling. They were neat and clean and the sanitary condition was fairly good. The beds were clean, with plenty of covering. The heat was furnished by soft coal stoves and the rooms were very comfortable. The south cottage has bars on the doors and is used for the insane when any are there. The provisions for their care is very poor. There is no plumbing nor sewerage, but plenty of good water from a well. There is no fire protection. The thermometer registered 68° to 70°.

The men occupy the cottages. The women's quarters are in the family house. One woman whom they classed as feeble-minded, slept over the kitchen, in a room comfortless and shabby. The inmates, ten in number, all eat in the kitchen, except two who are paralyzed, whose meals are carried to them.

Two are paralyzed; one man has a wooden leg, and all are generally feeble. All were well clothed. The food consists of plain farm fare, the same as used on the family table.

There are no cases of consumption and no epilepsy.

There are two children, Swedish, a girl five and a boy three years old. The mother is in the city hospital and probably will not recover. The father is an inebriate. The children are bright and are greatly loved by the superintendent and family. They were well clothed and happy. In the event of the mother's death they will be placed in a home for adoption.

The county clerk reported no children placed during the year. The children's quarters in the jail are in the women's department. None are now confined there.

A committee of three is appointed by the board of supervisors to make regular inspection of the conditions of the home and inmates and report to the board, at least two times a year.

The county clerk and one of the supervisors reported that much outside help is rendered the poor. In Belvidere township alone over \$700 was given to the poor during the year 1906, in the form of clothing, coal and food.

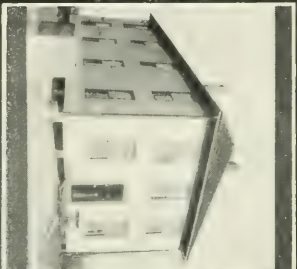
A wealthy man, Henry M. Avery, recently deceased, left a bequest of \$10,000 to the county to be placed in trust with the order of the Eastern Star, the Women's Relief Corps and the Women's Christian Temperance Union; the interest to be dispensed by them each year as they may see fit in aiding the poor and destitute of the county.

The commissioners have had a contract with Mr. Leach for the past 27 years to care for all who may be sent to him by the commissioners. They pay him \$1,000 per year and he furnishes everything, including food, clothing, doctor's bills and the disposition of the remains when they die. Mr. Leach also pays one half the ex-

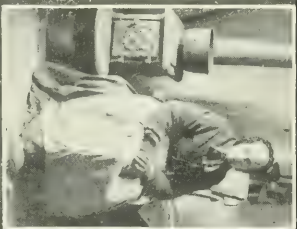
EXHIBITS FROM ILLINOIS COUNTY ALMSHOUSES.



BED OCCUPIED FORTY YEARS BY WOMAN IN ADAMS COUNTY ALMSHOUSE



EXTERIOR HAMILTON COUNTY ALMSHOUSE



A FAITHFUL NURSE AT THE ILLINOIS COUNTY ALMSHOUSE



SLEEPING ROOM HAMILTON COUNTY ALMSHOUSE. RAG CARPET ON THE BED. THIS MAN IS SAID TO BE A WAR VETERAN WHO CANNOT PROVE A RECORD FOR ADMISSION TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HOME



HALLWAY AND STAIRS HAMILTON COUNTY ALMSHOUSE SHOWING BARE AND DILAPIDATED CONDITION.

[From photographs. The Adams county bed was discarded long ago, and is in the museum at Burlington, but that bed is still used in some of the almshouses.]

pense of one poor person at Belvidere and feeds and shelters all tramps who come to him. He states that there is no money in it but he keeps them for humanitarian reasons. The supervisors say they have him keep them because it is "much cheaper" than having an almshouse.

Date of inspection, Jan. 3, 1907.

BROWN.

The Brown county almshouse is situated five miles west of Mt. Sterling. It is a frame building, the part occupied by the inmates being one story in height. This building is separated into two parts by a partition extending lengthwise; one side being occupied by the male, the other by the female inmates. Each side contains a long narrow hall, upon which six bedrooms open. The hall is dark, light being admitted only through the open doors of the bedrooms. This forms the only sitting room provided for either male or female inmates. A stove placed at one end is the only means of heating this hall and the adjoining bedrooms. The temperature of the hall at the time of the inspection was 66°; of the bedrooms 60°; outside temperature, 33°.

While male and female inmates occupy opposite sides of building, they can pass freely from side to side, there being apparently no restrictions in this respect. The kitchen, which is also the dining room, is used in common by the inmates. This room is devoid of conveniences necessary either to a kitchen or a dining-room. A large range occupies the center of the room, the dining table being placed near. This room, like most of the others, was uncleanly. There is no cellar, therefore no means of preserving vegetables other than by burying them in pits. All water used in the buildings has to be carried in buckets from a well some distance from the house. In summer the water from the well is unfit for use, and water then has to be carried from a neighbor's.

The halls, bedrooms, beds, bedding and inmates were uncleanly. Cobwebs of long standing hung from some of the ceilings. The beds showed lack of care, and traces of vermin were clearly seen. Mattresses are used, and cotton comforts, most of which are badly soiled.

Apparently no attention is paid to ventilation. Vessels, foul with dirt, stood about in the rooms. There are no toilet or bath facilities, and no bathing regulations, though inmates change underclothing weekly. The heating is neither sufficient nor safe. A physician visits the almshouse on call. No religious services are held.

There are no insane inmates in the almshouse, and no provision is made for their care, excepting a frame shed provided with iron-barred window and door. This has not been used for several years, other than for the temporary confinement of disobedient inmates.

There seems to be much laxity in the supervision of this almshouse. At present there are thirteen inmates, Eight men and five women.

Date of inspection, Jan. 17, 1907.

BUREAU.

The almshouse is located four miles southwest of Princeton. The grounds are spacious and well-kept, with an abundance of shade and ornamental trees. The buildings occupied by the inmates are brick, heated by steam, and provided with individual rooms. Each building has a spacious sitting room, supplied with chairs, settees and a reading table, and is made attractive by an abundance of potted plants. Three papers are furnished by the county, and much reading matter by the people of Princeton. A man and his wife have charge of each building; one of the men doing the cooking for all the inmates, and the other serving as a farm hand. The building, bedding, lavatories, and dining rooms were all in excellent order, clean and sanitary. There is no artificial ventilation, but the fire protection is unusually good. Eight inmates are supported wholly or in part by relatives or estates. The farm contains 365 acres, of which ten are in orchard, fifteen in garden and small fruits, and 115 acres cultivated. The county owns fourteen horses, eighty-six head of cattle, 190 head of hogs, seventy sheep, 175 chickens and twelve ducks. Forty hogs and seventeen beees were killed for the yearly meat supply. The income from the farm for the year ending September 14, 1906, was about \$5,000. The per capita cost of maintenance for the same period, exclusive of the food produced on the farm, was 80 cents. The present superintendent has a great deal of executive ability, and numerous improvements about the place testify to his energy and good judgment.

Date of inspection, Feb. 8, 1907.

CALHOUN.

The Calhoun county almshouse is a two-story frame building, part of which is occupied by the superintendent. In addition to this, there is a two-roomed frame cottage which is occupied by four of the inmates. There are but seven inmates, these being males. No provision is made for separation of male and female inmates, but there have been no women inmates of the almshouse for several years past. No provision is made for the care of the insane, and there are none of this class of dependents in the almshouse.

The buildings are old and in need of repairs. There is a general air of neglect about the place. There are none of the conveniences necessary to a properly conducted almshouse. The water used for toilet and household purposes has to be carried from a spring situated at the foot of a hill, three hundred feet from the house.

There are no adequate facilities for personal cleanliness; no bath tubs being supplied. Inmates change underclothing every two weeks, but there are no bathing regulations. The cottage in which the men are lodged is infested with vermin. Mattresses are used with wire springs. These should be replaced and vigorous measures taken to free the place from vermin. The rooms were not clean, but the beds and bedding were clean, and fairly comfortable.

Stoves are used throughout. An average temperature of 65° prevailed in the bedrooms, which also form the sitting-rooms of the inmates. The outside temperature was 20°.

There is no fire protection. The buildings are roofed with tin. All the outside buildings are in a tumble-down state.

No religious services are held at the almshouse.

In this county the contract system of letting the care of poor to lowest bidder prevails.

Date of inspection, Jan. 25, 1907.

CARROLL.

This almshouse is located two and one-half miles southeast of Mt. Carroll. Nine years ago the old building was entirely destroyed, together with the stock and out-buildings. The new building, red brick and modern throughout, was constructed one year later. It has two stories, basement and attic, and has seventy-eight rooms. The heating and air pressure, water plant and store rooms are in the basement. The rooms are well heated and are supplied with good water throughout. There are good sanitary closets and bath-rooms on each floor and in each ward. The building is lighted by coal oil lamps.

The first floor consists of superintendent's living rooms, kitchen, dining rooms and sitting rooms for inmates; the second floor of bed rooms, closets and bath-rooms. The building was in a perfectly sanitary condition; the floors were clean; the beds free from vermin and well supplied with bedding. The temperature ranged from 60° to 75°.

One room is used as a hospital and is supplied with an operating table, bandages, etc.

The men occupy the south and the women the north side of the building. The bedrooms and the living rooms of the superintendent are between these two wards. The men and women eat at the same time, but in separate dining rooms. Following is the bill of fare:

Breakfast: oat meal, potatoes, bread and butter or molasses and coffee.

Dinner: meat, potatoes, vegetables, bread, tea and coffee.

Supper: fried potatoes, tea, bread, vegetables and fruit.

This menu is varied from time to time. Forty-six loaves of bread are baked twice a week. They milk from nine to thirteen cows. Part of the milk is made into butter and the remainder is used for drinking purposes. They put up 1,200 quarts of fruit last season. They raised 540 bushels of potatoes, eighteen bushels of sweet potatoes and 550 heads of cabbage.

They raise their own pork and at the time of this inspection had 80 gallons of lard from last year. From March 1 to Nov. 1, 1906 the chickens produced 11,406 eggs. All that were needed were used by the inmates.

They have 100 feet of two inch hose and Babcock fire-extinguishers on every floor.

The house is located in a beautifully kept yard. The land is exceptionally good, with good substantial buildings and is well supplied with good stock.

There are no separate wards for the insane. There is one cell in the female and four in the male wards, intended for the insane. There is one man who has lost both feet and who, the superintendent says, is insane but has not been adjudged so. He is harmless and not locked in the cell except at night. One female epileptic, though not in bad condition at present, has had spasms, varied in frequency from four a day to one in four months.

There is no consumption in the Carroll county almshouse.

There are no children in the almshouse, and none have been born here for the last seven years. The county clerk reported none placed in family homes during the year.

The juvenile department of the jail is in the women's quarters. No children have been in jail here for some time.

Bonds were issued for \$25,000 in 1897, all of which has been retired except \$10,000.

Elliah Pauley, the superintendent, who has been in charge for several years now has a salary of \$1,000. Mrs. Pauley acts as matron, and an 18-year-old daughter assists with the work of the house. They appear to be splendid people, and the almshouse is in exceptionally good condition.

Date of inspection, Jan. 11, 1907.

CASS.

This almshouse is a two story frame structure pleasantly situated and in good repair. The walls are freshly painted giving the interior a cheerful appearance. Good food and clothing are provided. The insane patient is reported harmless and mingles freely with the other inmates. The epileptic is subject to frequent attacks. One of the inmates has tuberculosis in an advanced stage. He sleeps with another inmate who is thus exposed to grave danger. No provision is made to protect the other inmates from infection as he mingles freely with them.

There is but one bath tub used in common by men and women. Only outdoor closets are provided. A slanting walk leads to these which in cold weather is dangerous for old and feeble feet to tread. The need of indoor closets is urgent.

There is no fire protection and no fire escapes. A narrow stairway leads from second floor, the only means of egress. A force pump, fifty feet of hose and a ninety barrel cistern are the only means of protection in case of fire.

No provision is made for the separation of the men and women inmates. The lower floor has but three sleeping rooms accomodating but five persons. All others regardless of sex must go to the second floor. Men and women occupy the same wing of the building; access from room to room, or upper to lower floor being unimpeded.

Estimated cost of maintaining insane and epileptic patients is ten dollars per month. Date of inspection Dec. 28, 1906.

CHAMPAIGN.

The Champaign county almshouse is located just east of the city limits of Urbana, on a well cultivated farm of 120 acres. The main building is old, illarranged, inconvenient, inadequate for the demands made upon it, and altogether out of keeping with the wealth and dignity of the county. Most of the inmates sleep two in a bed. No infirmary or isolation house is provided. A number occupy the third floor, with practically no means of escape in case of fire. All classes without regard to mental condition, are compelled to occupy the same living room during the day, though the sexes are kept separate. The kitchen is much too small, dark and ill-ventilated. The laundry is of a primitive type and renders the washing doubly burdensome. The store rooms for the clothing have no communication with the outside. The superintendent's rooms are small and inconvenient. All lavatories are outside the buildings. All parts of the building seem to be very clean and the bedding much above the average. No blankets are used, but cotton sheets and an abundance of well-made comforts suggest cleanliness and warmth for cold weather.

The insane were all well clothed, most of them presenting an unusually good appearance. Three are in such condition that it would be much better to remove them to Bartonville, as in the crowded condition that now exists, it is impossible to provide adequately for them here. Two women died in this home last fall from tuberculosis. Two serious cases of epilepsy exist and three aggravated cases of infectious disorders. Six men, to all outward appearances, abundantly able to earn their living, are spending the winter here, and presumably will follow their usual custom of leaving when the season for work on the county farm opens. The food is abundant in quantity and embraces a good variety. By order of the county board, meat is furnished three times a day most of the year. Nearly all vegetables used, except potatoes, are provided on the farm. About 3,000 quarts of fruit and vegetables were worked up into sauces, preserves or pickles, or canned last season. Three barrels of kraut furnish a winter diet much enjoyed by most of the inmates.

The number of inmates is 68, of whom 49 are men; 16 are classed as insane and 11 feeble minded and idiots; two men are blind and one woman is deaf; two are epileptics.

Those desiring to attend church are permitted to do so. Services conducted by local societies are held about four times a year.

Mr. Perry White and his assistants are to be commended for the care they take of the inmates and the cleanliness everywhere apparent.

Date of inspection Jan. 3, 1907.

CHRISTIAN.

The Christian county almshouse is situated three miles south of Owaneco and contains seventeen inmates; fifteen men and two women. Only two are reported insane. No adequate provision is made for the care of the insane.

The buildings are four in number; one large frame building occupied by the superintendent's family and by the women inmates; and three brick buildings occupied by the male inmates.

The women's appartments, consisting of two bed rooms and a sitting room, were clean and comfortable. At the rear of these rooms and above are other rooms at present unoccupied, but in which there is no provision for supplying heat. The beds and bedding of the women's rooms were in good condition. Old fashioned wooden beds are used for which iron beds should be substituted. A brick cottage containing six sleeping rooms for the men and a hall extending through the length of the building, was absolutely unheated. The temperature of this building was 23°, outside temperature 80°. There is a furnace, but it is reported useless. These rooms were like refrigerators. The beds had an abundance of covers, all cotton, but it is doubtful

whether they were sufficient in the icy atmosphere of this building. Old coats and in some cases strips of rag carpet were added for further warmth. These beds and rooms were only fairly clean.

In another building, also brick, are sleeping rooms for six men and also their sitting rooms. There is but one stove in this building and that is in the sitting room. The upper rooms are unheated. The temperature of the sitting room was 65° and of the upper rooms 48°. This building needs repairing on the interior, as the doors and all of the wood-work are very dirty. The walls very dirty and cob-webs numerous. The floors, beds and bedding in this building were in bad condition. The place is not free from vermin.

Another small building about twenty feet square, very old and in bad condition, forms the sleeping rooms of three of the inmates. These rooms are entirely unfit for occupancy in their present condition. There is a small stove in this building; and in one of the sleeping rooms, which is not more than 10 x 8 feet, there is a cot and beside it a bath tub, the only one the place affords. Situated as it is, it cannot be used by the women inmates and it is comparatively useless, as there is no water connection. It was covered with dust and dirt, indicating that it had not been in recent use.

The underwear furnished the inmates is abundant and of good quality. The inmates change underwear every week, but there are no bathing regulations, owing to the lack of proper facilities.

There is no fire protection.

No religious services are held at the almshouse.

The farm contains 160 acres, all under cultivation. An abundance of fruit and vegetables is raised.

Date of inspection Feb. 7, 1907.

CLARK.

The Clark county almshouse is located half a mile south of Marshall. The buildings are all frame, fairly well built. The fences are somewhat dilapidated in appearance, and practically no attempts have been made to improve or beautify the lawn. No bath tubs are provided, and the laundry facilities are of a primitive type. No separate provision is made for the care of the sick or insane. The male and female inmates are kept in different parts of the building and have separate yards, surrounded by high board fences. The dietary list as given by the superintendent suggests ample variety. The meat list includes fresh and salted pork, fresh and pickled beef, and fish. The bedding of the more cleanly was in good condition, of good quality, and sufficient in quantity. If three of the filthy insane were removed the buildings could be kept in much better condition. Few of the inmates are physically or mentally capable of helping with the work.

The water supply is abundant, and apparently of good quality. The use of stoves and kerosene lamps is a constant source of danger to the inmates.

No reading matter is furnished by the county, but one local editor sends one copy gratis for the use of the inmates. Religious services are held usually twice a month during the favorable weather.

The superintendent receives \$1.50 per week for each inmate, in addition to the income from the sixty-acre farm. He is required to furnish food, clothing, bedding and medical attendance, and pay the funeral expenses. This is to be raised to \$2.00 per capita, beginning with March 1st. The superintendent and his wife seem to be humane in their treatment of the inmates, and considerate for their comfort and welfare. They are not responsible for some of the conditions that exist, all of which could, with no great outlay, be greatly improved and reflect credit to Clark county.

Date of inspection, Jan. 7, 1907.

CLAY.

Every inmate of the county almshouse has some special affliction. One man is blind, two children of four and seven are feeble-minded; a boy of seven is deaf and dumb, and all the others are idiotic or feeble-minded. One child was born during the year and taken by the mother when she left. The building is frame, in fairly good repair. The bedding was clean and free from vermin, and the clothing sufficient. Inmates change underclothes weekly and bathe as frequently as the inadequate facilities make possible. That the separation of the sexes has been merely nominal is suggested by the fact that two illegitimate children have been born of regular inmates and two conceived during the last ten years though nothing of the kind has occurred under the present management, dating back almost four years. But one heating stove is used in the part occupied by the inmates.

A woman in the last stages of consumption occupies a bed in the sitting room used in common by the inmates.

The farm is located one and one-half miles west of Louisville, and contains eighty acres of land of very ordinary productiveness. The superintendent receives the income of the farm and \$1.30 per capita per week for clothing, food, care and medical attendance, and pays burial expenses. The care of one inmate is paid for by a conservator. The general appearance of the surroundings is good, the water supply abundant, and the management considerably above the average.

Inspected Jan. 31, 1907.

CLINTON.

The almshouse is located on a 160 acre farm, about two miles north of Carlyle. The building is frame recently improved with new hard-wood floors, with fairly good facilities for separating the sexes, but none for the care of the insane. The bedding and clothing seemed to be sufficient, but there seems to be a lack of close supervision in the care of the rooms, beds and other matters pertaining to the welfare of the inmates. A boy of 10 and his half brother aged 2 are in the house, seemingly through lack of effort to place them in homes. The water supply is abundant, but nothing is provided for fire protection. The superintendent considers bathing unnecessary, and was unable to recall any indulgence of this kind during the sixteen years he has had charge of the almshouse. All inmates change underclothes weekly. Meat is provided once a day, except on Friday, and butter occasionally. The vegetable supply seems to be abundant. Stoves are used for heating, but none is provided in the bedroom occupied by the same women. No light or entertaining work is provided, but some reading matter is furnished by the superintendent and others. Inmates are permitted to attend church, and a reliable physician, employed by the county, comes on call. The superintendent receives the income of the farm and \$1.10 per capita for care, clothes, food and fuel. The four acres in orchard and some small fruits, together with four acres in garden, supply practically everything in the fruit and vegetable line required by the inmates. Ninety acres is cultivated. Most of the land is of inferior quality.

Inspected Jan. 30, 1907.

COLES.

This almshouse is located two miles west of Ashmore. The Coles county almshouse is an old brick building, two stories high. The building was not half built to begin with and is now in process of decay. The floors, which are mostly of oak, are warped and full of holes where the brick have fallen out. There is not one door or window that fits in its place. There are but two door knobs in the whole building and those are on one of the outside doors. Some of the inmates have fastened strings to the door and filled old tin buckets with rocks, making weights to hold the door closed.

The first story consists of kitchen, dining room, sleeping and living rooms for men and women indiscriminately. The ceiling is full of cracks and a constant fight is necessary to keep down the vermin. There are no adequate facilities for laundry, the only place being a little shed, 8x10 feet in size. There is not a closet in the house, and the building is destitute of furniture. The floors were dirty and the sanitary condition decidedly bad.

There is no fire protection of any kind.

There is no attempt towards the separation of male and female; all live together, on both floors, including the insane.

Six are reported insane. Only two have been adjudged insane, both natives. Most of the six are unable to do any great amount of work. One old lady has a growth on her face that disfigures her very much. It continues to grow and now covers her right eye, shutting out her sight and almost closing her mouth.

There are no epileptics in the almshouse and no consumption.

There have been no children in this almshouse for six years. The supervisors turn all children over to the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.

The farm consists of 237 acres. The superintendent has but little help, and says he cannot work the farm successfully. The supervisors are talking of selling this farm and purchasing a small farm near Charleston, the county seat, and erecting a new almshouse.

The barns are in a fair condition. They have 100 hogs, four horses and eleven cows. They make all the butter for the almshouse. They have 400 chickens and fresh eggs, all of which are used by the inmates.

Martin Carnes has been the superintendent nine years. He appears to be an intelligent man, but very much discouraged. He has a contract with the county for \$600.00 per year. The supervisors have paid him nothing for two years, and he said he would have severed his relations with the almshouse this year, but remained, hoping they would pay him.

The superintendent is anxious to have something done to separate the sexes. He said that several of the men had attempted assaults, but without success. He fears that something will happen, and has told the supervisors.

The county is practically bankrupt. They have a bonded debt of \$240,000.00, which, with interest, now amounts to \$250,000.00. The superintendent said the taxes were garnished as soon as collected and that the credit of the county was not good. Only one store in Ashmore will give them any credit. The court has issued an order for the payment of 10 per cent per year until the debt is lifted.

I consider the conditions decidedly bad and the indiscriminate mingling of the sexes criminal.

Breakfast—Eggs, coffee, potatoes and apple sauce.

Dinner—Bread, meat, potatoes and vegetables.

Supper—Same as dinner.

There were fifty bushels of potatoes in the cellar. The inmates seemed well fed.

Inspected Feb. 16, 1907.

CRAWFORD.

The almshouse is located a mile northwest of Trimble. At the time of this inspection there were thirteen inmates, of whom only one was insane. One boy of 3 was placed there for safe keeping until the question of his mother's insanity could be determined. One boy 19 years old, having a leg incapable of sustaining weight, but otherwise strong, should be sent where he could learn some trade adapted to his crippled condition. He goes to school regularly. By comparison with the last report, I find conditions have changed very much for the better. The walls have all been worked over, painting and cleaning done and vermin exterminated. Separate parts of the building are used for the different sexes. The bedding seems to be clean and abundant and the dietary list satisfactory as to amount and variety. A new barn is to be built next summer, and the renewal of fences, begun last summer, continued. A laundry and butcher house are contemplated, together with the erection of a dining room and kitchen, at no distant day. With these and improved bathing facilities, conditions here would begin to be quite satisfactory.

The contract plan has been abolished, the superintendent now receiving a regular salary. The farm contains 300 acres, most of which is well cultivated, and would easily maintain the almshouse, aside from improvements. The present management seems to be capable and energetic and the present board of supervisors interested in bringing everything to a higher standard of efficiency and comfort.

Inspected Jan. 7, 1907.

CUMBERLAND.

The sixty acre farm owned by Cumberland county is located three miles northeast of Toledo. The building site is devoid of trees, shrubbery or other attractive features. The buildings are all of cheap frame construction, poorly arranged for the purpose intended. There were but five inmates at the time of the inspection. Three children were sent to the orphans' home during the last few months. The facilities for personal cleanliness are poor and for the separation of the sexes inadequate. The rooms are heated by stoves and the floors are unprotected by zinc. The bedding is of doubtful sufficiency and vermin is in evidence frequently. The superintendent pays rent on the farm and receives \$1.50 per capita per week for care, food and clothing. The county doctor comes on call. No orchard has ever been set out and small fruit is wanting. One of the inmates takes care of the garden, which furnishes all the vegetables needed.

Inspected Jan. 14, 1907.

DEKALB.

This almshouse is located two and one-half miles northeast of DeKalb, on the electric line between DeKalb and Sycamore. The almshouse is an old brick building of two stories and a cellar. There are very few modern improvements. The first floor consists of the superintendent's living rooms, kitchen, dining room, men's day room and women's day room, two bath rooms and closets. The second floor consists of sleeping rooms for men and women inmates. The door is locked between the male and female departments at night. The laundry, furnace and store room are in the cellar.

The sanitary conditions are exceedingly bad. There is, however, no sign of vermin. Beds are provided with straw ticks and were quite clean, with the exception of two occupied by two very dirty inmates. They have plenty of good water, though the pumping facilities are poor. The building is heated by hot air and water and lighted by lamps.

No attempt is made during the day to keep the inmates separate. Sane and insane men and women mingle together. The superintendent informed me that a little over a year ago an insane girl gave birth to a child in the almshouse, but they could not find who was the father of the child. The mother, Sarah Johnson, was sent to Bartonville and the baby to the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, and the matter was hushed up. When told that with the existing conditions it might occur again, the superintendent replied that he would not be surprised if it did, but they would try to prevent it. Such public provision is criminal. The inmates all eat in the same dining room, but at separate tables.

There is no fire protection at all. The house is an old fire trap. There are three Perfection fire extinguishers, but they are stored away in the store room. The superintendent said he was afraid to put them out in the hall, for fear the crazy people would "monkey" with them and get hurt.

There is no separate provision made for the insane. All mingle together and eat and sleep together. There is a pest house, so termed by the superintendent, a very small building at the rear of the main building, about 100 feet distant. It contained two cells of heavy oak bars and doors with little holes at the bottom through which the food could be passed.

In one cell is a box seven feet long and about two and one-half feet wide and three feet deep. This is mounted on top of the frame of a bed. It has strong iron hinges, two hasps and a bolt, similar to those used on a door. The box is solid, except the top, which has small openings between the slats. The superintendent said that the box was used for an inmate who was given to tearing his bed clothing, so that they had to lock him up in the box at night. This inmate was transferred to Bartonville in January, 1906.

BOX USED TO RESTRAIN UNRULY INSANE.



[From a photograph taken at the Dr. Kailb county almshouse.]

The superintendent said they had one case of smallpox quite a while ago and that they would not use this room or building again, unless some of the crazy people became unruly or came down with a contagious disease. The picture shows only in part the condition of the place. There are no epileptics in this almshouse.

One man died with consumption the day previous to the inspection and another was about to die.

I did not see the inmates at meal time, but was told that the menu was as follows:

Breakfast—Oat meal, potatoes, bread and butter and coffee.

Dinner—Potatoes, meat, bread and butter, coffee, beans and vegetables; varied.

Supper—Bread and milk; mush and milk.

They had about 300 bushels of potatoes on hand, but no fruit was to be seen.

There are two children in the almshouse, one a 5-year-old boy. The superintendent said he was not considered an inmate; his wife wished to adopt him. He was not an illegitimate, but came from an unfortunate family; their troubles coming from drink.

The other of the two children is a boy 12 years old. He is an idiot; has a weak spine; he cannot stand or walk a step. He cannot talk, except when made angry by some of the inmates, then swears like a pirate. This boy was born to a young girl, and it is reported that her father is the father of this child. The superintendent said he was born on the place, but before his time; and that the authorities did not do anything about it.

No children were placed in family homes during the past year. The juvenile department in the jail is over the sheriff's rooms. The jail proper is not a fit place in which to keep any human being. The idiotic boy should be removed.

The county owns a farm of 180 acres, splendid land, which produces good crops. The superintendent furnishes his own horses and machinery. The barns and out buildings are in good repair. They have twelve cows and about 250 chickens. The milk is separated and made into butter and the eggs are given to the inmates.

Frank Bastian has been superintendent for nine years. He receives a salary of \$1,000.00, house rent and living. He is allowed \$200.00 a year for extra help in the house, and recently the supervisors have provided a matron.

There is a debt on the county for a new court house, but no bonds are outstanding. Inspected Feb. 1, 1907.

DEWITT.

This almshouse is near Clinton. There are five different buildings. Three are occupied by men, one by women and one building is occupied by two old married couples. There are absolutely no facilities for bathing. The water for bathing is heated in the wash house and has to be carried to different buildings in buckets. Galvanized iron wash tubs are used to bathe in. There is certainly a great need for improvement in this direction.

One feeble minded man, who is very filthy, is kept in a room by himself most of the time, as he is very noisy and boisterous when any one else is around. The superintendent has tried to have him committed to a State institution for the insane, but as he has always been feeble minded, the county judge does not consider it a case of insanity and will not so adjudge him, although he now has less mind than four or five years ago.

Date of inspection, Jan. 2, 1907.

DOUGLAS.

The Douglas county almshouse is located two and one-half miles northeast of Tuscola. The superintendent and family are provided with a very convenient modern house, separate and apart from the infirmary. This almshouse is run on the cottage plan. The cottages were in poor sanitary condition. Several of the old ladies belong to the "dirty class." Their rooms and beds were in bad condition. Vermin was to be found on most of the beds. The buildings were heated by steam, furnished from the heating plant in the superintendent's house. Light is furnished by kerosene lamps. The water supply is abundant and good. Tubs are used for bathing. The men's cottage is in better condition. It consists of sitting and sleeping rooms, laundry and insane department. One of the rooms contains a movable iron cage in which insane inmates have been confined in times past. It is not used at present. There was also one room with bars on the doors, in which one man was confined because of his propensities for running away. Male and female are kept in separate cottages.

The fire protection is good. It consists of 150 feet of hose and force pumps. The well furnishes an abundance of water.

There are a number who are considered insane and one who has been adjudged insane by the court. There are several feeble-minded, bordering on insanity. One of these was confined in a cell because of his desire to run away.

There is one epileptic, a girl 13 years old, a half orphan. She has had from three to four seizures a day.

There is no consumption in the almshouse. There is but this one child in the almshouse. Children are not locked up in the county jail, but are placed in care of a probation officer when they need to be detained. The general bill of fare comprises: Breakfast, fried meat, eggs in the spring and summer, coffee, butter and bread. Dinner, boiled dinner, consisting of bacon, turnips, potatoes, bread and butter, milk or coffee.

Supper, potatoes, or meat, bread, milk and rice, also beans varied.

The women in the infirmary do all their own cooking and serving, but do not cook for the superintendent and family. The inmates appear to be well fed.

The farm consists of 156 acres of splendid land, valued at from \$150.00 to \$175.00 per acre, and is under a high state of cultivation. The buildings are substantial and the farm is well stocked.

Josiah Cambridge has been superintendent for several years, and appears capable. Mrs. Cambridge superintends the work of the women. The superintendent receives a compensation of \$900.00 per year and furnishes his own help on the farm, with very little help from the inmates. He also furnishes the horses and machinery. All the proceeds of the farm go to keeping the inmates, and any surplus is turned over to the supervisors. In 1906 the superintendent turned in \$1,725.00. It is the plan of the supervisors to give outside help to those who require \$1.00 or less per week; if more than this they are sent to the almshouse. One old man and his wife are kept by a man in Arcola under the direction of the supervisors.

There is a debt on the county for the new jail which will be paid this spring.

Inspected Feb. 17, 1907.

DUPAGE.

The DuPage county almshouse is a two-story brick building, with basement and attic, located two miles west of Wheaton. The yard is well kept and the premises are in good, thrifty condition. The kitchen, dining rooms, laundry and one ward for male inmates and part of the superintendent's living rooms are located in the basement. The laundry is fitted out with the latest improved fixtures. The first and second floors consist of sleeping rooms, clothes closets and bath rooms. The north wing is constructed with bars on the windows for the insane. These wards are not used at present.

Part of the basement rooms and the whole of the first floor were in a very filthy condition. One room in the basement, occupied by an old man, said to be insane, was alive with bed bugs, and beds and clothing were in a filthy condition. The first floor was in a still worse condition: the ceiling decorated with ropes of cobwebs, and floors and beds very dirty. One old man, who had "no use of himself," and was reported insane, was very dirty. His bed was infested with vermin. This man was reported as having consumption and probably a cancer.

The superintendent said that he did not know that the house was in this condition. The superintendent's wife, the second woman and nurse each denied any responsibility in the matter, but finally acknowledged that they had fought bed bugs in this almshouse for nine years and could not get rid of them. They had renovated the upper floor and it was clear of vermin. The superintendent began renovating the basement before the inspector left by an application of steam and hot water, conveyed by attaching hose to the steam pipes, the same method he said used in renovating the upper floor. The superintendent said he was glad the inspector had come, and said that things would be found clean the next time. The thermometer registered 60 to 70 degrees. The house is well lighted and has good facilities for air. The building is heated with steam.

The men and women are located in different parts of the house, but there are no locked doors between them. They eat at the same time but at separate tables and in separate rooms. There are but three women in the almshouse. Two of the three women and several of the men are in a feeble condition. Many inmates of the infirmary are quite aged; all were warmly dressed.

The food at dinner was abundant and of good quality. The menu as given by the superintendent is as follows:

Breakfast, potatoes, pan-cakes, meat, bread and butter and coffee.

Dinner, meat (pork and corned beef), vegetables, bread and butter and coffee.

Supper, sauce, bread and butter, potatoes, tea and milk.

All appeared well fed.

There are seven insane, but none was confined in the cells. The insane have all been returned from Elgin as incurable. None is kept in the insane wards in the north wing of the building, but in the common wards.

There are no epileptics. One man, it is reported, had consumption, also cancer, and was insane.

The farm of 182 acres is under good cultivation; being very productive and well kept. The barn and outbuildings are modern and well supplied with stock. A good herd of cows furnish milk and butter for the inmates. All the pork and part of the beef is raised on the farm. The heating plant has just been repaired and is in good condition. The cold storage plant is an excellent adjunct to the place and sufficient in size to keep all their perishable supplies.

There have been no children in this almshouse for ten years, and none were placed by the court during the year. The juvenile department of the jail is in the women's quarters and over the sheriff's office, away from the other prisoners. The jail is modern, with good light and ventilation. It is well kept and clean.

Edward B. Howe has been in charge of the almshouse for nine years. His help consists of an engineer, living in a house on the premises, a woman for general work, and a nurse who has charge of the second and third floors. The superintendent receives \$1,200.00 per year and everything furnished. There is no debt on the county. There is ample protection from fire; two and one-half inch hose on all floors, stand-pipes and fire plugs on the outside.

Date of inspection Jan. 14, 1907.

EDGAR.

The Edgar county almshouse, located about three miles northeast of Paris, is a frame building about fifty years old and very much in need of repairs. The main building is used for the superintendent and his family. The rear building consists of living and sleeping rooms, kitchen, dining room, clothes room and bath room. The second story is used for sleeping rooms for the men and sitting room. The basement consists of a store room, milk room and root cellar. The insane department is separate from the infirmary. The sanitary condition is fair, except in the insane department, which is bad.

The building is heated by steam and lighted by lamps. The water supply is good and free from pollution. The bathing facilities are poor. There is only one bath tub and this is in poor condition. It must be used by both sexes, and hot water must be carried to the tub. This tub is used by both sane and insane alike. The condition of the inmates would indicate that little use has been made of the tub. The tub, from appearances, had not been used for a long time.

There is no fire protection.

There are nine insane, who are kept in buildings apart from the infirmary. One building, two story, is furnished throughout with iron doors with heavy bars. The entrance to the women's department is from the outside. The men formerly used the lower floor, where there are heavy doors. They are said to have been locked in their cells during that time. Only one woman was in this ward at the time of this inspection. Others were helping in the kitchen. This old lady is paralyzed and reported to be insane. She is kept on a bed in the hall way and was surrounded by dilapidated furniture. She was in an untidy condition. Her husband stays with her and takes care of her.

The superintendent has now moved the insane men to a cottage on another part of the premises.

The superintendent feels that all of the insane should be transferred to Bartonville.

The men and women are separated, being on separate floors, and the insane are in a separate building.

There are no epileptics in the almshouse.

There is one consumptive, who is also insane. He is in about the last stage of the disease.

There are no children in the almshouse. While there is a juvenile department at the jail, the children of this class are kept in the house of a deputy sheriff when they are to be detained.

The inmates are furnished with two meals in winter and three in the summer. I did not get the menu, but should presume that it was meager.

The farm consists of 120 acres, under good cultivation. The barns are small, but sufficiently large for the stock. They have four cows and make the butter for the inmates; also four horses and about 200 chickens. All the eggs are used for the inmates.

J. M. Sims, the present superintendent, has been in charge for several years, receiving a salary of \$1,100.00 per year, the county furnishing one man to help with the work. Mrs. Sims superintends the work of the women.

There is a floating debt on the county of \$29,020.00.

Date of inspection, Feb. 16, 1907.

EDWARDS.

The Edwards county almshouse is located on a gently rising hill, one and a half miles northeast of Albion. The surroundings are attractive. The building is frame, very clean, and is supplied with beds and bedding of a superior quality. The four inmates are all feeble minded women, three of whom are physically and mentally capable of doing certain kinds of simple work. The bedrooms are not heated. All inmates use a common sitting room. The clothing is sufficient and the food plentiful and of good variety. The management seem to be thrifty, conscientious people. The proceeds of the produce of the farm are turned into the county treasury. The superintendent receives a regular salary.

Date of inspection, Jan. 11, 1907.

EFFINGHAM.

The Effingham county almshouse is located three miles south of Effingham. Of the ten inmates, seven are insane, one girl is a hopeless idiot and one is blind. One insane woman is very destructive, tearing off plastering and laths, kicking the panels out of

the doors and destroying bedding and clothes in her fits of passion. In consequence the building is badly wrecked and the inmates terrorized at times. No one has made any special effort to have her committed to Bartonville since she was returned from Anna five years ago. There is no adequate provision for separation of the sexes or care of the insane. All use one sitting room, in which is kept the only heating stove in the building, except a small one in the room occupied by the idiot girl and an old man who takes care of her. The bedding is insufficient for any but mild winter temperatures.

The contract system prevails here, by which the superintendent agrees to furnish care, food, fuel and bedding for \$1.50 per capita per week and pay rent on the 160-acre farm owned by the county. The orchard is small and small fruits are not in evidence. There is nothing about the almshouse that is in keeping with the culture and wealth of Effingham county.

Date of inspection, Jan. 15, 1907.

FAYETTE.

The Fayette county almshouse building is a large brick, with adequate provision for separation of the sexes, but none for the care of the insane. It is heated by steam and is in good repair. The sanitary conditions seemed unusually good; inmates cleanly in appearance, the bedding abundant and clean, and the food supply all that could be desired. If bath tubs and lavatories were provided and some minor changes made in the furnishing, Fayette county would have a very convenient building for the care of the county charges. Two inmates should be removed to the Asylum for the Incurable Insane.

One 15-year-old girl is suffering from tuberculosis.

Six children, between the ages of 1 and 10 years, are kept here, their parents refusing to give them up. None of them has gone to school this year, on account of the unusual distance to the school house.

The farm lies four miles northwest of Vandalia. It contains 200 acres, of which twelve is in orchard, four in garden and about 100 acres cultivated. Last season 250 gallons of fruit were put up and 112 gallons of peach and apple butter. Forty-one hogs were killed for the meat supply. More than half the cost of maintenance is paid by the income from the farm. The county owns four head of horses, fourteen head of cattle, fifty-three head of hogs, 275 chickens and twenty-four ducks. The superintendent and his wife each receive a salary, and a kitchen helper and a farm hand are provided at county expense. It affords much satisfaction to find a county house in which the management is as capable and practical as the conditions found here indicate.

Date of inspection, Feb. 1, 1907.

FORD.

The Ford county almshouse is located on a 120-acre farm, one mile north of Paxton. The building is brick, slate roofed, well built, well furnished, very conveniently arranged, and if an elevator had been installed, might be considered a model building for the smaller counties. Bath tubs and lavatories free from odor are placed on each floor and in each ward. Electric lights have been installed, and a new boiler makes the heating of the building easy and successful. Everything appears to be scrupulously clean.

The grounds are spacious, well kept, and in the summer decorated with an abundance of flowers and shrubbery. The four buildings are substantial in appearance and well kept. The small fruit plot is tastefully arranged and the space devoted to garden seems to be a model of arrangement and productive capacity. Over 500 quarts of fruit were canned last season, over 100 bushels of onions raised and more than enough vegetables to supply the table for the entire year. Practically all the meat used on the farm is produced there.

The treatment of the inmates is firm, but humane in every way. Rocking chairs are placed in all the women's wards, each furnished with a soft cushion, attractive in appearance. Ample facilities for cleanliness, together with a quality of clothing somewhat above the average for these institutions, give the inmates a better appearance than one frequently finds in almshouses. The insane were particularly well taken of, apparently.

All employes are salaried. In addition to what the farm produces, about \$1,500.00 is required annually to maintain the institution. There were nineteen inmates, of whom ten were insane and two feeble minded.

Mr. C. W. McRill has been superintendent for five years. Mrs. McRill seems to be an exceptionally capable woman, and much of the good management of the almshouse is due to her thrift, good judgment and energy.

Inspected Jan. 2, 1907.

FRANKLIN.

This almshouse is located one mile southeast of Benton, on a ten-acre tract that is practically devoid of soil. Part of it is planted in orchard and a few strips are used for garden. The buildings are all frame, some of them quite old. The floors, walls

and bedding seemed unusually clean. The chairs are all old and battered, few having bottoms and fewer still were of a character conducive to comfort. Three children, reported illegitimate, are kept here because the mothers show an unwillingness to part with them and the supervisors have never urged the matter. Of the other fifteen inmates, two are harmless insane, four are feeble minded, two are epileptics and two are blind, one of the latter being feeble minded and tuberculous also. The remaining inmates are in the regular pauper class.

The attention of the resident supervisor was called to the delicate condition of one of the female inmates and some matters that seemed like neglect on the part of the management. No reading matter was found here. Inmates are not allowed to attend church, though at present none care to go.

The contract price, \$1.55, calls for the furnishing of food, fuel, care, bedding and the making of the women's clothes. The inmates bathe only at rare intervals, but change underclothes weekly. The men and women are kept in buildings on opposite sides of the yard.

Date of inspection, Jan. 18, 1907.

FULTON.

The county farm is located three miles east of Canton and consists of eighty acres, all under cultivation. There are thirty-seven inmates. Thirteen of these are reported by the superintendent as insane, but only three have been so adjudged. The buildings are in good condition, clean, sanitary, well heated and ventilated. Bathing facilities are excellent, four well equipped lavatories being supplied for use of inmates. The sleeping rooms are airy and pleasant and the beds clean and well supplied with covers. Provision is made for the separation of the sexes, the men inmates being confined to the lower floor and the women to the upper. A comfortable sitting room and a dining room are provided for each sex. There is hot and cold water throughout the building, which is heated by steam. The inmates, with the exception of several of the insane patients, were clean, well clad and apparently contented.

The building has a fire escape, but inadequate fire protection, there being only five or six fire extinguishers for use in case of fire and a tank which supplies the water for toilet use. Oil lamps are used for lighting.

Date of inspection, Jan. 1, 1907.

GALLATIN.

The Gallatin county almshouse is located one mile west of Omaha. The building was erected in 1904 and is quite conveniently arranged, having a women's ward, men's ward, a sitting room for each and a large dining room. The sitting rooms are heated by coal stoves, and provision is made for placing stoves in the sleeping rooms, but none has been used. The floors are hard wood and clean. The bedding seems to be sufficient and clean and vermin under control. Meals are served three times a day and all cooking is done by the management. Pork is the meat used most of the year. The water supply is all that could be desired. One child was born during the year, and one man died of consumption. No religious services are held, but inmates in physical and mental condition are permitted to attend at Omaha. The farm contains eighty acres of good land, on which the superintendent pays rent. He receives \$2.50 per capita per week for care, fuel, bedding, food and clothing. At present there are but four inmates. The small number is accounted for by the fact that part of the townships in this county keep their dependents in private homes.

Inspected Jan. 22, 1907.

GREENE.

The Greene county poor farm is situated three and one-half miles northeast of Carrollton and consists of 160 acres. The building is of brick, with two small frame cottages, one of which is occupied by men, the other by women. All the buildings were fairly clean. The beds and bedding were good, but not free from vermin. The average temperature of sleeping rooms was 65 degrees; the outside temperature being 38 degrees. The main building is heated partly by stoves and partly by furnaces; the cottages entirely by stoves. In the main building upon the third story, two elderly women are lodged. One of these women is very deaf. A narrow wooden stairway leads from this floor, the only means of escape in case of fire. There is no fire protection. Water would have to be carried from a well in the yard. There are no fire escapes.

The male and female inmates of the main building are lodged on different floors, the communicating doors being locked at night. They have a common dining room, but separate tables.

Facilities for personal cleanliness are poor. There is a bath house, but as it is unplumbed, and heated only by stoves, it is not used regularly in winter. It is a small detached, two-compartment building, with a bath tub for men and one for women inmates. All water used by inmates has to be carried from the well in the yard. The inmates change their underclothing every two weeks. In summer they bathe weekly. In winter there are no bathing regulations.

A two-room cottage has recently been built for the elderly women. There is a hospital for the isolation of patients afflicted with contagious diseases.

The outside closets are in a very unsanitary condition.

There are 32 inmates in the Greene county almshouse: 22 men and 10 women. There are no insane, and no provision for care of such. There are four blind, one epileptic and five feeble-minded inmates. Of the latter, two are boys aged 12 and 16 years. They have been in the almshouse seven years and are in a pitiable state of ignorance with the exception of the evil they have learned from their associates. Arrangements were made four years ago to have them sent to Lincoln, but through a misunderstanding among the supervisors this was not done. Neither of these boys can reply intelligently to the simplest questions. It is to be regretted that these boys should have remained so long in the almshouse. Under different conditions they might have been improved mentally. They have never attended school.

Date of inspection, Jan. 24, 1907.

GRUNDY.

This almshouse is located at Gardner, Illinois. The building was erected four years ago at a cost of \$2,000; brick, in good condition, with neat, well kept lawn. The temperature of the living rooms was 70 degrees, bed rooms about the same. The building has a capacity of 50. The estimated value of farm and building is \$35,000.00.

No books are furnished to the inmates; one daily and one weekly paper is taken for those caring to read. Eleven are catholics, three protestants. Neither priest nor ministers visit the institution unless called. All but one have been more or less addicted to the use of strong drink.

Two men have consumption in the incipient stage. The dietary list given by the housekeeper contains ample variety and is sufficient in quantity. The county pays \$1.80 per week for each person. There is neither floating nor bonded indebtedness. The county clerk and county agent state that no children have been placed in family homes since July, 1905, and no money has been paid out in that time for home placement.

Thomas Sykes has been superintendent for 24 years. His treatment of the inmates seems humane and his management of the institution above the average.

Date of inspection, Dec. 26, 1906.

HAMILTON.

The Hamilton county almshouse is located two and a half miles northeast of McLeansboro. The farm contains 160 acres of land of inferior quality, of which 10 acres is in orchard and garden and 50 acres cultivated. The building is frame, old and battered, without underpinning, with window panes missing, locks and latches, and in some instances doors, broken off for years. The facilities for separating the sexes are nominal. But one stove is used in this entire building. This is placed in the sitting room, also used as a dining room, used by all the inmates.

The one insane inmate is filthy beyond all description and should be removed. He and his room are as clean as it is possible to keep either, where the conveniences for caring for this class of patients are almost wholly wanting. The bedding of the more cleanly inmates is in good condition. There are numerous evidences that vermin at one time abounded, though the present management think they have them under control. A three-year-old girl who is here with her mother should be sent to the Asylum for the Feeble Minded. No religious services are ever held, or reading matter supplied. The food is cooked by the management, and served by the inmates.

For \$55.00 per year and the income of the farm the superintendent agrees to furnish food, clothing, furniture and care of the inmates. One naturally speculates on what the conditions would have been had the lowest bid of \$40.00 per year per capita been accepted.

Date of inspection, Jan. 10, 1907.

HANCOCK.

The Hancock county almshouse is situated one and one-half miles southwest of Carthage, and contains 24 inmates, 18 men and six women. There are no insane inmates and no children in the almshouse. Three epileptics and three feeble-minded patients are cared for.

The building is brick, heated by steam, and is in good repair. Plumbing, water supply, bath and toilet facilities are satisfactory. The building is heated by steam; radiators being placed in each bedroom, and in the large halls which form the sitting rooms of the inmates. These rooms were overheated, the temperature ranging from 70 to 75 degrees; outside temperature, 36 degrees. The ventilation was poor. In each room there is a chimney with an opening about two feet from the floor for the purpose of ventilation. These openings, which are not provided with gratings, were found to be stuffed with papers and old rags by the inmates. The reason given was that swallows nest in the chimneys and the dirt falls down the chimneys into the rooms. The inmates for this reason stuff the openings in the manner given. Little attention seems to be paid to ventilation by doors and windows.

On the third floor of the building provision is made for the insane patients. The rooms are heated and ventilated in the same way as the other parts of the building. Iron gratings are supplied for the doors and windows. These rooms were unoccupied.

The male and female inmates occupy different floors, the doors communicating being locked at night.

Bath tubs, basins and some of the toilets were less cleanly than is desirable. The bed rooms are not free from vermin, and some of the beds showed lack of care. Aside from this everything seems in good condition. The floors, walls and the coverings of most of the beds were clean. Inmates are required to bathe and change underwear weekly.

Fire escapes are provided, but no hose except in the basement. Water is provided on each floor.

One young woman of 19, who is said to be somewhat weak mentally, is in the almshouse. She was sent there to keep her off the streets. This seems scarcely the place for her, but she is said to be too old to be admitted to the Training School at Geneva. The matron reported her as contented in the almshouse.

A physician visits the almshouse on call. Religious services are held occasionally. The inmates seem well cared for.

The county farm contains 260 acres, most of which is under cultivation.

Date of inspection, Jan. 19, 1907.

HARDIN.

The prevailing high water made it impossible to visit the almshouse, which is located eight miles southwest of Elizabethtown. Conditions seem to have changed but little for the better since the inspection two years ago. The last quarterly report to the county commissioners, made Dec. 17, 1906, stated there were five adult females and one infant abandoned by its parents in the almshouse. The superintendent pays \$200.00 per year for the use of the farm and receives \$8.00 per capita per month for care and furnishing all necessities.

Hardin county has a floating debt of about \$2,000.00.

Date of visit, Jan. 25, 1907.

HENDERSON.

The Henderson county poor farm, consisting of 160 acres, is situated one and one-half miles southeast of Oquawka. The buildings consist of one main building, in fair state of repair, and out of two small, rambling, old and dilapidated buildings, entirely unfit for occupancy. The main building serves as county jail and as residence for the superintendent of the poor farm. Three rooms in the building, with iron barred doors and windows, but with no provision for heating, are reserved for temporary use of insane patients, who are sent to the almshouse until arrangements are completed for taking them to State hospitals.

The two old buildings are for the use of the inmates. While the beds were clean and an abundance of warm bed clothing is provided, the buildings are entirely unfit for the purpose which they serve. In one room there are four beds. This serves also as a sitting room and smoking room for the six men who sleep in this building. At one end of this same old building is the dining room and the sleeping rooms of the women inmates, of whom there is but one at present, a woman who has been returned from Jacksonville. No provision is made for the separation of the sexes. This building, which is occupied by both men and women inmates, two of whom are considered insane, the woman having been adjudged so, is apart and separate from the superintendent's living rooms. In the other cottage conditions, while very primitive, are more favorable.

The buildings are in a poor state of repair, and the walks loose and dangerous to walk on. There are no toilet facilities and no fire protection. The buildings are of brick, heated by stoves, and lighted by lamps.

Considering the old and dilapidated state of these buildings and the lack of facilities for personal cleanliness, the condition of the inmates and of their surroundings was such as to reflect much credit upon the superintendent.

Date of inspection, Jan. 4, 1907.

HENRY.

The Henry county almshouse location is six miles north of Cambridge. The main building is a commodious brick, heated by steam from a large new heating plant, recently installed, and lighted by gasoline. The rooms occupied by the management are placed between the wings occupied by the different sexes, and separate yards are also provided. The grounds are beautified by large shade and evergreen trees, a smooth sloping lawn and an abundance of plants, kept through the winter in the large green house. All parts of the building, grounds, farm buildings and accessory structures were found in neat and orderly condition. The part occupied by the women was unusually home-like in appearance. A well 1,354 feet deep and three cisterns furnish an abundance of good water. The fire protection is above the average. Inmates bathe and change underclothes weekly. Religious services are held occasionally, and all burial services are conducted by some minister who is paid by the county. One insane soldier has been here almost 40 years.

The farm contains 320 acres of good land, of which five is orchard, 12 in garden, and 170 acres cultivated. The income from the farm pays about half the cost of maintenance. The county owns 14 horses, 75 head of cattle, 114 hogs, and a great

deal of poultry. Thirty-nine hogs, averaging 400 pounds each were killed for part of the meat supply. Several barrels of soap were made from the refuse meat.

The present superintendent, W. L. Wilkinson, and his father have had charge of this almshouse for 34 years.

Date of inspection, Feb. 12, 1907.

IROQUOIS.

The Iroquois county almshouse is located on a well-cultivated 390-acre farm, two and a half miles southeast of Watseka. The grounds are ornamented with well arranged drives, shade trees, ornamental shrubs and flower beds. The buildings are new, substantial in appearance, convenient in arrangement and with the addition of elevators and fire escapes, would serve as model buildings.

A concrete laundry and kitchen house is to be built next spring.

A finely appointed operating room and sick ward afford much satisfaction to the management and county physician.

The bedding is clean, abundant and well cared for. Most of it is made by the inmates. The clothing is somewhat superior to the average, and in a general way the physical condition and taste of the wearer are taken into account when it is supplied. The food supply is good, carefully prepared and served with considerable regard for appearances.

No tuberculosis cases are reported, no aggravated cases of epilepsy and no contagious diseases have developed for a long time. The facilities for personal cleanliness are all that could be desired; the lavatories are convenient and free from odor.

The county papers are furnished gratis by the publishers, and many bundles of magazines by the people of Watseka. During the summer religious services are held bi-monthly.

Practically all the shoe repairing is done by the inmates, and the making of brooms has been started in a small way, several dozens more than were needed at the home having been sold recently. The stock, grain on hand, and general appearance of the farm show good management and concentrated effort. Of canned fruit, 1,660 quarts, six barrels of kraut, beans, cabbages and other vegetables furnished everything in that line needed for the entire year. The accounts of expenses, products and inventories are all in excellent business form. The people of Iroquois may well be pardoned for an unusual degree of pride in their almshouse and its management.

Date of inspection, Jan. 5, 1907.

JACKSON.

Three buildings are provided, one for the management, one for negroes and one for the white inmates, the latter containing the kitchen and dining rooms and a sitting room for the men on the first floor and another for women on the second floor. But two stoves are used for heating in this building. The lack of heat in the bedrooms, together with bed clothing insufficient in quantity and of inferior quality, must entail suffering in cold weather.

The building set apart for the negroes is unfit for human habitation and a disgrace to any community.

Bathing is so rare that most of the inmates date events by reference to it.

The food seems to be sufficient, and the meal that was on the table at the time of the inspection well prepared. About 400 quarts of fruit were put up last summer. The site is particularly fine, the water supply abundant and the farm of 160 acres well managed by a vigorous young superintendent. The buildings have all been painted during the last year and a new barn built to replace the old one destroyed by fire last year, together with all the tools, horses and cattle belonging to the county. The superintendent is paid a regular salary.

More orchard, small fruits and laundry facilities are much needed. The farm is located three miles southwest of Carbondale.

Date of inspection, Jan. 19, 1907.

JASPER.

Of the thirty inmates present on the day of inspection, twelve were under 16. Two of these should be in the home for feeble minded. One boy of 6 is partly deserted by his mother, who pays but little attention to him. The parents of the others are unable to care for them properly. No one seems to feel any particular responsibility about placing these children in family homes.

The provisions for separation of the sexes are above the average. A strong room is provided for the violent, but rarely used. The bedrooms are not provided with stoves. The roof is badly in need of repair and the plastering is much damaged in consequence. Bathing facilities are entirely inadequate. New cement walks were put in last summer and a new barn built.

The superintendent pays \$300.00 per year rent for the 160-acre farm and receives \$1.50 per capita per week, for which he agrees to furnish bedding, clothes, food and

medical service and pay the funeral expenses. For this small rate the service is unusually good. The farm is located seven miles north of Newton and two and one-half northeast of Falmouth.

Date of inspection, Jan. 14, 1907.

JEFFERSON.

A substantial brick furnishes accommodations for housing the dependents of this county. If a heating plant and bath and toilet rooms were installed, it would answer its purpose quite satisfactorily. Up to the time the present management went into effect, on New Year's day, there was much complaint about the quantity and quality of the food, the scarcity of clothing and unkind treatment. From the testimony of five of the more intelligent inmates, there seems to be little doubt that much of the cause of complaint was based on fact. It was necessary to purchase almost an entirely new supply of clothing and increase the amount of bedding. Every one seems happy now.

Of the fourteen inmates, none is insane and but four are feeble minded. One woman has a well developed case of tuberculosis. A bright little boy of 2 years is with his widowed mother, who is unwilling to part with him, though she realizes she will never be able to provide for him as she wishes.

The farm contains 160 acres, of which ten acres are in orchard, full bearing; two acres in garden and ten acres in pasture. Some small fruit should be set out. Shade trees abound, and under the present vigorous, humane management there is every reason to believe the almshouse and its surroundings will be sources of continued pleasure to all directly interested. For the food, clothing and care of the inmates the superintendent receives \$1.00 a week and the income of the farm.

Date of inspection, Jan. 10, 1907.

JERSEY.

The Jersey county poor farm is situated eight miles northwest of Jerseyville and contains 160 acres. In addition, land is rented and farmed, making a total of 340 acres. The institution is so conducted as to make it almost self supporting. There are at present seventeen inmates, thirteen men and four women. Of this number, seven are reported as insane, all but one having been adjudged insane and returned from Jacksonville. One insane inmate has never been adjudged insane, though he has been in the almshouse six years. This is attributed to neglect by the proper authorities.

There is no adequate provision for the insane. A portion of the regular sleeping rooms in the men's and women's apartments is partitioned off by wooden gratings, extending almost to the ceiling. Some of the rooms so partitioned are unheated. This is the only provision made for the care of the insane. No insane patients are at present under restraint, and there is only one who has no exercise. He refuses to leave his bed and has become partially paralyzed from lying in bed constantly.

Conditions in this almshouse as to cleanliness and order are admirable. Fresh paint, clean floors and beds and bedding in excellent condition showed careful supervision on the part of those in charge.

Other conditions were less satisfactory. There are three buildings: one for women, a frame building; and two for the men, one a frame, the other a brick building. The heating is inadequate. There is but one stove in each of these buildings. The average temperature of the bed rooms was 45 degrees. The sitting rooms, which are also used as sleeping rooms, had an average temperature of 55 degrees, the outside temperature being 25 degrees. During the past few months seven inmates have died of pneumonia, bad colds being the beginning of their illness. This, in connection with the very inadequate heating of the buildings, is significant. There is no system of ventilation and the inmates are reluctant to have windows opened.

There is no plumbing and adequate facilities for personal cleanliness. One bath tub, movable, is provided. This is placed in the women's building in an unheated room. The difficulties in the way of regular bathing are such that no regular rules for bathing are enforced. The inmates change underclothing once a week.

The women's building is unplastered, the walls and ceiling being celled. Being a frame building, old, with windows and doors loose, it will be easily understood that one stove of medium size would prove very inadequate in heating the building. There is no laundry. One room in the women's building is used as the inmates' laundry and the dining room of the inmates, which is in the building otherwise occupied by the superintendent, forms the family laundry. Some other arrangement than this should be made.

There is no fire protection.

No religious services are held at the almshouse, but inmates who wish are at liberty to attend religious services held elsewhere. All inmates who are able to work are required to do so.

The county employs a physician, who visits the almshouse monthly and on call.

The buildings are all in good repair and the farm seems well managed.

Date of inspection, Jan. 28, 1907.

JO DAVIESS.

The Jo Daviess county almshouse is located two and one-half miles northwest of Gaena. The main building is of frame and brick, with three stories and basement; is old and in dilapidated condition, and very much in need of renovation and repairs.

The women's dining room and kitchen are in the basement. The first story consists of a living room for the superintendent and family and two sleeping rooms for men; the second and third floors, sleeping rooms and clothes closets. The floors were clean, but the building throughout was overrun with bed bugs and roaches. Scarcely a room in the house was free from bed bugs, even in the hospital and insane department. In both the latter they were very bad. There were indications of rats and mice in every part of the building.

The sanitary condition is very bad, owing principally to the women's closet. There is an open hallway and closed bridge from the second story to an open closet constructed over a flume back of the wash house. There is a draft that carries the odor from this closet through the upper part of the house. There is a sewer pipe opening into the wash house and the wash water is dumped through this into the pit, the closet thus serving the double purpose of catch basin and cesspool. The stench in the wash house was terrible. The matron, Mrs. Smith, remarked that if the inspector thought it "bad, then he ought to come in summer and inspect them." It is difficult to understand how any one can live under such conditions.

There is no attempt at fire protection. The house is heated by steam from a good, modern heating plant and lighted by lamps.

The women and men are in separate parts of the building. All eat at the same time, but at different tables. Each washes his own dishes. There are many aged and infirm. All appeared warmly and comfortably dressed. There were several sick and one man almost dead from cancer. The bill of fare includes:

Breakfast—Bread, meat and coffee.

Dinner—Bread, meat, potatoes and coffee.

Supper—Tea, bread and butter and anything left on their plates from dinner. They cover such remnants with a paper and have them at supper.

They bake 112 loaves of bread during the week.

The hospital is a one-story stone building of about seven rooms. An elderly lady has charge.

There was a lack of cleanliness in the whole establishment. Mrs. Smith reported four deaths in the hospital since Oct. 23, 1906.

The insane department is separate from the almshouse proper, a two-story brick building, with a corridor running the length of the building, and rooms with grated windows and solid doors with a small grating at the top and a hole through which the food is passed to the inmates.

There were three locked in these cells. One was an old lady not insane, whom they said had threatened to burn them out. They locked her in for this reason. Next to this cell was a man, in the same ward; then a woman. Though these were "exceedingly dangerous," the inspector opened the door and went in and talked with them. This woman tears her bed to pieces and because she is so filthy in her habits they feed her only on bread and tea. The matron explained that "if they fed her meat, she would stink them out." The inspector saw these insane fed. It was pitiful to see them hold their cups for the tea and food. The other two had a good meal of meat, potatoes, tea and bread. The old woman from the hospital helps wait on these insane also. When asked why this man was kept in the women's quarters, the matron replied that it was too much work to carry their food up stairs.

There is a stockade or "bull pen" of about one-half acre inclosed by boards on end, about ten feet high, with two barb wires on top, and in places another on the inside. This is where the insane are supposed to take their exercise. They should be removed at once.

There is one consumptive, slowly but surely dying.

There are no epileptics.

There are forty acres of land, very poor, almost valueless as far as fertility is concerned. There is about one acre in garden, the balance in pasture, except a small patch. They have four cows, four horses and about forty chickens. The buildings are old, but in fair condition. The heating plant is good and warms the rooms sufficiently.

Joseph Smith has been in charge since Oct. 23, 1906. Mrs. Smith is matron, and neither have any help, except what they get out of the inmates, and that is little. Mrs. Smith is much overworked, and doubtless matters would be improved if she had the needed help. The superintendent and his wife receive \$600.00 per year for their services.

There are no children in the almshouse. The boys' and women's quarters are in the same part of the county jail. This was light and airy and in good sanitary condition. No children of juvenile age are ever committed. There was a boy 16 years old there for theft. There were no children placed in homes by the court nor dependent on the county.

Date of inspection, Jan. 10, 1907.

JOHNSON.

The county farm of 120 acres lies four miles northwest of Vienna. Through neglect and careless handling it is now much run down; fences, barn and outbuildings all much in need of repair. An effort is now being made to build up the soil. More orchard and some small fruits are much needed. The building for the care of the insane is decrepit with age and use. The almshouse proper is frame, ceiled, unpainted, gloomy in appearance, never has had shades at the windows and heated with wood stoves.

At present there are but four inmates all of whom are feeble-minded; one of the men is also blind and the other epileptic. The two men and two women all live in the same room, a condition that seems like an outrage on common decency. The cooking, baking, washing and ironing are done by the two feeble-minded women. Wells and cisterns afford a good water supply. Bathing is infrequent and the changing of clothes occasional. The bedding seemed to be in good condition and evidences of vermin were not seen. The superintendent receives the income from the farm and \$1.25 per capita per week for each inmate for food, fuel, clothing, bedding and care. The county employs a doctor and pays funeral expenses.

Date of inspection, Jan. 21, 1907.

KANE.

While part of the buildings are old, this almshouse, located near Batavia, is a model of neatness. The first floor, a high basement, is used for a bakery, kitchen and dining room, and the second floor for office and superintendent's living room and several wards. The remaining two stories are used for sleeping rooms, sitting rooms, closets and bath rooms. The sanitary condition of the house is fine. The floors throughout were as clean as they could be made and all halls were covered with strips of carpet. There are closets and baths on each floor and ward. The inmates, even those that were known as "dirty patients," were clean and well kept. There is good light and air throughout the building. The building is heated with steam and lighted with electricity. A fine electric plant furnishes light for the whole premises and for the court house at Geneva. A contract is let for a new switch board, and when completed several other buildings will be furnished with light, \$1,500.00 being appropriated by the county for this purpose.

Fire protection is complete. Each of the six wards is supplied inside with 100 feet of two-inch hose, attached to a standpipe. There are good fire escapes on all the buildings. The water is supplied from a deep well and is of good quality.

Males and females are separated from each other by wards in different parts of the building and strong iron doors between the departments.

Most of the men and women occupy the same dining room, but separate tables. The nurse or caretaker from each ward is present and looks after them. The inmates have three meals a day as follows:

Breakfast, hash, bread and butterine, beef or pork, milk and coffee.

Dinner, corned beef or boiled beef and dumplings, bread, butterine, potatoes, coffee and tea.

Supper, fried potatoes, oat meal, prunes or fruit, tea and milk.

There were 1,000 quarts of fruit, 800 bushels of potatoes and 1,500 heads of cabbage in the cellar.

There were 57 insane and 16 idiotic and feeble-minded. Two of the latter should not be here and yet they are well cared for and remarkably clean. A nurse spends her time with a few of these, attending to their needs.

The men's ward is in a separate building and is two stories with wide corridors and sitting halls clear through, well lighted and ventilated. The sitting room is well supplied with rocking chairs and seats. This ward is ventilated with a large fan and tube system.

There is one epileptic, a man who has been there for ten years; he is also insane.

There are several cases of consumption in this almshouse.

The lighting and heating plant is in first class order. The root cellar, made of concrete, is one of the best of the kind. They have a large cold storage plant constructed on the latest pattern. The laundry is well equipped with machinery, but must be remodeled for better ventilation. This will be done next summer.

The farm consists of 265 acres of good land. The farm is well stocked; they have 12 horses, 200 hogs and 48 cows. The barn is large and well built.

All are well clothed. There were several sick. One man had cancer. Both legs were amputated some time ago for this reason, and now half of his face is gone.

Two children have been born in the almshouse during the past year, both reported legitimate, and both were taken away by their mothers soon after birth.

No children have been placed out by the court. Juvenile criminals are held in the women's quarters in the county jail.

Kane county has a bonded debt of \$30,000 and \$13,000 not bonded.

John Michalson, the superintendent, is adapted to the position and is well spoken of by the authorities.

Date of inspection, Jan. 5, 1907.

KANKAKEE.

The Kankakee county almshouse is located in the edge of the city of Kankakee. The building is a two and a half stories, with basement, built of stone. The basement contains a laundry, well equipped with modern machinery, a heating plant and store room. The first floor contains the men's day rooms and bed rooms, bath room and wash room. The second floor is the same as the first, only used for women. Both of these floors are used for the insane. The old building is of frame, two stories. The first story is used for sleeping rooms for the superintendent and family, kitchen and dining room for inmates, and the hospital. The house was clean and in good sanitary condition. The beds were also clean and well provided with clothing. There is no fire protection except that furnished by the city. There are two fire plugs two blocks distant. The buildings are supplied with city water, heated with hot water and lighted by electricity. The temperature of the bed rooms was from 65 to 70 degrees.

There are ample and sufficient preparations for the separate care of the two sexes. The male and female are kept in separate parts of the building. With the exception of two or three dirty inmates all were clean, well clothed and appeared well cared for. There were three old ladies who are invalids, one man paralyzed and another with an "eating" sore on one of his legs. These were all clean and in good condition.

There is an old couple who have a room together; this room is off of the superintendent's department and not attached to other rooms.

There are 12 insane; seven male and five female in the Kankakee almshouse; none of these are violent, all quiet and many good workers. Among them one old lady has been in bed for two years.

The women's ward is in the second story, the men's in the first story of the stone building. The doors are locked between them. There is one who has not been adjudged insane; he is quite old but works well. All are incurable.

There are two epileptics, one male and one female, both feeble-minded.

One man died with consumption the day previous to this inspection. There are no others in the almshouse.

The inmates are well fed, there being plenty of good, wholesome food and well cooked. Following is the bill of fare:

Breakfast, pancakes, syrup, butter and coffee.

Dinner, meat, potatoes, vegetables, bread and butter and coffee, often pudding and pie on Sunday.

Supper, fried potatoes, sauce, bread and butter, onions or other vegetables.

There are no children in the almshouse. One child reported illegitimate was born there during the year. The mother came to the almshouse to be confined. The girl went away and the child, a girl, was given to the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society for adoption.

No children have been placed in family homes by the courts in this county. Separate provision is made in the jail for juveniles. None are ever placed there. Miss Hutten, the superintendent of associated charities, is also deputy sheriff. She takes them home with her.

The farm of 43 acres is under good cultivation; 10 acres being in garden and potato patch. The farm supplies plenty of vegetables and fruit for its inmates. The outbuildings are in good repair and there are indications of thrift. They have five cows and a few hogs and they sell horses and turn the net proceeds to the credit of the farm. The superintendent has been very successful during the past year.

C. M. Cooper has been superintendent for several years, and receives a salary of \$100.00 per month. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cooper appear to be exceptionally fine people and are certainly adapted to the work. The county furnishes two women to help with the work of the house and pays them \$20.00 each per month.

There is no debt, bonded or otherwise, on the county, the last indebtedness being paid off in 1906.

Date of inspection, Jan. 31, 1907.

KENDALL.

Kendall county has no almshouse, the paupers receive township relief.

KNOX.

The Knox county poor farm consists of 141 acres, forty of which is under cultivation. The buildings are attractive in appearance and surrounded by well kept grounds. Two wings have recently been added to the building. These are modern in construction and practically fire proof. The insane patients are confined in these two wings, which are separated by the superintendent's living rooms. The male patients and inmates occupy one wing, the female the other, thus separating the sexes. The sane and insane patients are separated, each class having a dining room.

The rooms are clean and well ventilated and the beds comfortable. The building is heated throughout by steam and lighted by oil lamps. Bathing and toilet facilities are adequate. The new wings are provided with iron stair cases and fire escapes. Three hose on each floor, 250 feet in all, with fire hydrants in the yard, are provided for fire protection.

A small frame building in the rear of main building accommodates twelve inmates. Conditions in this building are less favorable. The sleeping rooms and sitting room provided for the feeble minded and idiot male inmates are in semi-darkness, being situated in the basement. The ceilings are low and the rooms not so well kept as in other parts of the building.

The Knox county almshouse is exceedingly well equipped for the care of its inmates and is very capably managed.

Date of inspection, Jan. 2, 1907.

LAKE.

The Lake county almshouse is located at Libertyville. The main part of the building was erected sixty years and the new part ten years ago. The building is in good sanitary condition, except the second floor. This is quite unsanitary, because of the open closets on that floor. The superintendent said this would be changed as soon as the new water system was completed. The basement of the main building is used for kitchen, dining room, laundry and furnace room. The buildings are all lighted with electricity and heated with hot water. The temperature of the rooms ranged from 63 to 68 degrees.

The men occupy the lower and the women the second story. They all eat at the same time and on the same floor, but in separate rooms. The men and women do not mingle, except as their duties may call them to do so. The food of good quality and plentiful. At the time of this inspection the inmates were at dinner and the inspector had an opportunity to see what was placed before them. The superintendent gave the following as the menu for each day:

Breakfast—Coffee, bread, butter, potatoes and meat.

Dinner—Tea, meat, potatoes, bread, butter and vegetables of some kind.

Supper—Tea, potatoes, bread, butter and sauce.

The baking is done twice a week and seventy-five loaves of bread are baked each time. The best of materials are used. The same bread is used on the table of the superintendent and his family.

There are four insane; all are incurables; all have spent from one to ten years in the hospital for the insane and were returned as incurable. One feeble minded man is locked in his cell most of the time because he runs away when allowed his freedom. The insane were all well clad and appeared well kept. There are no night attendants on duty, the insane being locked in their cells at night.

One woman who is insane has been in the almshouse for five years and is in a very delicate condition. It was suggested that the physician examine her and write to the State Board of Charities, giving the present stage of the disease.

The farm is in splendid cultivation. The outbuildings are in exceptionally good condition, indicating thrift. They have eighteen high bred cows, giving an abundance of milk. The milk is separated and the cream made into butter for use on the table. The skimmed milk is used on the table by any who wish it. They were packing butter for summer use at the time of this inspection. There were 500 bushels of potatoes and an abundance of vegetables in the cellar. Two hundred chickens furnish eggs for cooking purposes and for use on the table.

The new system of water works will be completed in the early spring and will be a great improvement. Bath rooms and closets are in process of construction. A new cesspool has been recently built and will be enlarged to meet the necessities of the place in the spring.

There are no children in the almshouse and none has been born there for the last three years. No children have been placed by the courts of Lake county during the past year.

There is no detention home in Lake county for the care of children outside the jail. When it is found necessary to detain a child, they place him in the care of a probation officer for safe keeping. One boy 15 years old was serving a sentence of nine months in the jail for theft. He was in an upper row of cells, apart from the other prisoners. There is no debt of any kind against the county.

The superintendent, C. A. Appley, has been at the almshouse for the last thirty-six years and for ten years superintendent, seems kind to the inmates and appears to have the confidence of the county authorities.

Date of inspection, Dec. 26, 1906.

LaSALLE.

The LaSalle county farm of 210 acres is located three and a half miles west of Ottawa. The buildings occupied by the inmates are all brick, heated by steam and supplied with good fire protection. The separation of the sexes is complete, and the part for the care of the insane well adapted to its purpose. A large, well equipped laundry, an isolation building and a new barn each contributes its share for convenient management of an institution providing care for over 200 dependents. A large greenhouse furnishes attractive decorations for the wards and sitting rooms during the winter season. Settees and rocking chairs are provided for all the women and infirm inmates.

Much good reading matter is furnished by the people of Ottawa. Religious services are held almost every Sunday. Two children were born during the past year, both of whom were taken away by their mothers.

The county employs a superintendent, assistant superintendent, matron, nurse, three attendants, two engineers, two cooks, baker, night watch, farm hand, driver, pest house attendant and a physician who visits twice a week, or oftener if necessary.

The cost of maintenance for the year ending March 1, 1906, was about \$20,000.00. A new orchard is to be set out in the spring. The county owns twelve horses, twenty cows, six yearlings, sixty hogs, 250 hens, eighteen ducks and twelve turkeys. Fifteen acres of garden usually furnish all the vegetables necessary. The grounds are spacious, well shaded and beautified with shrubbery and flowers in the summer time.

Date of inspection, Feb. 7, 1907.

LAWRENCE.

The Lawrence county almshouses located four miles west of Lawrenceville. The last biennial report contains the following statement: "The building is unfit for the proper care of paupers and should be replaced with a new building." A year ago the latter part of December all county wards were removed to a new brick building, commodious in structure and of pleasing exterior appearance. The character of the former buildings may be inferred from the fact that the largest one sold for only \$40.00.

Unfortunately, the furnace smokes every time the door is opened. The smoke spreads through the house, making it impossible to occupy part of the rooms and discoloring the walls in all of them. The contractor blames the architect for this condition, and the architect declares it is the fault of the contractor. Another serious defect is the lack of adequate means of separating the sexes.

The new sitting rooms are pleasant and supplied with rocking chairs, tables and bibles. Shade trees have been set out, but an orchard and small fruit are much needed. The farm contains eighty acres, most of which is poor land. The inmates seem to be well taken care of and contented. A Christmas tree was a source of much pleasure to them. The superintendent receives 23 cents a day and the income of the farm for the food and care of the inmates.

Date of inspection, Jan. 8, 1907.

LEE.

The Lee county almshouse is frame, part of it built many years ago, and added to from time to time, as the increase in population demanded. Painting, papering, laying a sewer and the erection of some small farm buildings called for an expenditure of \$2,100.00 during the last year. The bedding, clothing and food were all sufficient. Cleanliness, order and system were everywhere evident. Numerous little things that contributed to the comfort and pleasure of the inmates were noticed. All the county papers are furnished and much good reading matter is donated from time to time by the people of Dixon. In addition to fire escapes, hose and Babcock fire extinguishers are provided. The building has furnace heat that is ample for all kinds of weather, while a ventilation system furnishes an abundance of fresh air.

The county owns two horses, ten head of cattle, an average of 120 hogs per year and a large flock of pure blood Plymouth Rock chickens. The income from the farm last year was sold for \$1,279.41. The per capita cost of maintenance was \$1.75. The number of inmates was twenty-eight, four of whom were paid for by relatives or the income from property. The farm is located five and a half miles south of Dixon and contains ninety-seven and one-half acres. A superintendent, a farm hand and housekeeper are employed. The present management seems to be highly efficient and energetic.

Date of inspection, Feb. 15, 1907.

LIVINGSTON.

The almshouse is at Pontiac. The county has no indebtedness of any kind. The buildings are large, commodious and well kept and the lawn large and attractive in appearance. A pest house is kept in readiness at all times. Six men and three women are employed as helpers. Four dailies and all the county papers are taken for the inmates. A library contains twenty-five volumes of fiction. All who are able have some work to do each day.

A good elevator adds greatly to the comfort and the convenience in handling the weak and crippled. The temperature was about 70 degrees in all occupied rooms.

Everything seemed to be scrupulously clean and well kept. The female patients were unusually neat in appearance. They have a prayer meeting once a week and Sunday school, and one of their number says grace at each meal.

The average cost per capita, exclusive of what is furnished by the farm, is \$1.53 per week. The superintendent and all assistants are all salaried. The estimated value of the property is \$110,000.00. Twenty-one men, but no women, have been addicted to strong drink. One man has tuberculosis of the hip.

N. J. Myers has been superintendent for eleven years. The inmates show a great deal of fondness for him.

III

No children have been placed by the county officials since July 1, 1905. June 24 the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society was paid \$200.00 for placing four; July 3, 1906, the American Home Finding Association was paid \$100.00 for placing two. One hundred dollars is now due Salem Orphanage for the care of two children.

Inspected Dec. 27, 1906.

LOGAN.

This almshouse is located at Lincoln. The buildings are all painted white and present a fine appearance. The building in which the male insane are kept locked up opens into an enclosure about 40x150 feet, surrounded by a very high fence, commonly called a "bull pen," where the insane can exercise in good weather. All the women are kept in the main building. The male insane have a separate building. There are two other buildings for men, where the same are kept. Everything about the place is well kept.

Inspected Dec. 28, 1906.

MACON.

This almshouse is located at Decatur. Three of the inmates here are very filthy, on account of bladder trouble. Owing to the lack of special facilities, it is very difficult to care for them. They sleep in box beds filled with straw. They are given fresh straw and the boxes are scrubbed every day.

There has been a marked improvement in the conditions since the present superintendent took charge of the place, the greatest part of which is due to the hard work, tact and good management of Mrs. Holman, the superintendent's wife. She has more success in getting the board of supervisors to make needed improvements. Instead of cleaning everything up when the supervisors made their annual visit, she left some of the worst beds and the bath tubs in a filthy condition, so that they could see just what she had to contend with. It had the desired effect for she secured the granting of many improvements in this way.

Date of inspection, Dec. 31, 1906.

MACOUPIN.

This almshouse is located at Carlinville. The insane are locked in cells at night. These cells are made of sheet iron and are arranged in two rows of five cells each, placed in the center of a large room. Each cell is 6x7 feet and has no other opening than the door. They are dark and very poorly ventilated. There are 20 such cells in addition to eight cells of a more modern form. An old frame building is used by the male inmates as a loafing place in the day time.

The bonded indebtedness is \$240,000.00, all registered. There is no floating debt.

Date of inspection, Dec. 26, 1906.

MADISON.

The Madison county almshouse is situated within five blocks of the business district of Edwardsville. The farm consists of but 18 acres, only six acres being cultivated. Neither fruit nor vegetables sufficient for the use of the inmates are raised. The buildings are brick, consisting of the superintendent's residence, part of which is occupied by the inmates, a building recently remodeled and enlarged, a building formerly in use by the insane, and a small building now used as a hospital. With the exception of the last mentioned, the buildings are all over-crowded.

The main building, having been recently enlarged and remodeled, is in good sanitary condition so far as regards the building, but it is over-crowded. In one dormitory there are 40 beds crowded close together. These beds, in common with all the beds, bedding and rooms in the almshouse, are uncleanly. They are simply a little less dirty than in other parts of the building. The floors are concrete in the men's department, covered with dirt.

In the large dormitory, which serves also as a sitting room, there are no chairs and the men sit or lie upon the beds. Benches are used in the dining room.

In this building there are two bath rooms for the men and one for the women inmates, also toilets. The men and women occupy opposite wings of the building.

While ventilators are placed in each of the rooms of this main building, also transoms over the doors, little attention seems to be paid to proper ventilation. The rooms were over-heated, the temperature ranging from 75 to 80 degrees in different parts of this building, the outside temperature being 35 degrees.

This building was enlarged and remodeled during the summer of 1906.

While conditions in the main building as to cleanliness are far from satisfactory, conditions in the other buildings are wretched.

The buildings formerly occupied by the insane are one-story brick buildings, the larger one heated by furnace, the smaller by stove. These buildings are divided by a lengthwise partition, on each side of which there is a row of iron grated cells extending the whole length of the building. There is a narrow passage on each side of this row of cells, this passage in some cases being occupied by cots. The walls are black with

dirt and but little light is admitted through the grimy windows. The cells are dark, dirty and piled with refuse of various kinds. These buildings are crowded. A sink, choked with dirty water, was the only facility for personal cleanliness, except a bath tub placed on each side, in the same condition. One side of this building is occupied by men, the other by women. There are 36 men, six women and two babies in these buildings, which present the appearance of a badly kept prison.

The visitor was informed that it is the intention of the board of supervisors to remodel these buildings and fit them for hospital use within a short time. The building now used as a hospital is heated by stoves. There were three patients without attendants, no nurses being provided. The rooms were in the same uncleanly condition that prevailed throughout. The air was heavy, the windows all tightly closed. The patients were alone, although one was in an advanced stage of tuberculosis.

In the superintendent's building there is one room up stairs that is occupied by inmates. This is heated by stoves. The walls, beds and bedding are dirty. The kitchen is on the first floor of the building occupied by the superintendent. It is a small room with poor equipment for preparing food for 157 inmates. Here, too, uncleanness prevailed.

The men's dining room is in the new building. The women have no dining room. There is a small room with two tables each large enough for perhaps four persons to sit at. The food, which is prepared in the kitchen is handed through a window to the male inmates and carried by them on their plates to the dining room about 30 feet distant. The women inmates eat their meals as best they can. Aside from the inconvenience of such an arrangement food served in such a manner can not but be unpalatable. No milk is given inmates except those who are sick. There are but two cows and the milk is apportioned among the feeble inmates. The dinner, served as it was, was most uninviting.

There are no rooms for the proper preservation of food, fruit or vegetables. The bakery is poorly equipped and was not clean.

There are two feeble-minded and three insane inmates of the almshouse. One of the feeble-minded inmates is kept locked in a cell. It has been found necessary to punish some of the inmates by locking them in cells, and in the case of one muscular patient who became unruly the hose was turned on him.

There is no fire protection other than two water plugs in main building with 90 feet of unattached hose. No fire escapes are provided. The main building, with cement floors and iron stairways is practically fire proof.

The facilities for personal cleanliness are good in the main buildings, in the others, very poor. There are no bath regulations nor rules regarding changing the underwear and bedding of the inmates. Blankets only are used upon the beds and with scarcely an exception these blankets were badly soiled. The inmates do their own washing of bedding and clothing, and are expected to be a law unto themselves regarding cleanliness.

No work is provided for the inmates. Religious services are held every two or three weeks. A physician visits the almshouse daily. The buildings are lighted by electricity.

Date of inspection, Jan. 29, 1907.

MARION.

The Marion county farm contains 200 acres, lying five miles southeast of Salem. The site is good for any kind of drainage or sewers; shade and ornamental trees are numerous and attractive in appearance. The buildings are frame, inconveniently arranged for the purpose intended and affording only nominal separation of the sexes and care of the insane. The rooms are rather large and most of the inmates live in groups of three or four, having separate beds, but otherwise using the room in common. Heat is furnished by coal stoves. The bedding and clothing seem to be sufficient and the food abundant. Water is supplied by wells and cisterns. Better facilities for bathing, a laundry and butcher house are much needed. Religious services are rarely held, and no great amount of reading matter finds its way into this institution.

The superintendent receives a regular salary and the county pays all cost of maintenance and for extra help. The present management seems to be unusually capable and to have considerable executive ability.

Date of inspection, Jan. 16, 1907.

MARSHALL.

Four of the five Marshall county almshouse buildings are frame, two of them quite old and poorly adapted to the purpose. The frame buildings are heated by stoves and one brick building, occupied by the men, by steam. The buildings, bedding and clothing were all very clean, and showed signs of careful attention. One bath tub is provided, and all inmates bathe and change underclothing weekly. Male and female inmates are kept in separate buildings and ample provision is made for the insane. The well-filled bins and canned fruit in the cellars, together with the meat supply recently laid by suggested sufficient food, while some found on the kitchen tables and pantry indicated good and careful preparation. A small laundry and tank house were built recently and numerous repairs made. The county employs a superintendent, one kitchen helper and one farm hand. The superintendent has authority to call a physician when one is needed.

The farm contains 120 acres, with three acres in orchard, three in garden and 80 acres cultivated. The county owns seven horses, 15 cattle, 21 head of hogs and 200

chickens. The cash value of what was produced and consumed, exclusive of the garden and orchard, last year was \$1,635.80. The estimated value of the county property is \$16,023.75. The farm is located two and a half miles west of Sparland.

Date of inspection, Feb. 9, 1907.

MASON.

The Mason county poor farm consists of 160 acres, all under cultivation. The receipts are such as to make it almost self-supporting. The buildings consist of several small detached structures and one main building, occupied by the men inmates. At present there are 15 men and five women at the almshouse. The rooms are bare and comfortless and devoid of heat in the men's building, except in one long narrow room which serves as sitting room. In this two stoves are placed. The beds have wire springs, on which a straw tick is placed, covered with cotton blankets and comforts. Neither the rooms nor beds were clean. There seems to be little attention paid to ventilation, as the air in some of the rooms was vile. There are no bathing facilities. If the inmates bathe they must go to the washhouse and use an ordinary tub. There is no fire protection.

The women patients are in two small detached cottages. These are heated by stoves, but otherwise devoid of the simplest comforts of life. No sitting room is provided for the women inmates. The food served is satisfactory. Two meals and a lunch are provided daily. There is no fire protection.

Date of inspection, Dec. 29, 1907.

MASSAC.

The Massac county almshouse site is all that could be desired for the modern buildings that are needed to replace the present old frame structures, racked by age and use. Those now in use are as clean as it is possible to keep buildings in their condition. The hot air furnace heat is convenient, but not satisfactory when the wind blows from the north. Fair provisions for the separation of the sexes and for the care of the insane are provided; likewise facilities for personal cleanliness. The bedding seemed to be ample, well made and clean. The food is all cooked and served by the management.

Inmates in proper physical and mental condition are permitted to attend church, but no religious services are held at the almshouse. Some reading matter is furnished by the people of Metropolis. One inmate is suffering from tuberculosis, but is not isolated in any way. Two of the inmates are both blind and insane.

Both an orchard and small fruits are much needed and shade trees, either for beauty or comfort, seem not to have been considered. The 120 acre farm lies about three miles south of Metropolis. Seventy-five acres are cultivated and four acres of garden furnishes all the vegetables necessary.

The superintendent receives the income from the farm and \$1.00 per capita per week for food and care. The contract is made for three years at a time.

Inspected Jan. 3, 1907.

MCDONOUGH.

The McDonough county poor farm is situated two and one-half miles southeast of Macomb. It consists of 160 acres, seventy-three of which are farmed. The building is of brick. The interior of the building is inconveniently arranged and in urgent need of repairs. The plastering is broken in many places and the walls badly soiled. The plumbing needs repairing. The water supply for bathing and toilet purposes is insufficient, being dependent on a windmill. The toilet rooms, bath tubs and basins were for the most part filthy. The rooms and beds were lacking in cleanliness, as were other parts of the building.

No assistants are given the superintendent, either on the farm or in the house. The work devolves upon himself, his wife and the inmates.

The building is unsanitary. Open traps are in the basement floors and closets throughout the building, emitting rank odors. One room in which an insane patient is locked has an open closet beside the bed. There is no ventilation and when the door was opened an unbearable stench came forth into the hall. Several of the rooms unoccupied at the time of the inspection have these open closets, one of them being in a most filthy condition. Old and feeble patients are expected to take care of their own rooms.

In case of fire, the building is so arranged that escape would be difficult, yet no fire escapes nor fire protection are provided. Two hundred feet of hose, purchased five years ago and unattached, is in the basement. A tank, dependent upon a windmill and often empty, is the only means of supply of water for use in case of fire. There is no system of ventilation other than by windows. The building is heated by steam, but the heater is placed at one end of the building, and during cold or windy weather the part of building occupied by women is insufficiently heated. In this case stoves are used. Adequate provision is made for separating the sexes. The food and clothing are apparently satisfactory. The building is lighted by lamps.

Date of inspection, Jan. 5, 1907.

McHENRY.

The McHenry county almshouse is located at Hartland. The building consists of two stories, basement and attic. The baking room, store room, kitchen and dining room combined are in the basement; also the laundry. The first and second stories are used for sleeping rooms, sitting rooms, clothes closets and bath rooms. The attic contains two tanks for house use and fire protection. The building is of red brick. The old part is twenty-three years and the new six years old. The beds and house throughout were clean and in good condition, except the closets on the first floor in the men's department. These were poor and unsanitary. They will be repaired at once. There are four bath rooms in the house. The building is heated by steam and lighted by lamps. The temperature was from 65 to 75 degrees. They have plenty of hose and good water pressure from tanks in the attic. It is required that these tanks be pumped full of water every night. The building is supplied with fire escapes. The men's quarters are on the lower and the women's on the upper floors, with dining room on each floor.

The inmates generally appeared well cared for and well dressed. There are a few old and infirm. The work is done mostly by the insane. Twenty-one out of the thirty-nine are defective.

I saw the inmates at the table at noon and found them well fed. All were allowed all they wanted to eat. The bill of fare is varied and includes for

Breakfast—Oat meal, potatoes, bread, cold meat from day previous and syrup.

Dinner—Potatoes, meat, vegetables, butter and bread, coffee and pie on Sunday.

Supper—Potatoes, bread and butter and tea, sauce or baked apples.

They have 100 gallons of lard from last year, 900 quarts of fruit, 400 bushels of potatoes. They raised forty bushels of pears and canned over 400 quarts of strawberries.

The farm is in good cultivation. The outbuildings are good, substantial and well stocked.

None of the insane is very much disturbed. They are kept in separate wards and are well cared for.

There are two epileptics, both bad at times, one of whom is reported insane.

There are no consumptives.

One child was in the almshouse during the year. It was reported illegitimate and was taken to some society in Chicago by order of the court. The county clerk reports no children placed in homes. There are separate cells for juveniles in the jail, but none were there during the year. There is no debt on the county of any kind.

George K. Mills has had charge of the almshouse and farm for several years. Mrs. Mills is matron and both oversee the work. Mr. Mills has one helper besides the inmates.

Date of inspection Jan. 3, 1907.

McLEAN.

Among the inmates of the McLean county almshouse is a girl who is fourteen years old, but appears to be about ten. She can balance herself, but cannot walk unless she holds to something or someone leads her. She is fairly bright, but was returned from the asylum for the feeble-minded on account of her inability to move about freely. There is an institution in Chicago called The Home for Destitute Crippled Children, that would certainly furnish much better environment for her. I do not know what the conditions for admission are, but from what the superintendent, county judge, and chairman of the board of auxiliary visitors told me, the supervisors would gladly allow a reasonable amount for her care in an institution that could better provide for her unfortunate condition. She is kept in the ward with the feeble-minded women. She is very affectionate, and eager to learn. She has been at the county farm four years. The only near relative is a sister a little older, living with a family in Bloomington and attending school.

There is a most distressing case of epilepsy at this county farm; a young man rather intelligent in appearance, courteous in speech and manner, and industrious up to the time epilepsy suddenly developed, four years ago. He has a record of more than 5,000 convulsions in the last year, and nearly 450 in one day last summer. Some days he is free from attack; then they start in at intervals of a few hours, sometimes every few minutes. Some days they strap him to the bed, and keep one or two men with him to prevent any serious injury to himself. While the inspector was present one came on. In his wild writhings, strapped as he was, he would lift the iron bed several inches from the floor, and run it about the room, unless held down by the attendant. He has pleaded with the superintendent to leave some means of self destruction where he could get his hands on it. His father developed epilepsy after reaching maturity, and died at the Kankakee asylum. A sister died of epilepsy at Jacksonville. Another sister, unmarried, was brought to the farm and lay in a stupor for weeks, unable to retain or assimilate food; she ultimately recovered. Another sister was brought to the farm recently. In childhood, the upper bone in this girl's left arm was crushed by a blow from a poker, rendering the arm incapable of sustaining any weight.

The suggestion occurs whether some neurologist or neuropathic institute might not be interested in the opportunity to apply some special method in the care of this young man.

He would probably be glad to allow them to do anything that would give any hope of alleviating his condition, to say nothing of permanent relief.

The woman and her five children, to which a sixth was soon to be added, were in the ward for feeble-minded women when I was there. The superintendent promised to put them into another building where there would be practically no contact with the inmates except two women, not feeble-minded, and to send the two who are old enough to attend school, as soon as school opens again. The husband is working on a railroad as a section hand; so it is not likely they can leave the farm before spring.

Date of inspection, Dec. 28, 1906.

MENARD.

The Menard county almshouse is situated two and one-half miles southeast of Petersburg, and contains 190 acres. There are 19 inmates, fourteen men and five women. Six inmates are reported insane, one feeble-minded and two epileptic.

Conditions as to cleanliness and comfort were fairly good, but heating and bathing facilities are unsatisfactory. Stoves are used, one being placed in the men's sitting-room, one in the women's sitting-room, and one in the dining-room. The sleeping rooms were unheated and the halls cold. The temperature of the sitting rooms was 68 degrees, of sleeping rooms about 50 degrees, outside temperature 32 degrees.

The insane and sane inmates mingle freely, no distinction being made in their care. There was little in their appearance to distinguish them from the other inmates. There is a building formerly used by the insane but now unoccupied. This was found unsatisfactory. Insane inmates are sometimes punished.

Inmates are required to bathe and change underwear regularly; weekly in summer and bi-weekly in winter. Two porcelain bath tubs are supplied with hot and cold water attachments. Unfortunately these are placed in rooms that cannot be heated. These bathrooms were filled with lumber of various kinds, and are evidently unused in winter.

There are very inadequate arrangements for separating male and female inmates, and the matron reported that only the utmost vigilance on her part could prevent improper communication.

There is a tank filled by windmill in the almshouse, and this serves as some protection in case of fire. There is but one short piece of detached hose. The ventilation seemed fairly good.

The county employs a physician, who comes on call.

The contract system prevails in Menard county. The farm is rented for \$4.50 per acre, the renter taking care of the county poor for \$1.50 each per week. The one who contracts thus to care for the poor, must furnish the almshouse all needed furniture, as well as clothes, food, and care for the inmates. No assistance is supplied.

There is no bonded or floating debt.

The present superintendent leaves the farm on March 1, 1907.

Date of inspection, Feb. 9, 1907.

MERCER.

The Mercer county almshouse is a large, well-planned brick structure, erected four years ago at a cost of \$31,500. The separation of the sexes is unusually adequate. Individual rooms are provided, and large pleasant looking sitting rooms on each floor, together with lavatories, bath-rooms, and stationary wash basins. The entire building is heated by hot water. Cleanliness and careful supervision are everywhere evident.

Four boys under ten years of age are here with their mothers, and four others were taken by the home-finding society last year. The few insane are harmless and show evidences of good care. The care of three inmates is paid for by relatives or the income from property. None of the inmates at present has tuberculosis.

Religious services are held at rare intervals. All the county papers, and two dailies are furnished, and many magazines donated. Nearly all the inmates read more or less. The fire protection seems to be adequate. An ice house affords much satisfaction to the management.

The farm is located four miles north of Aledo, and contains 360 acres. Four acres of orchard and small fruit, and five acres of garden furnish the table bountifully for the year. One hundred and forty acres are cultivated. The county owns eighteen horses, ninety-two head of cattle, eighty-two hogs, sixty chickens, six turkeys and six ducks. The income from the farm pays about two-thirds of the cost of maintaining the almshouse. The present management seems to be conscientious, thrifty and efficient. The number of inmates is thirty-four. One farm hand, and a helper in the house, and a sewing woman part of the year are provided at county expense.

Date of inspection, Feb. 13, 1907.

MONROE.

The eighteen men in the Monroe county almshouse were all of foreign birth, representing in their nativity, Germany, Canada, Switzerland and Russia. The only native-born inmate is a young woman, partly paralyzed. One child was born during the year, and taken away by his mother. No insane were present, and but one classed as feeble-minded.

The main building is a substantial old brick in good repair. There are adequate provisions for care of the insane and separation of the sexes. The rooms are heated by stoves, and kept at satisfactory temperatures. The rooms were found to be clean and aired daily, and the bedding in good condition. The men have a comfortable sitting room in the rear of the building, and are not allowed to smoke in the bed rooms. Inmates are permitted to go to the village unless they show a disposition to abuse the privilege, and all who desire attend church services.

Several of the men do light work for people in the neighborhood.

Some reading matter is furnished by the keeper and people interested in the almshouse. There is only about one acre of ground owned in connection with the building. There are neither orchard nor small fruits, and not enough vegetables are raised to supply the inmates. The county doctor acts as superintendent, and a keeper receives 25 cents per capita per day, with ten cents additional for each insane person committed, for food, fuel and care.

The almshouse is located in the northwest part of Waterloo. A proposition to sell the property and buy more land further from the town is being considered.

Date of inspection, Jan. 30, 1907.

MONTGOMERY.

The Montgomery county almshouse is situated on a slightly elevated piece of land two and one-half miles southeast of Hillsboro. The buildings are frame, in a fair state of repair. The main building should be painted on the interior, the walls and woodwork being soiled. The main building is heated by steam. The bed rooms upstairs are heated by radiators placed in the halls. The temperature of the upper rooms was from 50 degrees to 55 degrees. That of the lower rooms, including men's and women's sitting rooms, averaged 65 degrees, outside temperature 28 degrees. A small cottage, formerly used by insane inmates, is heated by a stove; temperature 65 degrees.

The dining room is used in common by male and female inmates. Only two meals a day are served during winter, at 8:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. The inmates occasionally have butter and milk but not regularly. Occasionally apples are provided for dinner. No other fruit was mentioned as being served in winter, though they have an abundance of fresh fruit during the fruit season.

The rooms, beds and bedding were clean, especially the bedding, which was good in quality and abundant. Ventilation by windows and transoms was fairly good. There is no plumbing and only fair facilities for personal cleanliness. No bath tubs are provided, but inmates bathe weekly and change underwear. There is no fire protection. The water supply is good. A physician comes on call. No religious services are held at the almshouse.

There are at present twenty-seven inmates; fifteen men and twelve women. Of these fourteen are reported feeble-minded. Adequate provision is made for the separation of the sexes. The men and women occupy opposite sides of building, the communicating doors being locked.

Date of inspection, Jan. 30, 1907.

MORGAN.

The Morgan county poor farm is situated four miles northwest of Jacksonville and contains 200 acres. At the time of inspection there were fifty-six inmates of county almshouse; thirty-four men and twenty-two women. Of this number thirteen are reported insane, two feeble-minded, one is deaf, dumb and blind and one epileptic.

Conditions in this almshouse are unfavorable. The buildings are in need of repair. The walls are black with the grime and dirt of years. The place is infested with vermin. Beds, bedding and inmates were dirty. The greater part of the inmates are in the part of the building originally fitted for the care of the insane. These rooms have heavily barred windows and doors. But little light is admitted through the bars and the dirt encrusted glass of the windows.

The insane women are lodged in one end of this building, occupying both first and second floors. The other end of the building is occupied by male inmates, both sane and insane, who are lodged together, but in different cells. The other women inmates are lodged in what is called the hospital, but it is hospital in the name only.

There is no adequate provision for separation of male and female inmates, and there seems to be great laxity in this respect. There are separate dining rooms for male and female inmates in the basement of building, but the insane women have a dining room on the first floor of the insane department. To reach this dining room they pass through the hall of the men's department. Food is carried from the kitchen to the dining room. Some of these insane women run back and forth through this hall to the kitchen or cellar on various errands. A number of men were in the hall, which serves as a kind of sitting room. This is not only an inconvenient arrangement but dangerous in the absence of careful supervision.

The facilities for personal cleanliness are very poor. Two bath tubs are provided, one for each sex. However, as all water used must be heated and carried from outside and up a flight of steps it will be seen that the difficulties in the way of cleanliness are great. The inmates bathe weekly and change their underwear.

The buildings are heated by steam. A temperature of 65 to 70 degrees prevailed throughout the building, outside temperature 30 degrees.

There are only outside closets, placed some distance from the building. The men's closet was in a most foul and unsanitary condition. The women's closet is about one hundred and fifty feet from the building, too far for some of the old and feeble inmates to walk in cold or rainy weather, but there are no indoor closets for inmates. Only the part of the building occupied by the superintendent has proper bath and toilet facilities.

The rooms are dark and gloomy, furnished with bed only in most cases. These beds, almost without exception, were dirty. Traces of vermin could clearly be seen. The walls were discolored. Cobwebs and in one room wasp nests were in the ceilings. The windows in some cases were barred and inside of the bars were heavy iron screws. These not only made the rooms dark and gloomy but in case of fire would lessen the inmates' chance of escape. These rooms are occupied by both sane and insane inmates. There is no fire protection, a small hand grenade hung in men's hall being the only pretense of fire protection.

The women inmates have no sitting room. Some of the feeble women inmates are in the so-called hospital, which is simply a wing of the main building. Conditions in this wing are in no wise an improvement over other parts except that there are no bars to windows or doors. The food for these inmates is carried into this building on trays and each inmate's share is served on tin plates.

In this building there is a pitiable case of a woman blind, deaf and dumb. She has been there a number of years. As no one is able to communicate with her, she is absolutely shut in from intercourse with those about her. Her attendant is a feeble, old woman of over eighty. She waits upon this poor unfortunate and cares for her, feeding her as she would a child. The two formed a most pathetic picture.

There is no provision for lighting the almshouse. The inmates are in darkness after night fall.

No religious services are held except occasionally in summer.

Three meals of good substantial food are served.

The bonded debt of county is \$100,000. There is no floating debt. The commissioners appoint the superintendent of the poor farm yearly at a salary of \$700 per year. His wife is matron, salary \$300 per year. His oldest daughter is assistant matron and another is seamstress for the almshouse. A brother of the superintendent is the attendant of the male inmates and his wife is cook. In all six assistants are employed, with salaries from \$25.00 to \$30.00 per month.

The superintendent and the county clerk were unable to give the per capita cost of maintaining an inmate.

The superintendent stated that the appointment of the person who should have the care of poor farm depended altogether on the predominance of democrats or republican members of the board of commissioners. Mr. Evans has been superintendent since March, 1906.

Date of inspection Feb. 8, 1907.

MOULTRIE.

The Moultrie county almshouse is situated two miles west of Sullivan and contains twelve inmates: nine men and three women. There are no insane inmates, but there is one feeble-minded male. There are two deaf mutes, one blind and one epileptic inmate.

Conditions in this almshouse are favorable. The buildings are heated by steam. An average temperature of 60 degrees prevailed in the bed rooms and 65 degrees in the sitting room; outside temperature 15 degrees.

The male and female inmates occupy opposite sides of the building, the communicating doors being locked. The buildings are in good condition, and the beds and bedding clean, though not wholly free from vermin. The facilities for personal cleanliness are fairly good, pans, soap and towels being furnished. There is one bath tub, supplied with hot and cold water. Inmates bathe and change underclothing weekly.

There is no fire protection. There are hydrants but no hose. Three meals daily are furnished.

Inmates are at liberty to attend religious services and occasionally services are held at the almshouse. A physician comes on call. The farm contains 224 acres. An abundance of fruit and vegetables is raised.

Date of inspection Feb. 4, 1907.

OGLE.

With the Rock river flowing in front and the limestone bluffs on the opposite shore, crowned with a growth of trees, the site of the Ogle county almshouse may easily be classed as one of the most picturesque in the State. The lawn sloping down toward the river, is large and well kept. A large frame building, erected in 1878, and a substantial brick built in 1883, are provided for the inmates. Both the heating and ventilation are satisfactory, except in extremely cold weather. The water supply is all that could be desired, and some means for fighting fire are provided. The building, rooms, clothing and bedding are kept very clean. Nearly all the rooms present a home-like appearance. All the county papers are furnished and some dailies.

None of the inmates are consumptives, and children as a rule are not allowed to remain here. Forty-nine inmates were present, four of whom were insane and three feeble-minded.

Eighty acres was recently added to the farm, making 207 now owned by the county. The income from the farm last year was about \$800, exclusive of what was used. The per capita cost for the last year was \$108.80. The county appropriates \$800 annually for help, with which the superintendent may hire as many as he considers necessary. The present management is humane and energetic.

Date of inspection, Feb. 15, 1907.

PEORIA.

The Peoria county almshouse, at Maxwell, cares for 165 inmates, forty of whom were in the hospital at the time of inspection. This is a separate building, fairly well equipped for caring for patients, though more assistance should be provided in order to maintain the high degree of cleanliness so necessary in a hospital, as well as to care for the patients properly. This building is wired for electric light, but connection has not yet been made. Oil lamps are still used in the hospital, as they are throughout the main building.

Two insane patients are in the almshouse, all others having been removed to the State institutions. Separate but inadequate provision is made for the insane. Only one child is in the almshouse, this a babe. There is complete separation of the sexes, the men and women occupying opposite wings of the building, the superintendent's apartments being between.

The heating is sufficient and the ventilation good, the latter being by means of doors and windows. The temperature throughout the buildings ranged from 68 to 79 degrees. Radiators are placed in each room. The outside temperature was 29 degrees. Bathing and toilet facilities are satisfactory, though some of the toilets are in need of repair. The inmates bathe and change their underclothing weekly. The rooms and beds were clean and apparently free from vermin. Three meals of good, nutritious food are served daily. Adequate fire protection, through abundant water supply and hose ready for immediate use, is provided.

Religious services are held regularly. Two physicians are employed, who visit the almshouse twice a week and on call.

The cement floors of the basement, where the kitchen, dining room, bakery, etc., are situated, are in need of repair, being broken and rough in many places, and for this reason difficult to keep clean. Some arrangement should be made to relieve the kitchen of the steam of cooking, it being filled with a thick cloud at the time of inspection, with apparently no means of escape. Electric light is needed, as much of the building is necessarily in darkness at night, owing to the danger arising from the use of oil lamps. The general conditions in the almshouse are good.

Date of inspection, Jan. 10, 1907.

PERRY.

The Perry county almshouse is located on a knoll one mile south of Pinckneyville. A number of fine shade trees are attractive features of the site. The building is a substantial brick, in a fairly good state of repair. If a heating plant were installed to replace the few stoves now in use, bath tubs and lavatories placed conveniently, and a few minor changes made, the equipment would be quite modern in character. Both the site and arrangement of the building lend themselves quite readily to these improvements that are much needed. At present there are but five inmates, one of whom is reported insane and epileptic.

The farm seems to be well managed, and the stock owned by the county in good condition. The farm contains ninety acres, of which five is in orchard and five in gardens. More small fruits and better laundry facilities are needed. The income from the farm pays most of the cost of maintenance. The superintendent is paid a salary. The present one has served five years.

Date of inspection, Jan. 18, 1907.

PIATT.

The Piatt county almshouse is situated three miles west of Monticello. The building has been recently enlarged and is in good repair. It is wired for electric lights, and is heated by steam. A number of rooms are fitted for insane patients, of whom there are four, who have been regularly adjudged. In addition to this number, nineteen inmates are reported, of whom some are undoubtedly insane. One of these is a man about 30 years of age, who has been an inmate of the almshouse for ten years. He should be removed from the almshouse, as his condition is such as to require the care of an attendant. He destroys his clothes and his bedding, and was half naked at the time the visitor inspected the almshouse; and this, although the thermometer registered 5 degrees above zero. He is violent at times and is growing rapidly worse. He has never been adjudged. A brother placed at the same time, then but 14 years old, is also in the almshouse, and his condition is but little better. They have been in the almshouse ten years and no investigation of their mental condition has ever been made. No attendants are provided. Insane patients are sometimes punished by locking them up and by boxing their ears.

There are in all twenty-seven inmates, twenty-one men and six women. Male and female inmates occupy opposite sides of the building, the doors being locked between. The rooms were well heated, the upper rooms averaging 70 degrees and the basement rooms, in which the insane inmates and those unable to climb the stairs are lodged, averaging about 60 degrees; outside temperature 5 degrees. This lower temperature was due to broken glass in the door of the basement. The ventilation was good. The beds and bedding were in good condition. The place is not wholly free from vermin. A few of the beds in the insane department were not quite up to the general standard of comfort and cleanliness, this being due to the destructive character of the occupants, as explained to the visitor. There are good facilities for personal cleanliness; four bath tubs with hot and cold water, and a lavatory for men and one for women being supplied. The inmates bathe and change underwear weekly.

There is no fire protection, no hose being provided, though there are two water plugs in the building. Four exits from building with wide staircases, lessen the danger to the inmates in case of fire.

No religious services are held at the almshouse, but inmates are free to attend services when they wish to do so.

The farm contains 280 acres, all under cultivation.

The general character of the male inmates is such that there should be some provision for separating the grounds used by the superintendent's family and the women inmates from those of the male inmates. A fence should be built to divide the men's and women's grounds, in order to protect the children of the superintendent as well the women inmates from any danger that might arise from the proximity of so large a number of mentally irresponsible men. At present there is nothing whatever to form such a division.

Date of inspection, Feb. 2, 1907.

PIKE.

The Pike county poor farm affords shelter to sixty inmates, thirty-one of whom are men and twenty-nine women. Of this number seven men are reported insane, and eight women. Six men are feeble-minded and nine women. Three are four epileptic patients, one of whom is insane.

Separate apartments are reserved for the insane: the women insane patients being lodged upon upper floors and the men on the lower. These rooms are provided with heavily barred windows and the latter being secured at night with heavy iron bars, padlocked. As there is no fire protection, there would be considerable danger to these patients in the event of fire. The rooms and beds in the insane department were clean and sanitary, and the inmates apparently well cared for.

The men and women inmates in a normal condition are lodged in different wings of the building, but all eat in a common dining room, though the male and female inmates have separate tables. Comfortable sitting rooms are provided for each sex and the regulations all seem intelligent and humane.

The buildings are of brick with the exception of the superintendent's residence, which is frame. All are in a good state of repair. The walls are freshly painted, and cleanly throughout. The heating is by steam and by stoves placed in various parts of the building. In the insane wards there is uniform heat throughout; also, the women's rooms are heated. There is no provision for heating the sleeping rooms of the normal men, stoves being used in the sitting room, while the upper floor is unheated. The temperature here was about 50 degrees, the outside temperature being 30 degrees. In other parts of the building a temperature of from 68 to 70 degrees prevailed.

The ventilation was satisfactory and cleanliness and order prevailed throughout the building. Toilet facilities are limited, only two bath tubs being provided and all water having to be carried into the buildings in buckets. The management of this almshouse is so capable that cleanliness prevails among the inmates as throughout the various buildings. Difficulty has been found in securing a water supply commensurate with the needs of the building, there being no stream near.

No fire protection is provided, owing to difficulty of securing an adequate water supply. There are no fire escapes.

There are three male children in the almshouse, aged 14, 9 and 8 years respectively. All are attending the district school, the county board paying their tuition. These children, when not in school, are with the other male inmates. As many of these are feeble-minded the effect of such association cannot be other than harmful to young children.

The county farm is situated two and one-half miles southwest of Pittsfield and contains 80 acres, much of which is unfit for cultivation.

Date of inspection, Jan. 16, 1907.

POPE.

No almshouse has ever been maintained in Pope county. Provision is made in private homes for the care of the county charges. It was admitted by some interested persons that this care was sometimes not all that could be desired. During the last year three have been sent to the asylum for the feeble-minded. One man is kept in a home at the rate of \$8.00 per month and three women at the rate of \$5.00 per month, the latter all living with relatives who are willing to keep them if some aid is furnished. On account of the high water prevailing at the time of the inspection, it was impossible to visit any of the county charges. Dependent children are placed by two home-finding societies.

[Pope county has no debt of any kind. Children are placed in the Baptist home at Maywood, or placed in family homes by the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.]
Date of visit Jan. 24, 1907.

PULASKI.

The Pulaski county almshouse is located two miles northwest of Olmstead. It is a detached frame building, built in a way to afford poor protection against cold weather. The only stove is used in the sitting room occupied in common by both the male and female inmates. The temperature of the bed rooms is practically the same as the outer atmosphere. The bed clothing is clean, but hardly sufficient for cold weather. No provision is made for the care of the insane. The separation of the sexes is fairly adequate. Of the six inmates, four are colored, one of the latter being blind. One colored inmate is very filthy in his habits and should be placed in an asylum where there are adequate facilities for caring for this class of patients. Inmates are requested to bathe weekly in the summer; in winter, rarely on account of lack of proper facilities. The food is well prepared and sufficient in variety and quantity.

The superintendent receives the income from the farm and \$1.85 per capita per week for food, clothing, care and fuel. The farm contains eighty acres, of which about sixty is cultivated. Contracts are made for three years. The barn was rebuilt during the last year. The fences are much in need of repair. Shade trees, small fruits and an orchard are much needed. The present management seems to be energetic, thrifty and humane in the care of the inmates.

Date of inspection Jan. 26, 1907.

PUTNAM.

Putnam enjoys the distinction of being the smallest county in the State, and has a correspondingly small population in its almshouse, which is located three miles east of Hennepin. The three inmates were males, one of whom is insane and one both blind and epileptic. The insane inmate puts in most of his time mending real or imaginary cuts in his clothing and presents a rather unusual appearance in consequence. The building is frame in good repair and exceedingly clean and orderly. The bedding is clean, of good quality and well adapted to the character of the inmates. There is fairly good provision for the separation of the sexes, but no women have been kept here for eight years. The food is sufficient in variety and quantity and there is every reason to believe it is well prepared.

No improvements have been made about the place for some time except the building of a good cistern. The farm contains but thirty acres and the soil is of inferior quality. An orchard and small fruits are much needed. The superintendent is paid \$2.50 per capita per week for food, fuel and care.

Date of inspection Feb. 8, 1907.

RANDOLPH.

One large brick, one large frame building containing wards for the different sexes, a large dining room and kitchen, all comfortably heated by steam, constitute the main buildings of the Randolph county almshouse. The laundry, meat house, bake house and home for the superintendent, are all in detached buildings. Everything was found in a fairly good state of repair. A cellar for storing the coal, brick or concrete walks to the various buildings, better bathing and laundry facilities, would all add greatly to the comfort of the inmates and management. The care of two filthy insane is a great burden. Seven of the thirty inmates are reported insane and sixteen are feeble-minded. The provisions for care of the insane and separation of the sexes is much above the average.

The superintendent is paid a salary; a farm hand, a cook and one female helper being employed by the county also. The farm was much run down, but now begins to show the result of good management. Seventy-five acres of the 160 is cultivated, six is in orchard and ten acres used for gardening. The surplus of the farm last year sold for about \$1,500. The county owns two horses, two mules, eleven head of cattle and a large flock of chickens. Thirty-nine hogs averaging 350 pounds each were killed for the yearly meat supply; 500 quarts of fruit were canned, 100 gallons of peach and apple butter put up and four barrels of kraut made during the last season. The county employs a physician who comes on call. All inmates bathe and change underclothes every two weeks in the cold weather. All male inmates are shaved every Saturday and have their hair cut when necessary. No religious services are held, but inmates in proper condition are permitted to attend church. No children were born in the almshouse during the past year and no children were present at the time of the inspection. The present superintendent seems to be much above the average in energy, practical management and executive ability. The farm is located one and one-half miles east of Chester.

Date of inspection Jan. 29, 1907.

RICHLAND.

Nine males and ten females were present the day of inspection of the Richland county almshouse. One is blind, two are epileptic and two are subjects for the asylum for the feeble-minded. The latter have been here seven years. Their mother and an uncle are also inmates. Most of the cooking and care of the rooms is done by the inmates. Five of the women smoke and are allowed a ten cent package each week. The building is frame badly out of repair, entirely inadequate and practically without conveniences. But two heating stoves are used, both of which are on the first floor. The number of sheets, blankets and pillow slips was inadequate. A bath tub that would have been preferable to none has been allowed to remain unused for over a year, through neglect to have some simple repairs made.

The farm is located four miles east of Olney and contains 160 acres which could be made much more productive by better management. Enough vegetables are raised to supply the inmates. A ten-acre orchard has been set out, but small fruits are wanting. No shade trees are to be found. There is a general air of neglect in many places. The superintendent receives \$1.00 per week per capita and the income from the farm.

Date of inspection Jan. 12, 1907.

ROCK ISLAND.

The Rock Island county almshouse is located on a farm of 174 acres, two miles from Coal Valley. The grounds are unusually large and well kept. The principal building is a new brick of modern type. It contains a large dormitory for men, a men's infirmary, a dormitory for women, two large sitting rooms, kitchen, dining room, store rooms, vegetable cellars and drug store. The old county building is frame, but is in excellent repair. It contains rooms for the insane and some needing occasional restraint. It was in good condition and well furnished, the rooms occupied by the women being unusually neat and attractive. Hose in the halls, three hydrants in the yard, and an overhead tank seemed to furnish exceptional fire protection. The water supply is good, and vermin held in check by constant battling.

One negro baby was born recently. A twelve year old boy almost deaf and wasting away with bone consumption is a pitiful sight. He has never gone to school. There were 141 inmates, five of whom had consumption.

The county furnishes three daily papers and some reading matter is donated. A woman from Rock Island conducts services every two weeks in the summer time.

The county employs a superintendent, a matron, assistant superintendent, engineer, cook and physician. The per capita cost of maintenance for year ending Dec. 31, 1906 was \$1.80 per week. The present superintendent has served nine years.

Date of inspection Feb. 14, 1907.

SALINE.

The Saline county almshouse buildings consist of a two-story brick with a basement, and a dilapidated frame containing five rooms. The brick building is about forty years old, with walls cracked and bulging, pieces dropping out almost daily, much of the plastering gone, poor provisions for heating and stairways steep and unsafe, and should be condemned. The frame building is utterly unfit for habitation, yet nine people are kept in it. Some of the bedding is indescribably filthy and the clothing of some of the inmates, at least, of questionable sufficiency. No religious services are ever held, and no light and entertaining work is provided for the inmates. The chairs are old, battered and uncomfortable. Bathing is almost unknown and the changing of underclothes indulged in upon necessity. The food is probably sufficient in quantity and there is reason to believe it is well prepared.

There is neither orchard nor small fruits. The barn and outbuildings are all in perfect harmony with the other building.

Of the fifteen inmates, eight are feeble-minded or insane. One boy of thirteen has been there a number of years through neglect to send him to the asylum for the feeble-minded. Two children were born during the year, both of which were taken away by the mothers.

The superintendent pays \$250.00 per year rent on the farm, containing 125 acres. He is paid \$97.50 per capita per year for food, fuel, clothing, care, bedding, medical attendance and burial expenses.

The proposition to sell the county farm and buy one further from town and erect an up-to-date building is being considered. There is urgent need for the change.

Date of inspection Jan. 23, 1907.

SANGAMON.

This almshouse is located near Buffalo. The boilers of the heating plant are under the main building and on numerous occasions small fires have been started due to the floors being close to top of boilers. The gas plant is also in basement and at times the odor from it goes through the whole building. The heating plant and gas plant should both be moved to a building apart from the main building. A modern up-to-date laundry would be an improvement over the present system of doing all the washing

by hand. On the men's side of the building there are but two bath tubs. One of these is in a room where two very filthy patients are kept and is for their exclusive use. This gives only one tub for the use of the other 120 male patients. This certainly should be changed and more tubs should be provided. There is one boy 18 years of age who is a helpless cripple besides being deaf and dumb and blind, brought on by an attack of spinal meningitis when 2 years old. He should be removed to some institution. He is a constant care. A coat of paint would improve the appearance of the interior of a number of the rooms. The superintendent has repeatedly urged the need of many improvements but has not been able to get them for the county.

Date of inspection Dec. 27, 1906.

SCHUYLER.

The Schuyler county poor farm, situated one and one-half miles west of Rushville, contains 310 acres of valuable land, most of which are under cultivation. The farm is said to be more than self-supporting.

The buildings consist of a main building, which is brick, and of two smaller buildings, one brick and one frame. The women are lodged in the main building, part of which is occupied by the superintendent. The men occupy the two smaller buildings.

No provision is made for the care of the insane. There are at present seven mildly insane persons in the almshouse, four of these having been returned from Jacksonville. Three insane who have not been adjudged are also in the almshouse.

Twenty-two males and seven females are cared for. Three children, two boys, aged two and ten years respectively, and one girl of 14, are in the almshouse. The two-year old child is to be sent to one of the home-finding associations within a few days. The 10 year old boy is with his father associating with the other male inmates. He is to enter school soon. He has been in the almshouse but a short time. The girl has been placed in several good homes but has proved unruly, and is now under the care of the superintendent's wife and living with them. She attends the district school.

The general condition at this almshouse is unfavorable. The buildings are old, inconveniently arranged, and in need of repair. The plastering is broken and the walls in many rooms black, with dirt and smoke.

The heating is neither sufficient nor safe. Stoves are placed in the halls, but in cold weather these must prove very inadequate. The average temperature of bed rooms was less than 50 degrees; of sitting rooms 65 degrees; the outside temperature being 25 degrees. In the main building, the rooms are roughly celled, the openings between the boards making it very difficult to keep the place free from vermin. The beds, however, were in good condition, clean and well supplied with good warm covering. Most of the beds had springs. The rooms in the women's department were clean, but the men's departments were far from being so.

There are no facilities for personal cleanliness, there being but one bath tub and this in a room that cannot be heated, and with no plumbing. Inmates change their clothing every two weeks, but bathing is optional.

Two patients suffering with tuberculosis are in the men's building. A tent has been erected and, until cold weather came, these patients were isolated, but they are now with the other inmates. Special care is given these patients.

There is no fire protection. Yet the place is little more than a fire trap. The water supply is poor, the wells being shallow, and the purity of the water somewhat doubtful.

Perhaps the worst feature of this institution is the condition of the outdoor closets. There is neither sewer nor vault. They are simply tumble down sheds, a disgrace to the county. In warm weather these cannot but be a menace to the health of the inmates.

The superintendent and his wife are intelligent and progressive in their ideas of conducting the almshouse, but they are sadly hampered by the primitive condition of things.

One modern convenience has been added within the past few months. The buildings are wired throughout, each room being supplied with electric light.

Date of inspection, Jan. 22, 1907.

SCOTT.

The Scott county poor farm is situated one and three quarters miles west of Winchester and consists of 80 acres, much of which is broken and unfit for cultivation. The building is brick, two stories and a basement, in a poor state of repair. The contract system of letting the care of the poor to the lowest bidder prevails in Scott county, this custom having been in vogue for a number of years. The county pays 25 cents per day for the support of each inmate and in addition pays for the fuel, oil and brooms used in the almshouse. Out of the sum thus received by the superintendent of the poor farm, he pays \$400.00 a year, or \$5.00 per acre for rent of the farm.

Conditions at this almshouse are very unfavorable. There are at present thirteen inmates, seven men and six women. One man has been adjudged insane and a woman is to be brought before the commission next week to ascertain her mental condition. Two men and four women are reported as feeble-minded, one of the latter being a girl of 14.

The woman whose sanity is in question is locked in her room, the temperature of which was about 60 degrees. Between her room and the adjoining one is an open grating consisting of iron bars, placed about four inches apart. There is no door, a

blanket being hung part way over this grating. The adjoining room is occupied by a young man said to be simple minded. Free intercourse and conversation may be held between these rooms either day or night. The woman is kept locked in because she runs away when left at liberty. A short time ago she was absent two days and nights before she was found. She sits all day with her hands folded and refuses to tell anything in regard to her past.

The man reported as insane was cleaner than were most of the other inmates. The rooms, beds, and inmates showed lack of care and cleanliness. There are no pretensions to comfort. The walls are soiled and the plastering broken in many places. The place is infested with vermin, the broken plastering and general uncleanness making it difficult to rid the place of these pests. The floors were rough and dirty.

One inmate, paralytic, and helpless for nine years past, lies in an unplastered, unceiled basement room, rough brick floor, on an unspeakably filthy bed. The air in the room was heavy and sickeningly foul. The room is little more than a cell, with one window, seldom or never opened. He is 80 years old. In summer time he is removed to a small frame building which in winter time is used for a meat house.

In the women's sitting room, which is also the sleeping room of three of the inmates, there was a small coal stove, the steam heater proving insufficient in cold weather. At the time of inspection the stove was red, the stove pipe for half its length being red hot. Near the stove sat a woman 92 years of age. While the inspector was in another part of the building this aged woman fell, striking her head against the coal bucket and cutting an ugly gash. Had she fallen against the stove the danger would have been great to herself as well as others. She is a soldier's widow and her support is paid for out of her pension at the rate of 25 cents a day.

Two children are in the almshouse, both 14 years of age. The boy came in November, just recovering from a fever. He is pale and sick still. His mouth was filled with tobacco, which he also smoked. For three years preceding his mother's death, which occurred last summer, he was employed in the Alton glass works. He can neither read nor write, being unable to spell his own name when asked to do so. He is with the male inmates, eating and sleeping with them. Of the seven male inmates, three are mentally weak, one blind, one a paralytic. The effect of such associations upon a young boy cannot but be disastrous.

The girl, 14 years of age, is reported as simple minded and has been in the almshouse only a week. She is untaught but capable of mental development. Her clothing was stiff with grease and dirt. Her whole appearance indicated the grossest neglect. She is said to be profane, disobedient and immoral. She is with older women, all of whom are reported mentally weak. She can neither read nor write, having only reached the second grade in school.

Male and female patients are on different floors, but their rooms open upon a common hall. The dining room is on the same floor with the men's sitting room, the former being shared in common. They have every opportunity to mingle during the day, but the superintendent reports that the women's sleeping rooms are locked at night.

The dining room, like the other rooms in this institution, was comfortless and dirty. It is in the basement. A rough brick floor, unplastered walls and dingy windows make it a most desolate looking place. Everywhere there is need of repairs and only the barest comforts of life are provided.

The building was comfortably heated by means of steam radiators, most of the sleeping rooms being furnished with a radiator. Stoves are also used in the men's and women's sitting rooms. The temperature ranged from 65 to 72 degrees with the exception of one room where the woman was locked; this was 60 degrees. The outside temperature was 23 degrees.

The building is unplumbed. An outside two-compartment closet is provided. There was no door on the women's compartment, it had fallen from its hinges, and leaned against the side of the closet. There are no toilet facilities, no bath tub, and no bath regulations. The superintendent reported that inmates do not bathe much in winter, and their appearance verified the statement. He reported that they change their underclothing weekly. With few exceptions the inmates were unkempt and dirty. As all the water used in the building has to be carried in in buckets and the refuse carried out in the same way, the difficulties in the way of cleanliness are very great.

There is no fire protection. The paralytic patient, who is in the basement would have to be carried up a narrow wooden stairway in case of fire. Other old and feeble patients are in the almshouse, yet there is absolutely no fire protection.

No religious services are held in the almshouse.

Date of inspection, Jan. 15, 1907.

SHELBY.

The Shelby county poor farm, containing 240 acres, is situated five miles northwest of Shelbyville. There were at the time of inspection, thirty-three inmates of the almshouse; ten men and twenty-three women. Of this number two are insane, nine feeble-minded, one deaf-mute, one epileptic, and two children under 16, both weak mentally. These children have been in the almshouse seven and five years respectively.

Everything about the farm indicated thrift and care. The almshouse is not modern but it is exceedingly well-kept. From cellar to garret the utmost cleanliness prevailed. Rooms, beds, bedding and inmates gave evidence of excellent care.

The two insane inmates were reported as having improved lately but are considered incurable, having been returned as such from the Central Hospital for the Insane. These two inmates mingle freely with the other inmates, no distinction being made in the care given them and the sane inmates.

A wing in the almshouse originally fitted up for the care of the insane is now occupied as sleeping room for women inmates. Male inmates occupy rooms in the main building and a small cottage, which also contains the sitting room for the men. This cottage is heated by a stove; the other buildings by steam. The temperature averaged 65 degrees, except in the women's sleeping rooms, where the thermometer registered 55 degrees, the outside temperature being 10 degrees. This part of the building is difficult to heat, owing to remoteness from the heating plant.

There is no fire protection. An iron outer stairway leading from the second story serves as fire escape.

While the facilities for personal cleanliness are poor, there being but one bath tub, and some hand basins, the inmates are required to bathe regularly and change their underwear. The women bathe weekly and the men bi-weekly.

Three meals a day are served. There is an abundance of preserved fruits, also of vegetables.

The county employs a physician who comes on call.

The county has no bonded nor floating debt. The superintendent, who is appointed by the board of supervisors, has served fifteen years.

The per capita cost of maintaining an inmate is \$1.50 per week.

Date of inspection, Feb. 4, 1907.

STARK.

The Stark county poor farm is situated three and one-half miles south of Toulon and consists of 160 acres, all under cultivation. The buildings are frame and in good repair. A small four room cottage has recently been built to serve as hospital.

The inmates occupy the rear of the main building, which is heated by steam and lighted by lamps. There are no radiators in the sleeping rooms, only in the halls and in two sitting rooms. Ventilation is by doors and windows. The plumbing and sewer are unsatisfactory, and toilet facilities very inadequate. But one bath tub is provided for the use of both sexes. Bathing is optional. The inmates change under-clothing every two weeks. Two meals a day are served, at 8 a. m. and 3 p. m.

No provision is made for the separation of the sexes. The sitting rooms and sleeping rooms of both men and women open upon a common hall. They have, too, a common dining room.

The rooms are fairly comfortable and clean. As there are no assistants, other than the inmates, most of whom are old and feeble, the provision for caring for the rooms and inmates is inadequate. A week ago an aged woman, mentally unbalanced, fell down stairs in going to the dining room and is now ill, in consequence. A woman, 80 years of age, and partially blind, is the bed maker of the institution and cleans the rooms.

No fire escapes are provided. Two fire extinguishers, one on each floor, form the only fire protection.

In a room for confining insane or unruly inmates, there is a double compartment steel cage, with iron bunk suspended by chains. The windows and doors of this room are heavily barred and heavy steel hand cuffs for additional restraint or punishment are provided. There are no violent insane inmates in the almshouse. The cage has been in use within the last month to restrain a girl of about 20 years of age, who is unruly at times and given to violent fits of anger. She is considered mentally unbalanced by the superintendent.

Religious services have been held three or four times within the past six years.

The temperature of the men's sitting room was 70 degrees; women's 65 degrees; sleeping rooms 60 degrees; outside temperature 30 degrees above zero.

Date of inspection, Jan. 8, 1907.

ST. CLAIR.

This institution enjoys the distinction of being the largest almshouse in the south part of the State. The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 149, of whom 109 were males. Eighteen were classed as insane, eleven as feeble minded, one deaf, dumb and feeble-minded, nine as epileptics, one girl 6 years old, and 111 in the pauper class.

Five cases of tuberculosis exist.

Eleven children were placed in orphan homes, or turned over to home-finding societies during the past year.

The seven buildings are all brick, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. A hospital with an operating room, drug store, and wards for the classification of various common ailments, with trained nurses in attendance is maintained. The separation of the sexes is complete, and the provisions for the care of the insane unusually good. The bedding was found clean, plentiful and free from vermin; and the space allotted to each inmate sufficient for comfort and health. The rooms are aired daily, and an air of cleanliness was evident everywhere. Rocking chairs and lounges for the more feeble inmates would add much to their comfort.

During the last year a new barn and laundry were built at a cost of \$3,500 each, and \$1,200 was expended for new floors, painting, guttering and general repairs. A new chicken house is responsible for an unusual degree of activity on the part of the fowls

owned by the county. The character, amount, and preparation of the food is all that could be desired. Eighteen hogs averaging 400 pounds each were killed recently.

The inmates are permitted to attend church in Belleville. A priest conducts mass about six times a year, and visits the inmates frequently. Protestant ministers and organizations hold religious services occasionally.

Inmates bathe and change underclothes regularly. The fire protection might be considered adequate.

A baker, two cooks, seven nurses and attendants, a night watch, engineer, and ambulance driver are employed. The superintendent and his wife each receive a salary.

For the year ending April 30, 1906, the cost of maintenance was \$13,654.13 or \$93.02 per capita. The county owns four horses and eight head of cattle. The farm contains but 40 acres. There is no orchard, and few small fruits are raised. Except potatoes, the ten acres of garden furnish all the vegetables necessary. A physician employed by the county visits the almshouse daily.

The management is to be commended for their push, practical economy and system evident throughout the entire plant.

Date of inspection, Feb. 2, 1907.

STEPHENSON.

The main building of the Stephenson county almshouse is of stone, three stories, attic and basement. The building is divided through the center by a partition, with a hall on either side. The north side is used for the women and the south for the men. The first floor consists of kitchen, dining room, two sitting rooms, office and two bed rooms. The second and third stories consist of sleeping and sitting rooms and closets. The basement or cellar consists of store rooms and lighting plant. There are good sanitary closets and bath rooms on each floor. The floors and beds were clean and beds well provided with cover. There was no sign of vermin. The water supply is from a 160 foot well, the water being pumped to a tank elevated 90 feet, holding 600 barrels.

The building is supplied with 200 feet of two-inch hose, hand grenades and Babcock fire extinguishers. There are five fire-plugs on the premises, and fire escapes for each building.

The buildings are heated by steam, furnished by two large boilers and lighted by a Freeport gasoline gas-lighting system. The windows are large, admitting light and air. The superintendent and his family live in a residence apart from the almshouse proper. A building southwest of the main building is fitted out as a laundry, with the latest and most modern machinery, a bakery with oven and machinery and a feed-grinding room.

The men and women are in different sides of the main building. There is a partition and two hall ways between them. Two aged couples are permitted to live together on the women's side of the house. All eat at the same time but in separate rooms and tables.

There are many old and infirm. The work in the house and on the farm is done by the insane inmates exclusively. All were well clothed. At my first call I saw the inmates at supper and next time at dinner. The following menu was reported to me.

Breakfast; potatoes, bread and butter, tea and coffee.

Dinner; meat, potatoes, bread and butter, molasses and vegetables.

Supper; bread and butter, molasses, coffee and tea and milk.

This menu is varied from time to time.

There is no consumption at this almshouse.

There is one epileptic, a woman about 35 years old; she is also insane and in the insane ward; she was in a most pitiable condition; her face was all black and blue and her nose terribly swollen from falling; her dress was matted with blood from a recent fall; she has a large tumor on her breast. The superintendent, Mr. Eells, stated that she did not know anything. She has been there for many years.

There are twenty-five insane in the Stephenson county almshouse. The insane department is at the rear of the main building and apart from it. The inspector's first call was in the afternoon and it was late when he reached the insane department. He found a man in the woman's ward, placed across the corridor from a woman who has a mania for stripping herself nude. She was in this condition when the inspector called. He inquired into the matter and was informed that they were making an addition to the house and would remove the man at once. The inspector returned two days later and found conditions materially changed. The man had been transferred to the new quarters. The superintendent stated that he had objected to the supervisors against the presence of this man on the women's ward, saying that he might be there till an inspector came from the State Board of Public Charities and they would have trouble. He gave assurance that it would never occur again.

There are three men and two women in almost constant confinement. One man had both feet frozen off before going to the almshouse, and is giving to tearing his bed clothes to pieces. The others try to kill the attendant when out of the cell. The attendant is an inmate of the poor house. From appearances he seemed hardly suited to care for them.

The inspector was told by the superintendent that this man did not look after the women, but that Mrs. Eells had them in charge. When asked if he did not care for this man while he was in the women's quarters he said that he did, but he had no key to the women's cells. He was cautioned about this, and promised to keep him entirely away from their department.

One woman, very frail and decidedly idiotic in appearance, the inspector was told by the superintendent, had to have her feet and ankles restrained at night to keep her from stamping her feet. He stated that chains were fastened around her ankles by straps or anklets and padlocks. The chains were left loose so as to strike her ankles when she stamps her feet, causing her to desist. She was barefooted at the time of the inspection.

The superintendent said that ten of the inmates should be removed to Bartonville. The new addition to the insane department has additional cells and corridors and a sitting room in both wards, which the superintendent said would be fitted out with rocking chairs and a leather couch in a few days. Quite a number of insane were kept in the common wards and were said to be harmless.

A new sewer and cess pool has been constructed, being a great improvement to the place. The new addition to the insane department will add much to the comfort of the inmates.

The cemetery has been improved by shrubbery and a number of small stone markers.

The superintendent, James A. Ellis, has held the position for several years and has the confidence and respect of the authorities. He was solicitous for suggestions for the betterment of the inmates.

There are no children in the almshouse. The county clerk stated that none had been placed in homes recently and that reports had been sent into the office of previous placements. There are no children in the jail and none are ever sent there but they are placed in the care of probation officers when necessary.

There is no debt on the county of any kind.

The farm is quite productive. The out buildings are in good repair, indicating thrift. The farm is well stocked. The feeble minded and insane do most of the work on the place.

Date of inspection, Jan. 9, 1907.

TAZEWELL.

The Tazewell county farm, situated two miles northwest of Tremont, consists of 224 acres; 200 of which are under cultivation. The buildings consist of one modern brick building, occupied by the inmates; an old frame building in which six or eight inmates lodge; the superintendent's residence, a frame building and a number of well kept out buildings. The main building, which is heated by steam, is clean and sanitary, and the rooms especially those in the women's department, are cozy and homelike. Braided rugs, cushions, pictures, blooming plants and comfortable rocking chairs give an individuality and homelikeness to these rooms which is very pleasing.

Adequate provision is made for the separation of the sexes, the men and women being on opposite sides of the building, the connecting doors having private locks to which the superintendent carries the keys. The bathing and toilet facilities are excellent, six bath tubs and the same number of toilet rooms being provided, all in excellent condition. The inmates bathe weekly and change underwear. The ventilation, plumbing and heating are satisfactory and the fire protection is adequate, there being hose on each floor and four hydrants with sufficient water supply.

A physician visits the almshouse weekly and on call. Religious services are held every two weeks. The regulations in the almshouse seem kind, humane and intelligent.

The old building which is occupied by six or eight men, inmates of the almshouse, is unsanitary and unwholesome. It mars what is otherwise an almost ideal institution.

Date of inspection Jan. 7, 1907.

UNION.

The Union county almshouse is located on a hill two and one-half miles southwest of Anna. The farm contains eighty acres, of which five is in orchard, three in garden and sixty cultivated. The county owns one team, five good cows, a number of hogs and chickens and geese. Eighteen large hogs were slaughtered for use during the current year. The food is abundant and well prepared by the management. The bedding was clean and sufficient for the average temperatures at the time of the inspection. The rooms are heated by coal stoves, but owing to the lack of underpinning and the poor construction of the buildings, the heating is insufficient in cold weather.

Two bath tubs are provided, but are of little use in the winter season. The inmates bathe weekly in summer, but much less frequently in the cold season. No artificial ventilation is provided, and the rooms are freely aired only in summer.

Two of the female inmates are bed-ridden, two inmates are insane, three are feeble-minded and epileptic also, one is consumptive, one is blind and nine are in the regular pauper class. One inmate was a confederate soldier, who states that at one time he had made preparations to enter a state confederate home, but later recovered his health and worked until about a year ago.

The superintendent is paid \$400.00 per year. Improved laundry facilities, rocking chairs for the feeble and common chairs are much needed.

Date of inspection Jan. 26, 1907.

VERMILION.

The Vermilion county almshouse is located near Vandercook, three miles southwest of Danville. The three buildings occupied by the inmates are all frame with soft pine floors, without ventilation, except doors and windows and are veritable fire traps. There is absolutely no fire protection. The use of stoves to supplement the furnace heat, together with kerosene lamps, is an added source of danger. Fifty-four men are housed in a building that would afford ordinary accommodations for half that number. Each room has at least two beds and each corner room four, while five sleep in the upper hallway. The sick and feeble men are all in this building, as well as the insane, blind, idiotic and more active. The beds are as clean as it is possible to keep them with the crowded condition of the building and almost constant use of many of them.

The conditions in the women's buildings are a little better. One woman, apparently in the last stages of consumption is in one of the women's buildings. The dining room and kitchen are well built, light and attractive in appearance. The laundry and bathing facilities are entirely inadequate. All water used for bathing is heated in iron kettles and carried to the two ancient bath tubs.

The butcher house is large, conveniently arranged and represents a very practical investment by the supervisors. The food seems to be abundant in quantity and sufficient in variety and well prepared.

No reading matter of any kind is supplied. Religious exercises are held once a month most of the year; those who desire are permitted to attend church.

The fine appearance of the stock, the well-filled barns and granaries, and the general appearance of the farm, all indicate energy and good management, on the part of the superintendent, who has served the county for ten years. He is no way responsible for the unfavorable conditions that exist, many of which are a constant source of distress to him. The board of supervisors is contemplating some changes and additions, that will add much to the convenience of the management, and the comfort of the inmates. An efficient matron is much needed to look after the sick and feeble, as well as care of the rooms, clothing and a number of other things now neglected.

Date of inspection Feb. 4, 1907.

WABASH.

The Wabash county almshouse is located on a bleak treeless site, two and one-half miles west of Mt. Carmel. The buildings are old and little adapted to the use intended. A proposition to issue bonds for the erection of a new building was voted down last fall.

The only source of water supply is two cisterns. In the summer the taste is bad, and an adequate supply rare. The bathing and laundry facilities are of a primitive type.

The family now in charge have cleaned up the rooms, whitewashed the walls, repaired and added to the bedding, and improved conditions very materially. They received \$1.25 per week for each inmate for food and care. To this is added the income of the farm, but most of the 110 acres is either poor or unproductive. Neither orchard nor small fruits have ever existed, no shade trees are to be seen and some of the fences are greatly in need of repair.

No records seem to have been kept, the admission, death and discharge of inmates being items of memory solely. No religious services are held.

Date of inspection Jan. 8, 1907.

WARREN.

The inspector was unable to visit the almshouse here, located six miles from Warren, the institution being under quarantine, owing to an invasion of diphtheria. There were six cases of the disease, none of them being considered serious. At the time of the visit there were fifty-seven inmates in all, including ten children under 15 years of age and eight insane persons. This almshouse is new, being only two years old. It is a handsome structure, modern in its appointments and one of the best equipped in the state, according to general reputation.

Two children were placed by the court during the past year; one being sent to Glenwood and the other to the county farm, being too young to go to Glenwood. The superintendent is appointed yearly by the board of supervisors.

Date of inspection Jan. 3, 1907.

WASHINGTON.

The Washington county almshouse is a large, substantial brick, which, with the installation of a heating apparatus, bath and lavatory facilities, would make a very satisfactory building for the care of county charges. The separation of the sexes is satisfactory, but there is practically no provision for care of the insane. Heat is furnished by stoves in most of the rooms. The rooms are clean and the bedding and clothing sufficient. The rooms are aired daily. Inmates bathe weekly in summer, but infrequently in the winter season.

A well-stored cellar furnishes an abundance of vegetables for the winter. More orchard and small fruits are needed. The number of cows is insufficient to supply the milk and butter needed. A physician employed by the county calls once a week, oftener if necessary. The water supply is abundant. The grounds are large and well sodded and contain a number of fine shade trees. The farm contains eighty acres and is located three and one-half miles southeast of Nashville.

The superintendent receives a salary, and all stock and tools are county property. Date of inspection Jan. 17, 1907.

WAYNE.

The Wayne county almshouse is situated three and one-half miles northwest of Fairfield. Separate frame buildings are provided for the separation of the sexes, and cells for the insane. The main building is old and much racked, though improved considerably during the last year by some new floors, doors and painting. The place is fairly free from vermin at present. No bath tubs are provided, and few conveniences for laundry work. Several of the women smoke, continually poisoning the air of the sitting room and house.

The present management has been quite active in having children sent from the almshouse, three having been sent to an asylum in St. Louis, and two placed in family homes during the past year.

Two stoves for heating and one for cooking are provided for the inmates. The temperature in the sitting room was 62 degrees; bed rooms 40 degrees. Most of the work is done by inmates, several of whom are fairly capable. The clothing is good, and food plentiful. Religious services are held during the summer, and some reading matter supplied by the people of Fairfield.

The farm contains 240 acres of which twelve acres are in orchard, five in garden, forty-five in pasture and 175 cultivated.

The superintendent is paid a regular salary, and required to furnish all his help. Date of inspection Jan. 11, 1907.

WHITE.

The White county almshouse site is a bleak hillside, three miles west of Carmi. The building is frame, poorly constructed and badly in need of repairs. But three doors in the entire building have either locks or latches, and twenty-seven window panes are broken out. There are six bed rooms in which stoves are placed. One large stove, in part cut off in the lower hall way, furnishes all the heat available in the lower part of the house. The temperature in the so-called sitting room was 54 degrees; bed rooms supplied with stoves, 60 degrees.

The walls are full of bed bugs which no amount of energy on the part of the present management has been able to overcome. The smoke house has practically no roof, the wash house needs repair and most of the fences have given up the struggle and dropped down exhausted. One and a half peach trees, and two small plum trees constitute the orchard; small fruits and shade trees are badly needed. The 40-acre farm has but four or five acres that will produce anything.

In addition to the income from the above farm the superintendent receives 16 cents per day for each inmate and agrees to furnish bedding, clothing, toilet articles and care for this sum. That this allowance is three and one-half cents above that of the previous years is encouraging. Considering what there is to work with, the present manager deserves much credit for his efforts.

Of the 22 inmates seven are under 18 years, three of them are here temporarily, and the others are with mothers who are unwilling to give them up. A brother and sister about 20 years old should be sent to the Asylum for Feeble-Minded. One inmate is partly paralyzed, and another almost wholly so. Another who never has been able to walk has been a public charge for over 60 years. Two children reported illegitimates were born dead during the past year. The county employs a physician who visits when called. Reading matter rarely finds its way into this place.

Date of inspection, Jan. 9, 1907.

WHITESIDE.

The Whiteside county almshouse is located four miles east of Morrison. The building is a large, very substantial brick, with unusually adequate provision for separation of the sexes and care of the violent insane, of whom none is now present.

The number of inmates was forty-five, of whom one was blind, three insane and one idiotic. One insane woman tears her clothes and presents a ragged appearance in consequence. One man is filthy in his habits and cannot be kept very clean. The clothing and bedding were clean and showed every sign of good care.

Hose and hand grenades are provided for fire protection. One well, four cisterns and an overhead tank furnish abundant water supply. The inmates change underclothes every two weeks in winter time and bathe frequently.

The food is plentiful and well prepared. Twelve hundred quarts of fruit were put up last summer, and seventeen hogs, averaging 375 pounds each, slaughtered during the winter, and a large amount of soap made.

The farm contains 192 acres. The garden occupies five acres, the orchard six and

170 are cultivated. The stock owned by the county all seemed to be in good condition and well cared for. The average income from the farm is about \$1,800.00 per annum. Date of inspection. Feb. 14, 1907.

WILL.

The Will county almshouse, located at Joliet, has several stone buildings, all in a good state of preservation. The main building is old, but has been kept in good repair. The sanitary condition is good. There are closets on each floor and all were in good condition. The sewer system is good, all refuse being carried through pipes to a cesspool at a long distance from the house. The water system is perfect. There is an abundance of good water, free from pollution. The water is pumped into a reservoir above the laundry and distributed over the buildings and farm. The house is heated with steam and lighted by coal oil lamps. The first floor of the west part is used for kitchen and dining room, the second for dormitories and living rooms for the inmates. The temperature was from 62 to 69 degrees.

The men and women are separated by a room which runs the length of the building. The men occupy one side and the women the other. The top floor is used for men alone. They all eat in the same room, but at separate tables. Your inspector was at the almshouse at noon and saw the food prepared for the inmates. There was plenty and of good quality and well cooked. The menu for each day was said to be as follows:

Breakfast—Bread, syrup, coffee and baked apple.

Dinner—Potatoes, meat (except on Friday), bread, coffee, beans, corn beef and cabbage, vegetables.

Supper—Mush of some kind, rice and syrup; butter three times a week.

The bread is baked once a week and is of good quality. The inmates, especially the old people, are allowed to drink milk fresh from the cow. All the milk is used in this way.

There are two insane in the almshouse; both are incurable. There is one man who is locked in all the time. The inspector was told by the superintendent that he was "marked" with a lion and had all the actions of a lion. He is harmless, but cannot talk and appears to know nothing that goes on about him. The insane department is in a separate building, provided with iron bars. It is heated by steam and is in a comfortable condition. A part of this building is used as a store room for farm produce.

There are no consumptives in the almshouse.

The outbuildings are in fair condition, but not up to the average. The farm is in a fine state of cultivation and produces a good crop each year. The cows furnish considerable of milk, all of which is used by the inmates. No butter is made on the farm. They raise all their pork. There is an abundance of potatoes and vegetables in the cellar.

A fine laundry has been fitted out in a building for that purpose. They have the latest of machinery. The washing is done on Tuesday by the inmates.

There is one child in the Will county almshouse. The mother is with it and pays board. She is Swedish and has some property. She will probably leave the almshouse in the spring. The child is healthy and bright and could be adopted out if the mother so desired. The county clerk stated that no children had been adopted out in family homes this year.

The county has no detention home except the jail. No children are confined in the jail under juvenile age. The juvenile department, so called, is dark and dirty, without air and little ventilation.

There is no debt of any kind against Will county.

The almshouse is in charge of Charles Rost, who has been manager for a number of years and has given good satisfaction to the authorities.

Date of inspection, Dec. 28, 1906.

WILLIAMSON.

In the Williamson county almshouse, by comparison with the report of the inspection made more than two years ago, a great change for the better is noted. The building occupied by the inmates is frame and contains but two rooms. One room is set apart for the use of the men, the other for the women; though at present, with a fine disregard for common decency, a man and his wife occupy one of the three beds in this room. The dining table is placed in the men's room. The rooms are poorly heated by grates. The chairs are much the worse for wear and all are uncomfortable. The bedding is insufficient, but most of it is clean. New iron beds are now in use and sheets are provided.

The abundance of "vermin," mentioned by the last inspector, seems to have been completely overcome, much to the satisfaction of the inmates. Numerous loads of trash were hauled away, the shade trees trimmed and new fencing put up by the present manager, who seems to be unusually energetic, cleanly and capable.

The old plan of making yearly contracts has been abandoned and the three-year term substituted. The present contract price, \$1.75 per week per capita, requires the

superintendent to furnish food and care. The eighty-acre farm, located one mile north of Marion, has little productive power. Orchard and small fruits are much needed. Sufficient vegetables are raised to supply the table.
Date of inspection, Jan. 19, 1907.

WINNEBAGO.

The Winnebago county almshouse, located four miles north of Rockford, is built of red brick and consists of three stories and basement. The basement is used for kitchen, dining room, furnace room, bakery and laundry. Washing machines are used in the laundry and the men help with the work. The remainder of the house is divided into living quarters for the superintendent and wards and sleeping rooms for the inmates. The house throughout was neat and clean and inmates well kept and contented. There is a bath and closet for each of the floors and wards, and inmates are required to bathe regularly. The "E" wing used as insane department has stools in each room. The third story is fitted out for a hospital.

The almshouse is heated by steam and lighted with coal oil lamps. The sanitary condition is fine. The fire protection is good. There is a reel of hose on each floor and large tanks of water in the attic. The thermometer registered 69 to 80 degrees.

The pest house is located one-half mile south of the almshouse. It is located on the river bank, in a beautiful place and has five rooms and a kitchen, all well furnished, heated by stoves in the hall ways and lighted with lamps. The superintendent reported two cases of small pox during the past year.

The men and women are in separate wards, with a hall way between them, and the doors opening on the halls are kept locked night and day. They all eat in the basement, but in separate rooms.

There are five insane women; all are harmless and are kept in the common wards. Thirteen insane men are kept in the second story of the east wing. Most of these are harmless. None are locked up in constant restraint. No night watch is needed. The inmates are locked in their cells at night. The wooden slats on the doors shut out much light and air and should be replaced with iron. The insane men do most of the work on the farm. All get exercise on a porch shut in by wire screens.

There are three cases of consumption in the almshouse and a few sick besides. The supervisors have no nurse, so none of these are in the hospital. The hospital, planned by the county physician, Dr. Crawford, of Rockford, has a consumption room, which should be used for that purpose. Dr. Crawford promises to send the State Board of Public Charities a description of the cases at an early date.

There are no epileptics in this almshouse.

One child was brought to the almshouse by the poor master some time ago. It was six months old and was abandoned by its mother. It was given to a Chicago society for adoption. The county clerk could not state whether any children had been placed by the courts during the year or not, but stated that he would keep a separate docket from now on and report them according to law.

The juvenile quarters in the jail is in the same inclosure and under the same roof with the other prisoners, only up stairs near the women's quarters. One boy nine years old has been confined for a time in this jail during the year. The inspector was informed that he was indicted by the grand jury that they might hold him without violation of the law. The usual bill of fare includes:

Breakfast, potatoes, cold meat, bread and butter, tea and coffee.

Dinner, vegetables, meat, bread and butter, tea and coffee and in summer, milk.

Supper, bread, butter and sauce, sometimes mush or rice.

This menu is varied from time to time.

Three meals are served each day except Sunday, then a lunch at night. One hundred and thirty loaves of bread are baked twice a week.

The farm of 160 acres is under good cultivation. There is one acre of orchard and 11 acres of garden. The cows furnish plenty of milk and butter for the inmates. They raise their own pork and part of their beef.

Mrs. Eva Miller took the place of her husband as manager after her husband's death. She is competent and has the confidence of the county authorities. She receives \$800.00 per year. Her son helps with the work and she hires one helper out of this salary.

Date of inspection, Jan. 5, 1907.

WOODFORD.

The Woodford county poor farm, situated one and one-half miles southeast of Metamora, consists of 240 acres, all under cultivation. The conditions in the almshouse are all favorable and the surroundings pleasant. The main building has been recently enlarged and is well equipped with heating, plumbing and water supply systems. Radiators in each room maintained a uniform temperature of from 61 to 68 degrees throughout. Temperature outside about 20 degrees above. Ventilation is dependent upon by means of doors and windows.

Adequate provision is made for separation of the sexes, separate dining rooms being provided and sleeping rooms on different floors, the connecting door being locked at night. No insane are kept at the almshouse.

The facilities for personal cleanliness are excellent, four bath tubs and basins with hot and cold water attachments being furnished for both sexes. The inmates bathe and change underclothing weekly. The fire protection is adequate. An iron fire escape is provided for the men's dormitory.

The beds are clean and comfortable and well supplied with covers. The sanitary conditions are excellent.

Sufficient help is provided to care for the inmates properly.

Date of inspection, Jan. 9, 1907.

PHYSICAL INSPECTION OF JOLIET PENITENTIARY.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 6, 1907.

*To His Excellency, the Honorable Charles S. Deneen,
Governor of Illinois, Springfield:*

SIR—Complying with your Excellency's request, the State Board of Public Charities has made a physical inspection of the State penitentiary at Joliet and herewith submits its report:

By Board of
Charities.

With the exception of the cell house all buildings at Joliet are in as good repair as reasonably can be expected. They are well adapted to their several purposes. The work shops, store houses and other utility buildings are spacious and well lighted and heated. They have good natural ventilation and compare favorably with structures of a similar character in private establishments. The refrigerating and heating plants and the plumbing and heating throughout the entire institution apparently are in satisfactory condition.

Only cell
house un-
satisfac-
tory.

The annex, or women's prison, built twelve years ago, is well constructed and well arranged. Its ventilation, both natural and artificial, is to be commended. Its entire equipment appears satisfactory. Tuberculosis among female prisoners is almost unknown.

Woman's
prison sat-
isfactory.

The men's cell house, in the wings of the main building, erected fifty years ago, shows a decidedly unsatisfactory condition. The cells are less than half the size of those in the women's department. Two prisoners occupy a space of 4x7x7 feet from 10 to 14 hours every day, according to the season of the year, except Sundays, when they are confined 20 of the 24 hours. The ventilation, both natural and artificial, of these limited quarters is entirely inadequate. As these cells are grouped in the central space of the room, away from the windows, they are quite dark. No direct sun rays ever enter and purify them.

Small un-
sanitary
cells.

Owing to the original construction there is no provision for modern toilet facilities in these cells. The contents of more or less open buckets, which take the place of sanitary toilets, contaminate the air of the cell house at night. The effect of this primitive arrangement on the health and well

No modern
toilets.

being of the inmates has been shown in a report made by Dr. George W. Webster, president of the State Board of Health, in a paper read at the Springfield conference of superintendents on October 18th last and printed in the October, 1906, Bulletin of the State Board of Public Charities.

HOT BED FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Showing in
official
record.

Joliet prison naturally is a hot bed for the propagation of consumptives. Sentence to imprisonment there often is equivalent to a sentence to death. This condition is shown in the official record of prison deaths for the period 1888-1902 (Warden's report, 1902, page 24) and in a personal letter from the prison physician under date of Oct. 16, 1906. The completed table of all deaths and deaths from consumption as printed in Dr. Webster's paper, follows:

Period.	All deaths	Deaths from Tuberculosis.	Percent from Tuberculosis.
Four years ending Sept. 30, 1892.....	130	77	59
Four years ending Sept. 30, 1896.....	150	112	70
Four years ending Sept. 30, 1900.....	95	56	58
Two years ending Sept. 30, 1902.....	31	17	54
Total deaths in 1903.....	6	3	50
Total deaths in 1904.....	16	6	37 ¹ / ₂
Total deaths in 1905.....	10	5	50
Total deaths for seventeen years.....	448	276	

Percentage.

The percentage of deaths due to consumption during this seventeen year period is 61 61-100 per cent."

Consumption
deaths for
twenty-two
years.

To cover a wide field the State Board of Charities worked out a table covering the period 1885-1906, inclusive. During that period, according to the prison records, there were 593 deaths out of a total population of 29,080, and of these deaths 369, or 62.22 per cent were from consumption.

Comparison
with Chi-
cago

In Chicago for the period 1851-1902, inclusive, the highest percentage of deaths from consumption during any one year was 15.01 per cent in 1858 and the lowest was 4.53 per cent in 1851. The lowest percentage of deaths at Joliet prison was 30.77 per cent in 1904 and the highest was 82.2 per cent in 1887.

Comparative
mortality
rates.

The federal census of 1900 gives the death rate from all causes in Chicago to be 14.8 deaths in each 1,000 of the population. The death rate from all causes at Joliet is 19.80 for each 1,000 and from consumption alone is 12 31 for each 1,000.

Rock break-
ing bene-
ficial.

Since rock breaking was installed at Joliet the health of the convicts has improved, but a heavy percentage of deaths from consumption continues.

EXTERNAL CONDITIONS WHICH HELPED TO CONDEMN JOLIET PRISON.

[The report printed in this Bulletin discusses internal conditions which are worse. Frame work on the left of middle and bottom pictures shows nearness of Illinois Steel Company's building.]



In its biennial report to your Excellency this board recommends the segregation of tuberculous convicts in a separate specially adapted building.

EXTRACTS FROM DR. WEBSTER'S PAPER.

Pertinent extracts from Dr. Webster's paper referred to in the foregoing follow:

"With a view to determining what the conditions are, particularly at Joliet, where 1,200 to 1,400 prisoners are confined, the State Board of Health conducted some examinations of the prison in April, 1905.

"Before detailing the results of the experiments, it should be stated that the cubic measure of each cell is 196 feet; that two prisoners are confined in each cell, and that after deducting space occupied by two cots, buckets, etc., the cubic space per man is about 75 feet. There are no toilet facilities. The minimum number of cubic feet insisted upon by law in the poorest lodging house of our large cities, is 400 cubic feet. The minimum normal is 1,000 cubic feet with facilities for renewal three times per hour.

"The normal amount of carbonic acid gas, which is the measure of contamination of air, is three volumes in 10,000. While the prisoners were absent from the cells, the average contamination was about nine volumes. Two hours after the return the average volume of carbonic acid varied from 14.1 to 15.4 in different cells. Three and one-half hours after their return from dinner and with roof ventilators partially closed to approach cool weather conditions, the volume of gas arose to 21.3 volumes, seven times the normal.

"A description of the conditions existing in the cell house may well be quoted from Joliet penitentiary report of 1902, quoting from the report of 1900. It is as follows:

"The two wings of the penitentiary contain 900 cells in which to take care of 1,200 or more prisoners. It is necessary, therefore, to put two prisoners in many of the cells, which are only seven feet long, seven feet high and four feet wide; and we feel that we can present the matter no more forcibly than to quote from our last biennial report and say that:

"When one thinks of two men spending never less than fourteen hours each day during six days of the week, and on the seventh day nearly twenty-one hours, in a space so reduced and with a slop bucket in the cell for their use in responding to calls of nature which no care can prevent from being offensive and pestilential in every sense of the word, he is compelled to ask what excuse the great State of Illinois can offer for compelling the management of this penitentiary to so deal with men who are required by law to serve sentences here, that they must eat, rest and sleep in quarters so contracted, so repellant, and so utterly unfit for the purpose, that their very existence is a disgrace to the State that permits it.

"We are not believers in any system that would tend to pamper prisoners or to make the prison so attractive that confinement therein would have no terror for evil doers, but we are believers in a system that will preserve at least health and strength to the inmates, so that they can perform the daily tasks allotted to them here, and be enabled to leave the institution in such physical and mental condition that they will have no excuse for not going to work as soon as occupation can be found for them.

Segregation
recom-
mended.

Pertinent
paragraphs.

Health board
examina-
tions.

Conditions
in cells.

Computa-
tions.

Conditions.

Small cells.

Offensive and
pestilen-
tial.

Preserve
health and
strength.

Enter protest.

"One visit to the cell houses during the night time, a few breaths of the atmosphere coming from there, is all that is necessary to convince the most skeptical that the half has not been told by us, and we here and now enter our solemn protest against the continuance of such a system of herding men together to the detriment of their physical and moral natures.

Matter of pride.

"It will certainly be a matter of pardonable pride to any administration that an improvement so just in its conception, and so humane in its spirit, was carried to a successful conclusion under its guidance."

At the close of his paper Dr. Webster prints the following paragraphs:

WOMAN'S PRISON A REDEEMING FEATURE.

Tuberculosis almost unknown.

"The one redeeming feature of Joliet is the woman's prison, which is equipped with cells arranged for one person. The cells are amply large, ventilation facilitates permit of change of air every ten minutes, there is a permanent wash bowl and toilet facilities in every cell. There are no foul odors here and tuberculosis among the female inmates is almost unknown.

Remarkable contrast in same yard.

"We thus see that in the old cell houses we have the conditions most favorable for the development of tuberculosis, and in the same prison yard a remarkable contrast in the absence of the disease among the female prisoners where hygienic and sanitary conditions are reasonable. The only wonder is that the death rate among the males is as low as it is. This is due to the fact that the officials of the penitentiary have been absolutely unremitting in their efforts and have accomplished wonders with the miserable facilities with which they have been provided. Too much credit can not be given them.

PROBLEM OF SOCIETY AT LARGE.

What is to be done.

"These are the conditions. What are we going to do about it? Some may argue that these men and women are criminals, dangerous to society, and that society is well rid of them, even though killed off by disease. Leaving aside for the moment the ethics of the question, it may be well to recall that statistics show that practically the entire prison population is released every five years. This means turning loose upon the community of thousands of infected individuals. To say nothing of danger of infection by infected goods from the penitentiary. It is not then a prison problem at all. It is a problem of society at large. It is a public health measure. It becomes a matter of self preservation."

EXTERNAL CONDITIONS.

Encroachment by Illinois Steel Company.

Such are the internal conditions of the part of the penitentiary devoted to men. What are the external conditions? When the penitentiary was located half a century ago, the State could not foresee the enormous growth of manufacturing industries that has taken place in Joliet. A mistake was made, owing to this fact, in locating the buildings on the edge—in a corner—of the State property. The Illinois Steel Company, which has expended millions of dollars on its plant at Joliet, has been building nearer and nearer to the penitentiary each year for years back. Today this com-

pany is erecting a building less than 100 feet south from the front doors of the prison. This board is informed, on what seems to be good authority, that this coming spring coke ovens will be erected by the company immediately west of the State's property line. These, with other existing manufacturing industries, will almost surround the prison buildings.

The dense smoke and gases pouring out day and night from the chimneys and cupolas of the Illinois Steel Company's mills vitiate the air to an extent which makes a normal healthy condition of the confined inmates almost impossible, not to mention the great discomfort of the prison officials and employes. An example of the seriousness of this outside condition is shown in the fact that of a recent summer the hot smoke and gases pouring over and upon the prison buildings and grounds burned the grass of the lawn to a crisp and killed the leaves on the trees.

Enveloped in smoke and gases.

DIFFERENT METHODS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

Two methods of improving the condition of the convicts may be discussed:

Two ways to proceed.

1. To remodel existing cell houses and build additional cell houses, with modern equipment, including air washing and cleaning devices.

Remodel and extend existing plant.

2. To abandon the present site and erect a new prison elsewhere.

Build new prison.

IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING PLANT.

In discussing the Joliet situation the question naturally arises as to whether it would not be possible, by making use of modern sanitary science, to rebuild and add to the present institution so that its interior conditions would be satisfactory. Could not a modern system of ventilation and air washing be installed that would so mitigate the smoke and gas conditions as to render the present site satisfactory? The air could be washed and cleaned at intakers and then forced by a system of blowers into the cells and workshops. But even with this system new buildings would be required and the old cell houses would need to be remodeled to give satisfactory space and sanitary equipment for the present and future increasing population.

Application of modern science.

New cell house wings can be added in the rear of the main buildings only, the building site, owing to an error of judgment (noted in the foregoing) being too limited to make such additions satisfactory in the front or on the sides. Extensions in the rear would mean eventually the destruction and reconstruction of the present chapel and other buildings and can not be planned in a satisfactory manner, as such extensions would make a proper supervision of the prison difficult.

New cell house wings.

Rebuild cell
wings.

Two new cell
wings.

Estimated
cost of re-
modeling.

Future in-
crease in
population
and cost of
new build-
ings.

To give the inmates normal light, a sufficient cubic feet of air space, proper ventilation and toilet room facilities, it will be necessary completely to rebuild the cell wings.

As this remodeling will demand the enlargement of the cells to over twice their size the capacity of the cell house will be cut down to less than one-half of its capacity and two additional cell wings will be required at once, if the present number of prisoners (1,600) is to be housed.

The State Architect's approximate estimate of the cost of enlarging present cells to twice their present size and fitting them with modern plumbing fixtures, etc., of building new wings to take care of present excess population over remodeled capacity, and of installing a forced air system and cleaners is \$600,000.

This board has endeavored to compute the probable increase in the prison population for the next ten years to figure the cost of needed additional buildings. It sees no accurate way to do this. The total population in 1885 was 1,521. The total population in 1906 was 1,523, only two additional. During the twenty-two years the largest annual population was 1,585 in 1895 and the smallest 1,227 in 1902. The present population is 1,600. During the last four years the average increase was 76.19 convicts per annum. If this rate of increase were to continue for ten years the State would be called upon to house 761.90 additional prisoners, which would cost \$647,615. This added to the \$600,000 estimated as the cost of properly housing the present population, would make the total cost of housing the population for ten years, \$1,247,615. Deducting 50 per cent for labor performed by convicts, internal improvements on the present site would cost \$623,808. In view of the uncertainty of the estimated increase this board can state only that it will cost \$850 a man to erect new buildings.

NEW SITE AND NEW PRISON.

Estimated
cost.

The authorities of the penitentiary have carefully approximated the cost of a satisfactory new prison on a new site to be \$3,000,000. They off-set against this item the value of the present site at \$250,000 and the salvage, chiefly mechanical and equipment which could be removed to the new prison, at \$100,000, or \$350,000 in all, leaving a net cost of \$2,650,000. According to the warden all labor can be performed by the convicts and he estimates the item of labor at 50 per cent of the cost, which would make the net cost of the new establishment \$1,325,000. This amount could be divided into appropriations of \$200,000 a year or less for a period of years. The woman's prison could be taken down and re-erected.

If the Legislature were to allow \$200,000 extra appropriation for two years the total appropriation asked for Joliet would not exceed that asked for the preceding two biennial periods, because the prison industries appropriations, which were \$200,000 for each period, will not be asked. The prison industries are now self-sustaining.

Prison industries self-supporting.

The sanitary and economic place to re-locate such institution, if it is deemed advisable to keep it in the Joliet region, would be on lands near the drainage canal, and near railroad facilities, where the prisoners could work in the quarries in the winter and on farm land in the summer. It would be necessary to purchase only the raw building material. All the labor of erecting the prison, as stated in the foregoing, could be performed by convicts, as was done by the national government in building the new United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas. The neighborhood of Joliet would also supply in a most economic manner practically all of the building material necessary.

Farm and quarry lands.

The new site should be partly farm and partly quarry land of 500 to 1,000 acres, which could be purchased at about \$250 an acre. The institution now owns 160 acres of land and the penitentiary site unfortunately is in one corner of it. The needed increase could be purchased in adjoining land, or, if prices were not satisfactory, the 160 acres could be sold and an entirely new site purchased elsewhere.

Land.

Without doubt the commissioners of the penitentiary will consider whether the Illinois Steel Company can be compelled to pay damages on account of the detrimental effect upon the State's property and wards of the smoke and gases from the company's chimneys.

Possible damages.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION.

The conditions at Joliet are inhumane and intolerable. While the State has the right to deprive convicts of their liberty and to profit by their labor, it has no moral right to confine them under conditions which unfit them to work and live when restored to society.

Inhumane and intolerable.

Of the plans suggested that for improvements on the present site would cost \$701,192.50 less than to erect a prison on a new site, if the rate of increase in prison population for the last four years keeps up for ten years more.

Difference in cost.

Imperative as is the need of remodeling the cell house, essential as it is to the physical well being of the inmates, demanded as it is by all ordinary humanitarian considerations, it would appear that this work should not be undertaken without giving full consideration to the hopelessly bad environment of the institution. This environment will grow worse year by year. It would seem wiser and for the

New prison the wise course.

best interests of the State to take the energetic step New York has taken regarding the unsanitary Sing Sing prison and decide to erect a new penitentiary on ample, well located grounds, assured for all time of clear sunlight and pure, clean air, and better adapted to meet the advanced ideas and methods for the best care and treatment of the criminal charges of the State.

Agrees with
commis-
sioners.

The Board of Charities concurs in the recommendation of the penitentiary commissioners and warden. It recommends that a new prison be erected on a suitable site.

Figures ap-
proximated.

The cost figures given in this report are approximations. Many factors, such as the nature of the site, water supply, fluctuating cost of building materials, etc., can not be definitely stated in the present preliminary stages of this enterprise.

Appended
data.

Appended hereto and made a part of this report are:

Joliet com-
missioners'
report.

1. Report of the commissioners of Joliet penitentiary to your Excellency for the two years ending Sept. 30, 1906.

Joliet
warden's
report.
Statistics.

2. Report of the warden of the Joliet penitentiary to the commissioners for the same biennial period.

3. Certain statistics of mortality at Joliet prison, 1885-1906, inclusive.

Description
Maryland
Prison.

4. Description (from a private letter) of the Maryland prison at Baltimore, which is considered, in many respects, to be a model penitentiary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

FRANK BILLINGS, *President*,
EMIL G. HIRSCH,
JULIA C. LATHROP,
JOHN T. McANALLY,
CLARA P. BOURLAND.

(Signed)

WILLIAM C. GRAVES,

Secretary.

ADDENDA.

BIENNIAL REPORT COMMISSIONERS JOLIET PENITENTIARY.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY,

JOLIET, ILLINOIS, October 1, 1906.

To His Excellency, Charles S. Deneen, Governor of Illinois:

For Gover-
nor's Infor-
mation.

SIR—We have the honor to submit for your Excellency's information our report for the two years ending September 30, 1906, to which we annex the reports of the warden and the heads of the various departments of the institution under our charge.

So far as the condition of the inmates is concerned, in respect to their bodily health, it is as good as could be expected, when you take into consideration the difficulties under which we labor from sanitary conditions of so antiquated a nature as those now in operation at this prison.

Antiquated
sanitation.

Indeed, so far as the cell houses are concerned, in which the inmates spend their sleeping hours as well as Sundays and holidays, there are no sanitary facilities of any description, and when you consider that thus fully two-thirds of their time is spent in cells 7 feet long by 4 feet wide, with a slop bucket for the use of nature's calls, it is easy to see under what difficulties the medical department labors to maintain anything like a proper degree of health among the prisoners.

Cell house
conditions.

We, therefore, respectfully call your special attention to the recommendations of the warden in his report attached hereto, in which he has shown so clearly the absolute necessity for the erection in a proper location of a new penitentiary worthy so great a State as ours.

New prison
necessary.

It is simply impossible for any man, or any set of men, to visit this prison, and see with their own eyes the actual condition of affairs in respect to proper surroundings and internal sanitary conditions, and not be fully convinced that the State of Illinois can no longer ignore the stern necessity for the abandonment of this prison as soon as a new one can be erected.

A stern
necessity.

While apparently the cost of such a new institution would be a serious question, yet in reality it could be so arranged that the tax upon the people would be comparatively light, for taking example from the method adopted by the national government in building the new United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, nearly all the labor necessary could be furnished by the inmates of this prison, while the material would be found in the land on which the prison should be built.

Convicts to
perform
the labor.

As it would doubtless require from six to eight years to construct such a prison, it can be seen that the appropriations necessary would be comparatively slight for each Legislature to authorize.

Six to eight
years.

We have looked into this matter carefully, and consulted freely with architects and contractors, whose experience eminently qualified them to give an opinion on the probable expense of such an undertaking, and when it is considered that the prisoners are fully capable of quarrying and dressing the stone which our own lands could furnish, could properly set the stone and do all the mason work, all the carpentry, could prepare and set all the iron work, and in fact do all the mechanical work required, we believe we are justified in saying that the amount of money necessary to be appropriated by the Legislature would be scarcely more than one and a half million dollars, which amount divided among the six to eight years necessary for the undertaking would make little, if any, more than two hundred thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum.

Total of
\$1,500,000.

This would not be so great a tax upon the people as it would appear, for if the prisoners were employed in building a new prison, we should not have to ask for anything like the very large appropriations we now require to carry on the prison industries necessary to keep the prisoners employed, as required by law, and the great reduction in appropriations thus effected would go very far towards meeting the yearly expenditures on a new prison of the most approved plan.

Reduction in
industries
appropriation.

We call to your Excellency's recollection the interviews we had with you on the subject of installing a battery of six stokers, in the expectation of thereby reducing our heavy annual expense for fuel, and you will observe by reference to the warden's

New stokers
successful.

report attached that two of them are already in place and in successful operation, and the remaining four will be installed by January 31, 1907. The expense of this battery will be approximately fifteen thousand dollars.

General repairs.

Your Excellency will also remember that we were not allowed any appropriation for our use during the past two years for general repairs, and we have been obliged to expend for such purposes, in order to protect and keep in proper working condition our buildings and equipments, about twenty-three thousand dollars—all of which, in addition to the cost of the stokers mentioned above, we have been able to meet from our general appropriation fund, by the exercise of the most rigid economy.

Thanks to the Governor.

We cherish a feeling of deep gratitude to your Excellency for the aid and encouragement you have so freely given us in our endeavors to properly conduct the affairs of this institution, and beg to assure you of our heartfelt appreciation of the many courtesies we have received at your hands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

(Signed) BENJAMIN BROWN,

(Signed) JOHN HARRISON,

(Signed) VAN L. HAMPTON,

Commissioners.

BIENNIAL REPORT WARDEN JOLIET PRISON.

WARDEN'S OFFICE,

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY,

JOLIET ILLINOIS, Sept. 30, 1906.

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary:

Department reports.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit herewith statements which have been carefully prepared by the heads of the different departments of this institution, and which will, I trust, give you in full detail the information necessary to show its workings for the past two years.

Necessity for new cell houses.

In previous reports made by the authorities of this institution great stress has been laid on the necessity for a new system of cell houses, with such modern improvements as are necessary to protect and promote the health of the inmates, but within the past two years the developments of the steel mills have been such as to show that they will more and more encroach upon the limits of the penitentiary, and thereby increase the discomfort and danger to health arising from the smoke and gaseous fumes of that plant.

Coke ovens next.

From careful investigation I am convinced that it is only a question of a reasonable time when they will add to their extensive properties coke ovens, in which case the penitentiary will be practically enveloped in an atmosphere which will vitally affect the health of all connected with our institution—employees and inmates alike—and such a condition of affairs ought not to be longer tolerated by the great State of Illinois.

Prison in a deplorable plight.

I, therefore, strongly urge the suggestion that you in your report to his Excellency, the Governor, bring to his special notice the deplorable situation in which the penitentiary finds itself in this respect, and recommend that the Legislature authorize the purchase in a vicinity as near the present site of this prison as is consistent with due regard to surroundings and convenience of access to canal and railroad facilities, of a tract of from five

hundred to one thousand acres of land, together with the necessary authority to erect thereon a new penitentiary worthy of our State.

This could be done almost entirely by the labor of our own prisoners, the same as has so successfully been accomplished at the new United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, where the inmates not only built the structure, but also made the bricks from which it was constructed. It is, therefore, reasonable to assume that if the class of prisoners at Leavenworth are able to make brick suitable for building the prison, the class of prisoners in our hands can surely be relied upon to quarry and prepare the necessary stone from the quarries lying at our very doors with which to build a new prison in place of the one we now occupy.

In accordance with your authority for doing so, the six stokers for the boilers were ordered, and two have already been installed, and are now in successful operation, and the remaining four will probably be completed by the last of January. Thus far, the expense of these stokers seems to be justified by the results produced, and it would appear that when all are in operation a very material saving will be effected in our fuel.

At the end of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1904, the number of inmates on hand was.....	1,415	Increase in population.
And at the end of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1906, the number of inmates on hand was.....	1,523	
An increase of.....	108	

The statistics which accompany my report have been prepared with such careful detail, and give so fully the workings of the various departments, that further comment from me is unnecessary. [The statistical matter is omitted from this report—Editor the Bulletin of the State Board of Charities.]

The working of the farm and garden during the past two years has been of a very satisfactory nature, as they have supplied the prison with all the vegetables necessary for its use, with the exception of potatoes and turnips—to the cultivation of which the soil proves not to be adapted.

It gives me pleasure to state that the plan of abandoning the lock step and allowing the prisoners to march two abreast in military style has been entirely successful, and the good effects are plainly seen in the improved conduct of the men.

I have to thank you very sincerely for the wise counsel and cordial coöperation I have received at your hands, and beg to assure you that I highly appreciate the assistance you have rendered me in this discharge of my duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) E. J. MURPHY,
Warden.

DESCRIPTION OF MARYLAND PRISON AT BALTIMORE.

[Extract from a Private Letter.]

It may interest you to hear about the cell conditions at the Maryland penitentiary at Baltimore, which I had occasion to visit last week. The building, erected only some six years ago, is one of the most modern state institutions in the country and is one well worth visiting and examining from many points of view. The building is of a high character of fire proof construction, good in general design and plan, and fitted with the latest appliances. Each of the cells is arranged for one person only and is five feet

six inches wide, nine feet long and 8 feet one inch high, a gross content of 400 cubic feet; compare this with the Joliet cells, only four feet wide, seven feet long and seven feet high, occupied by two persons with a gross content of only 98 cubic feet per occupant. Each cell has a modern stationary toilet and lavatory. The bed is arranged to swing against the wall when not in use, thereby enlarging the cell to its fullest capacity.

Natural and
artificial
ventilation.

Natural ventilation of the cell is very materially increased by a transom over the door so that artificial ventilation, which is properly provided for, does not have to be in constant operation, but is employed only for the thorough airing of the cells in the morning and under special weather and atmospheric conditions.

Bathing.

The arrangement for bathing for the prisoners is a very complete one in this institution, one large basement room directly connected with the cell house being given over to this purpose.

Earn and
save
money.

I was very much pleased with one feature of the management of the institution, namely: the opportunity given to the prisoners so inclined to earn and save money. The contract system is in operation and the prisoner who exceeds his daily task in piece work gets the material benefit of his special effort. The good result of this system is evident in every direction. The cells of almost all of the prisoners are neatly furnished with self earned money. Rugs, pictures, books, tables and chairs and toilet articles of all kinds make quite presentable living rooms of the cells. What effect this opportunity of having his own money has upon the self respect and character of the prisoner when he starts life anew is self evident.

Eastern
prisons
criticised.

I was fortunate enough to meet a Washington one of the commissioners appointed by the mayor of New York for the purpose of examining and reporting on the prisons of the east. The one fault this commission finds with eastern penitentiaries is the one so evident in our own, insufficient light, air and ventilation.

MORTALITY STATISTICS JOLIET PRISON FOR TWENTY-TWO YEARS.

Year.	Average Daily Populat'n.	Total Popu- lation.	Total deaths.	Total deaths from Tuberculosis.	Percentage of deaths by Tuberculosis.
1885.....	1548	1521	38	25	65 ³ / ₄ %
1886.....	1583	1494	24	13	54 ¹ / ₂ %
1887.....	1459	1299	28	19	67 ¹ / ₂ %
1888.....	1321	1270	45	37	82 ¹ / ₂ %
1889.....	1322	1254	24	14	58 ¹ / ₃ %
1890.....	1380	1365	39	22	56 ² / ₃ %
1891.....	1419	1346	27	15	55 ¹ / ₂ %
1892.....	1445	1420	40	23	57 ¹ / ₂ %
1893.....	1405	1355	38	25	65 ³ / ₄ %
1894.....	1448	1468	39	24	61 ¹ / ₂ %
1895.....	1615	1585	46	34	74 %
1896.....	1419	1319	37	28	75 ³ / ₄ %
1897.....	1333	1272	18	14	77 ¹ / ₃ %
1898.....	1381	1366	32	21	65 ¹ / ₂ %
1899.....	1349	1283	26	14	54 %
1900.....	1303	1267	19	7	36 ² / ₃ %
1901.....	1281	1263	14	6	42 ² / ₃ %
1902.....	1273	1227	17	9	53 %
1903.....	1295	1245	6	3	50 %
1904.....	1361	1415	13	4	30 ³ / ₄ %
1905.....	1451	1423	11	6	54 ¹ / ₂ %
1906.....	1522	1523	12	6	50 %
Totals.....		29,980	553	369	

Average percentage of deaths from tuberculosis, 62.22.

OCTOBER, 1906, CONFERENCE OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

INTRODUCTION.

Steps were taken at a conference held in Springfield on Oct. 18 and 19, 1906, to elevate the service in Illinois State Hospitals for the Insane and Feeble-minded to a higher level of efficiency. This conference was suggested by his Excellency, the Governor. It was called by and sat under the tion of the State Board of Public Charities. But, owing to of every suggestion for improvement advanced is a desire to provide better care for each patient.

To elevate
the service

The original purpose was to hold a conference of all superintendents of institutions coming under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Pubic Charities. But, owing to the magnitude of the work and the diverse character of the three groups of institutions, it was found expedient to limit the scope of the conference to State hospitals caring for the insane and feeble-minded.

Insane and
feeble-
minded
first

After listening to remarks by his Excellency, the Governor, to a basis for discussion prepared by the State Board of Public Charities, and to papers on appropriate topics, the conference authorized the appointment of committees to take up the various suggestions made and report their findings to an adjourned session of the conference to be held in Springfield early in December.

Committees
appointed.

In cases where legislative authority is required the reports of the committees will be the basis on which bills will be prepared for consideration by the 45th General Assembly.

Basis for
legislative
action.

STATEMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS CONTEMPLATED.

Briefly stated the improvements taken under consideration are:

Brief.

1. A State Psychopathic Institute to be located in one of the hospitals for the insane which is near a large city. Branches of this institute in each hospital for the insane and in the hospital for feeble-minded. The purpose of this institute is to give clinical and pathological instruction to doctors in the State service and to physicians in general practice.

State Psy-
chopathic
Institute.

Complete
State care.

2. Complete State care of all insane, epileptic and feeble-minded persons, and dependent consumptives, meaning the removal of such persons now in county almshouses to State institutions. This item includes the establishment of a State colony for epileptics and a State sanatorium for consumptives, also free diphtheria antitoxin provided by the State.

Uniformity
of service.

3. General uniformity of service, including a medical superintendent in charge of each hospital, a staff of senior physicians, a staff of internes, a dietist, a superintendent of nurses and a sufficient nursing and attendant service taught in a compulsory training school, on the medical side; and a steward, or business manager, under the medical superintendent, on the business side.

Treatment
of patients.

4. Hydrotherapeutic treatment in a psychopathic pavilion for acute hopeful cases of insanity sent in on temporary commitments; more ample hospital facilities for physically sick insane; and employment and industrial re-education for chronic insane; more recreation for patients; the abolition of mechanical and medicinal restraint as far as possible and more thorough classification of patients.

Records.
Uniformity
of grades,
places and
nomenclature.

5. Uniform and complete medical records.

6. The establishment of uniform grades of service, uniform general rules, and uniform nomenclature of places of employment.

Feeble-
minded.
Physical
changes.

7. Problem of the feeble-minded, especially feeble-minded women of the child bearing age.

8. Changes in the physical property, including machinery and other equipment, to provide adequate ventilation, safe and sanitary quarters for patients, and more economical administration.

Joliet prison.

9. Consideration of changes necessitated by conditions at the Joliet Prison.

THOSE WHO ATTENDED THE CONFERENCE.

Following is a list of those attending the conference:

Those
present.

His Excellency, the Honorable Charles S. Deneen.

Dr. W. L. Athon, Superintendent Southern Hospital for the Insane.

Dr. Frank Billings, President of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities.

Mrs. Clara P. Bourland, member of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities.

Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, Superintendent Chicago Bureau of Charities.

Dr. Daniel R. Brower of Chicago.

Dr. H. B. Carriel, Superintendent Central Hospital for the Insane.

Mr. Thomas J. Clark, President Board of Trustees Asylum for Insane Criminals.

Dr. Frank S. Churchill of Chicago.

Dr. Richard Dewey, Physician, formerly superintendent at the Eastern Hospital for the Insane.

Dr. Haim I. Davis, County Physician, in charge of the Cook County Detention Hospital.

Dr. William A. Evans of Chicago.

Dr. James L. Greene, Superintendent Eastern Hospital for the Insane.

Mr. Frank W. Gould, President Board of Trustees of the Western Hospital for the Insane.

Mr. William C. Graves, Secretary Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, member of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities.

Dr. John T. McAnally, member of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities.

Mr. W. B. Moulton, President State Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Joseph C. Mason, Secretary State Civil Service Commission.

Dr. V. H. Podstata, Superintendent Northern Hospital for the Insane.

Mr. Robert Rew, President Board of Trustees Northern Hospital for the Insane.

Dr. Walter E. Songer, Superintendent Asylum for Insane Criminals.

Dr. W. E. Taylor, Superintendent Western Hospital for the Insane.

Dr. C. B. Taylor, Superintendent Asylum for Feeble-minded Children.

Mr. Charles M. Tinney, Manager Sales Department of the Board of Prison Industries.

Dr. George W. Webster, President State Board of Health.

Mr. James A. Willoughby, member State Civil Service Commission.

Dr. P. M. Woodworth, member Board of Trustees of the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

Dr. O. C. Willhite, General Superintendent Cook County Institutions at Dunning.

Mr. D. E. Wood, Treasurer Northern Hospital for the Insane.

Dr. George A. Zeller, Superintendent Asylum for Incurable Insane.

Mr. W. Carby's Zimmerman, State Architect.

Letters of regret were received from Dr. Charles R. Henderson, Professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago; Honorable Edward J. Brundage, President of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, Dr. Hugh T. Patrick, of Chicago, and Dr. James A. Egan, Secretary State Board of Health.

Letters
of regret.

DETAILS OF THE PROGRAM.

The following was the program:

The program.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18TH, 2:00 P. M.

"Purpose of the Conference," His Excellency, the Governor.

"State Board of Charities' Suggestions," Dr. Frank Billings, President State Board of Charities.

"Civil Service Uniformity," Hon. W. B. Moulton, Chairman Civil Service Commission.

DISCUSSION.

"Buildings and Physical Equipment," Mr. W. Carby's Zimmerman, State Architect.

DISCUSSION.

"Consumptives in Prisons, Asylums, Jails, and in the Community at Large," Dr. Wm. A. Evans, Professor of Pathology, University of Illinois.

DISCUSSION.

"Illinois Should Furnish Free Diphtheria Antitoxin to Its Citizens," Dr. George W. Webster, President State Board of Health, and President Chicago Medical Society.

DISCUSSION.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 8:00 P. M.

"The Medical Administration of Public Hospitals for the Insane," Daniel R. Brower, A.M., M.D., LL.D.

DISCUSSION.

"Nursing and Attendant Service and Compulsory Training Schools," Dr. V. H. Podstata, Superintendent Northern Hospital for the Insane.

DISCUSSION.

"Proved Value of Hydrotherapeutic Treatment for Cases of Acute Insanity" (illustrated), Dr. Richard Dewey.

DISCUSSION.

"Employment and Recreation for Chronic Insane," Dr. W. E. Taylor, Superintendent Western Hospital for the Insane.

DISCUSSION.

"Mechanical and Medicinal Restraint," Dr. George A. Zeller, Superintendent Asylum for Incurable Insane.

DISCUSSION.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 9:00 A. M.

"Pay Patients in Public Hospitals for the Insane," Mrs. Clara P. Bourland, Member State Board of Charities.

DISCUSSION.

"The Proposed State Psychopathic Institute," Dr. Frank Billings.

DISCUSSION.

"Need of Uniform and Complete Medical Records," Dr. J. T. McNally, Member State Board of Charities.

Dr. O. C. Willhite, Superintendent Cook County Institutions at Dunning.

DISCUSSION.

"The Care and Treatment of Epileptics," Dr. Frank S. Churchill.

DISCUSSION.

"Surgery Among the Insane," Dr. James L. Greene, Superintendent Eastern Hospital for the Insane.

DISCUSSION.

"Psychopathic Wards and Temporary Commitments Thereto,"
Dr. H. B. Carriel, Superintendent Central Hospital for the Insane.

DISCUSSION.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1:00 P. M.

Business session and discussion of the general topic: "What System of Charity Administration is Best Suited to the Needs of Illinois?"

GROUPED INTO CHAPTERS. .

In the following pages a chapter is given to each subject presented and the discussion thereof, and action taken thereon, so far as such arrangement is practical.

Subjects
separately.

INTRODUCTION TO GOVERNOR DENEEN'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Frank Billings, President of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities, calling the conference to order in the Governor's reception room on Oct. 18, at 2:00 p. m., said:

Call to
order.

The present State Board of Charities was organized last February, but held its first regular quarterly meeting in April. About that time, in conversation with Governor Deneen, concerning the State institutions, and the work of the Board of Charities, his Excellency, after listening to some of the suggestions made by members of the board, said he thought it would be a good plan to hold in the fall a meeting, or a conference, to which should be invited the various State organizations, bodies like the State Board of Health, or its officers, the State Civil Service Commission, the superintendents of the State Charitable Institutions, at least that we hold a meeting to which the superintendents should be invited, if not of all of the institutions, the superintendents of hospitals for insane and feeble-minded, together with other individuals, who could discuss certain subjects in relation to the improvement of the State institutions.

Suggested
by the
Governor.

That meeting was fixed for this date. Those present are here by invitation. The Governor will make the first remarks. I want to say to you, as a member of the Board of Charities, that his Excellency has shown at all times an interest in the work of the board and of the State institutions, and is most anxious that we work on the right lines—practical lines, ideal perhaps in a measure, and yet practical. The purpose of this conference is that we come to certain conclusions upon which to base future action, not only in the institutions themselves but perhaps for future legislation.

Interest in
the board's
work.

I take pleasure in presenting his Excellency, the Governor.
[Applause.]

Presents the
Governor.

PURPOSE OF THE CONFERENCE.

Address by
Governor
Deneen.

Governor Deneen, in outlining the "Purpose of the Conference," said:

Prison indus-
tries, civil
service.
New
charity
board.

In response to clearly expressed public demands for improvement of the service in our State institutions, the General Assembly has provided laws creating the Board of Prison Industries and the Civil Service Commission. You are all familiar with the good work of these bodies. To infuse new spirit into the administration of the State charitable institutions the Governor, a few months ago, appointed a new State Board of Public Charities. In doing this he desired in no way to reflect upon the work of previous boards, but, as stated, to infuse a new spirit into the management of the institutions. The purpose of our conference today is to take up for discussion the specific policies outlined by this new State Board of Public Charities.

MEDICAL PHASES OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

Favors
training
schools.

Regarding the strictly medical phases of the recommendations of Dr. Billings and his associates, I shall leave others to speak in detail, but there are certain factors which prove so interesting, even to the layman, that I shall talk briefly about them. The training school for nurses appeals at once for favorable consideration. It surely is an excellent thing to give instruction in the care and treatment of the insane and other State wards to those who are to be their caretakers. I believe these training schools should be established in all of our hospitals and that attendance upon them should be compulsory, so that all nurses and attendants will have to take an actual test in the service to establish their fitness to continue in it.

Medical
records.

The plan for a systematic and complete collection of medical facts in the form of records is also very desirable. Such data kept in convenient form will be of use and guidance to all employed in the institutions and to the public at large.

Hydrothe-
rapy.

The hydrotherapeutic treatment for acute insane and industrial re-education for chronic insane are of humane interest and of economic value. Surely it is desirable to cure as many as possible and return them to their homes as productive members of society, instead of allowing them to slip into a chronic condition and become burdens upon themselves, their relatives, their friends and the State.

Industrial
re-education.

One of the sights that has depressed me in going about our hospitals for the insane is the sight of so many idle persons, brooding over their hallucinations and delusions. Work certainly must be medicine for those who are physically able to work. It is so with those in the world outside. The fact that people are mentally ill does not repeal this natural law. On the economic side such articles as patients manufacture are a saving to the State, and the farm, garden, and kitchen work they perform make a smaller payroll for the sane employés. I fully realize that many of our insane patients are now employed, but I think more patients should be given work.

Segregation
of con-
sumptives.

I note with pleasure a genuine effort in several of the institutions to detect, segregate, and scientifically treat consumptive patients. The tent colony at Bartonville and the glass house and cottages at Watertown are evidences of this awakened scientific spirit.

I am glad to note, furthermore, the tendency to abolish Restrained mechanical restraint.

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS.

The State Architect has been making a survey of the buildings and mechanical equipment of our charitable institutions. He finds a good deal of overcrowding and he has established what is a normal standard of air space, so that we may measure with reasonable mathematical precision just what the normal capacity of each institution is. He also has made suggestions for mechanical ventilation to relieve conditions as they exist today. He also has marked the need of additional precautions against fire and taken up the item of plumbing. He has indicated such changes as are necessary to put our hospitals and other buildings in a more safe and sanitary condition.

For safety
and
health.

COMPLETE STATE CARE.

It is apparent to me that the day is at hand when there must be active steps taken to increase our capacity for taking care of the insane. Insanity is growing in Illinois at the rate of 317 new cases in our State institutions each year. This very seriously taxes our present accommodations in the State hospitals. Furthermore, the insane in county almshouses should be removed and cared for by the State. I sincerely hope that you will give this item of complete State care full consideration.

More ample
quarters
needed.

NEW INSTITUTIONS.

In the way of new institutions there seems to be a pronounced need for an epileptic village and for a State sanatorium for consumptives. Experience with past Legislatures teaches very clearly that there should be some consensus of opinion regarding the order of establishment of new institutions and the precise extent of each. All our physical improvements are limited by the amount of money that can be appropriated. We must take this into serious consideration. Heretofore lack of agreement on the part of advocates of various new institutions has provoked controversy and has caused delay.

Consensus of
opinion
necessary.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

In regard to business administration, we should study this at first hand with a view to securing uniform management of the charitable institutions so far as such a thing is possible. We already have placed in operation a system of uniform book-keeping. We should consider whether it would be an advantage to have a board of control for these institutions. There certainly should be a more rigorous supervision of State expenditures. For the maintenance and extension of hospitals for the insane nearly three million dollars has been received during the last two years. This is a large sum of money. The duties of the various institutional trustees and of the Board of Charities are not confined entirely to the care and comfort of the insane, but extend also to the economic expenditure of appropriations and funds raised for the maintenance of the institutions under their care. It is the duty of responsible boards to keep expenditures within reasonable limits just as much as it is the duty of the General Assembly to guard against excessive taxation.

Uniformity
and rigid
supervision.

BOARD OF PRISON INDUSTRIES.

Co-operation
of institution
superintendents.

The convicts in the penal and reformatory institutions of the State are now employed in some useful industry under the new convict labor law, as enacted by the Forty-third and amended by the Forty-fourth General Assembly. Under the operation of this law the products of all three penal and reformatory institutions for the year from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, were \$102,456. During the next six months the products amounted to \$180,453. For the three months, Jan. 1 to March 30, 1906, the products amounted to \$173,512. So nearly have the penal institutions been able to supply the demands of all the other State institutions that very few goods manufactured under the operation of this law are purchased in the open market and these only when requisitions are made and released. This is a gratifying evidence of the fact that the State superintendents are coöperating with the Board of Prison Industries in the enforcement of the law. There have been supplied during the year from Oct. 1, 1905, to Sept. 30, 1906, to the State institutions various articles aggregating in value nearly \$96,000.

COMPLAINTS OF POLITICAL INTERFERENCE.

Work of
civil
service.

Heretofore complaints have been made about politics interfering with the management of our State charitable institutions. The last General Assembly, by the passage of the State Civil Service law, removed the internal management of these institutions from the influence of politics. Under this law the total changes of employes between Jan. 1, 1905, and Oct. 1, 1906, were 1,424, or 65 7-10 per cent of the total number of employes in the State charitable institutions.

Sensational
attacks for
political
reasons.

But politics still seriously interferes with the administration of these institutions through unfounded and unjust attacks by certain reckless and sensational newspapers and by individuals. These attacks are made for political purposes. That is why I say that politics still seriously interferes with the administration of these institutions. For this latter evil the law can furnish no remedy. For its correction we must depend upon an enlightened public sentiment.

Acts on
complaints.

The fact is, the institutions are well managed. Rarely is a complaint made to me charging mismanagement. When such complaints are made they are carefully investigated at once, and, when supported, are acted upon and the cause of complaint is removed.

HIGH AIM OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Solicits co-
operation.

It is the purpose of this administration to place the charitable institutions of this State on as high a level as that occupied by any in this country or elsewhere. To that end I solicit the coöperation of all our State boards and of all well disposed citizens of the State.

APPROVES CHARITY BOARD'S POLICIES.

Interested
in their
success.

I am glad of this opportunity to express my hearty approval of the carefully thought out policies of the State Board of Public Charities, which will be submitted to you today. I have read them and desire to declare my deep interest in seeing them successfully carried out.

BASIS FOR DISCUSSION SUBMITTED BY THE BOARD OF STATE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

After Governor Deneen had concluded his remarks President Billings said: "The State Board of Charities presented to the Governor a paper which is intended to be the basis of discussion at this conference. I want to read some of this paper, so that we may have an outline of what is to come, aside from other numbers on the program. Copies of this 'Basis for Discussion' will be distributed in a few moments."

Dr. Billings then read extracts from the following:

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, October 18, 1906.

To His Excellency, the Governor, to State Officials and Employés, and to Guests at the Superintendents' Conference:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—By direction of his Excellency, the Governor, the State Board of Public Charities, acting as a central body, has called this conference of State officials and others interested in public philanthropy, to discuss general problems of institutional service. This board desires to thank those present for coming and to urge them to take part freely in all discussions.

CO-ORDINATION INTO NATURAL GROUPS.

The charitable and reformatory institutions of Illinois may be co-ordinated in three groups, viz.:

1. Hospitals for the insane and the hospital for the feeble-minded.
2. All other State charitable institutions.
3. Prisons and reformatories.

The State Board of Public Charities feels that these groups differ too widely in their functions for this conference to take up satisfactorily a discussion of their several problems. Therefore, this meeting is called to deal primarily with the problems of the first co-ordinated group, except for general hospital features, which are of acute interest to all in the State charitable and reformatory service.

The board recommends that the general problem of improvement of the service be approached for solution at the bottom and worked upward, rather than at the top and worked downward. Therefore, the suggestions for discussion made herein are those that touch at once on broad general policies of local administration, seeking improved conditions for inmates at the earliest possible date. Minor details can be worked out locally.

INSANE AND FEEBLE-MINDED GROUP.

For convenience, the general heads for discussion touching hospitals for the insane and the hospital for the feeble-minded have been divided into the following:

1. State care.
2. Medical Administration.
3. Business Administration.
4. New Institutions.
5. Physical problems in existing institutions.

Suggestions
by Board
of Char-
ities.

Reads from
papers.

Purpose of
meeting.

Natural
grouping
of institu-
tions.

This confer-
ence for
first group.

Begin at the
bottom.

Heads for
discussion.

STATE CARE.

States more
efficient
than
counties.

In the care and treatment of groups of unfortunates like the insane, the epileptic, the feeble-minded, the consumptive and the dependent, the greater the governmental unit in charge the more perfect the care and treatment. The State of Illinois is better able to classify and treat and care for inefficient population than is any one of its counties. An insane patient, or other unfortunate, in one county is entitled, as a resident of the State, to as good care as another dependent receives in another county. But county care in Illinois today ranges from the primitive to approved modern methods. This is not fair to those receiving primitive care. State care is one of the humane evolutions based on experience, as best for all concerned, including the tax payer. Illinois has already made strides in advance in State care. For this great credit is due, but this board believes the time has arrived for complete care of all insane, epileptics and feeble-minded now in county almshouses; and of dependent consumptives.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION.

Suggested
uniform
system.

A system of local medical administration, which has succeeded elsewhere and therefore should be expected to succeed as a uniform plan in Illinois hospitals for the insane, rests on the following frame work of positions and service which the State Board of Public Charities submits with its approval:

1. Medical superintendent in charge of the entire institution.
2. Senior physicians.
3. Paid internes.
4. Superintendent of nurses and a trained nursing and attendant service.
5. Dietetist.
6. Hydrotherapeutic treatment for acute hopeful cases.
7. Industrial re-education for chronic types.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Qualifica-
tions for
superin-
tendency.

The medical superintendent should be fitted by education and natural endowments to manage a large institution. He should be an expert in his specialty. He should possess creative, constructive and administrative ability. He should take a heart interest in his patients and employes. He should have sound business judgment. He should be well paid for his service. The character of the medical superintendent is the vital element upon which the efficient administration of a State hospital must depend. He should be given a free rein to run his institution so long as he is successful and progressive.

SENIOR PHYSICIANS.

Presiding
over
natural
depart-
ments.

Each natural department on the medical side should be presided over by a senior physician. One senior physician should be a woman. One should be a surgeon skilled in gynecology. All should be interested in psychopathology. Arrangements should be made for periodical visits by an oculist and aurist. Staff meetings should be held at regular intervals to compare notes; to discuss methods of clinical examination and observation, methods of making records which shall embody accurate statement of facts, statements of the indications for action and opinions, also the nature of the disease, its probable course and the indicated therapeutic measures; and to discuss current scientific literature.

INTERNES.

A paid interne service should be established to relieve the senior physicians of the routine care of cases, to secure histories, and to keep thorough clinical records. There should be at least one dental interne with necessary mechanical equipment.

Paid service
to aid
senior
physicians.

NURSES, ATTENDANTS AND TRAINING SCHOOL.

In each institution there should be a superintendent of nurses in charge of all supervisors, nurses and attendants. The superintendent should be a woman and a graduate of a recognized training school. (Future superintendents may be chosen from the graduate nurses of the State hospitals.) Female head nurses should be in charge of all wards. Each institution should have a high grade local training school, taught by the institution physicians and superintendent of nurses and by noted specialists in private practice. Attendance should be compulsory. Those found unfit for service should be eliminated. One of the purposes of a training school is to eliminate unfit employes.

Woman at
the head.

Compulsory
training
schools.

The nurses and attendants come into most intimate touch with patients. They are the medical staff's right arm in this service. The lack of proper training of nurses and attendants upon the insane undoubtedly results in imperfect, often totally erroneous, conceptions of symptoms of mental disease. It also of necessity leads to the employment of erroneous methods of treatment.

Medical
staff's
right arm.

The service should be made more attractive by larger salaries, more attendants, fewer hours of work and by an education that will fit those who are worthy of it for a vocation highly honorable, humane, and better paid in private than in public service. This field of usefulness has been neglected in Illinois, but several of the State hospitals now have training schools.

More attract-
ive service.

DIETETIST.

Each hospital should have a practical dietetist. His duties should be to select food of the proper kind and quality, to see that it is properly and economically prepared and served to groups of patients arranged so far as possible by their similarity of appetite and food consumption. A great deal is said about economy in buying food, but little heed is given to the prevention of waste in its preparation and consumption. This official should teach dietetics in the training school. He may be assigned to other duties than these pertaining to diet.

Duties.

HYDROTHERAPEUTIC TREATMENT.

Experience has placed the hydrotherapeutic treatment of the acute insane beyond the experimental stage. It is time the State of Illinois adopted it as a practical and economic measure on the basis of the successful experience of others abroad and in America. Each hospital receiving acute cases should have a psychopathic ward, or building, equipped with modern apparatus. Necessary changes should be made in the law to allow temporary detention of hopeful cases, for a thorough trial of hydrotherapy, to be followed by release, if cured; and by commitment, if cure seems a matter of considerable time or not probable. Thus, in many cases, the misfortune of commitment as insane would be avoided.

Practical and
economic
measure.

INDUSTRIAL RE-EDUCATION.

Work for
chronic
types.

For the chronic insane what is more horrible than almost continuous incarceration and idleness? For this class work should be provided. Lace making, carpet and rug weaving, chair-caning, shoe making, upholstering, truck gardening, farm work, erection of institution buildings, etc., are crafts and employment to which the hands of the chronic insane can be adapted easily. Such re-education can be made the means of self-support outside of institutions for many chronic insane persons. Such employment is a mercy to the patients and a source of economy to the State. This board realizes that considerable employment already is provided for the chronic insane, but recommends more of it.

AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION.

Companion
of work.

The largest possible amount of amusement and recreation should be provided for patients—dances, games, moving pictures, outings, books, music, etc., as a companion treatment of work. Illinois institutions already provide considerable amusement.

RESTRAINT.

Lazy attend-
ant's
friend.

Hydrotherapeutic treatment, industrial re-education, and amusement tend to the elimination of mechanical restraint and shotgun doses of soporifics. Restraint is the lazy attendant's friend.

Essential
elements
of life for
insane.

Hospital treatment, employment, recreation, human sympathy, and the elimination of prison features voice the modern scientific realization that the same elements of life are essential for the insane as are essential for persons in mental and nervous health. These elements should be provided, as far as institutional limitations will permit.

PAY PATIENTS.

Source of
income.

The attention of this board has been called to the fact that a source of income to the State could be provided by taking so called pay patients. Discussion of this subject is invited.

RECORDS.

Uniform
system
suggested.

The State Board of Public Charities finds the medical records in nearly all the hospitals for the insane and other charitable institutions extremely primitive and valueless. It recommends that a system of uniform, up-to-date medical records be drafted for use in all hospitals for the insane and a system adapted for general hospitals be drafted for institutions having such hospitals, with special provision for service that is peculiarly local. Thorough records are the basis for the work of a psychopathic institute.

CLASSIFICATION.

More discrim-
ination.

There is need of a more discriminating classification of insane patients into groups of individuals who are least harmful to each other. General hospital features for the physically sick insane are inadequate. This condition should be remedied at the earliest possible date. A rough estimate is that about 200 in each 1,000 insane need hospital care for physical ills.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

Acting under the medical superintendent, each institution should have a steward, or business manager, to relieve the superintendent of the details of business administration. Under the care of this steward should be the buildings, machinery, farm, truck garden, store and all skilled mechanics and common laborers. Such a department, effectively organized, is essential, so that the general superintendent may devote the bulk of his attention to the medical administration of the hospital.

Steward or
business
manager

NEW INSTITUTION—STATE PSYCHOPATHIC INSTITUTE.

The present State Board of Public Charities, when its service began, found need of a stimulation of the scientific spirit among nearly all the physicians in State institutions. They lacked inspiration from a central institution. Among other reasons, to remedy this condition, the State Board of Public Charities recommends the creation of a State Psychopathic Institute, under the Civil Service, to be located by this board at one of the hospitals for the insane and with psychopathic laboratories in every State institution having a considerable hospital service. The local clinicians should be instructed at the central institution for service in all institutions.

Need of
scientific
inspiration.

The State Psychopathologist in charge of the central institution should be a recognized expert. He should be provided with a thoroughly equipped modern laboratory. He should be so experienced in clinical and pathological psychology that he may teach all members of the medical staff of the State hospitals methods of examination, analyzing and criticising deductions drawn, criticising descriptive terms used in records as to their clearness, accuracy or ambiguity in the final summing up of the diagnosis; methods in making autopsies and accuracy of observation and of recording statements, etc.

Qualifica-
tions of
psycho-
pathologist.

Each hospital should be supplied with the laboratories and the apparatus necessary for clinical and post-mortem study. Each student from the central institute should be a source of inspiration to the physicians in his institution and to local physicians outside of it.

Laboratories
at each
hospital.

This service ought to develop in institutional physicians a thoroughness in examination, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment which will reflect beneficially upon the patients. Each physician, in fatal cases, will desire to make good, at the autopsy, his clinical work on the living patient.

Stimulus
to local
physicians.

There should be a change in the autopsy law to make it more favorable to scientific research. This is necessary for the study in the dead material of the results of clinical data found in the living patient. It is by such study that knowledge of perplexing diseases is acquired and pallatives or cures therefor discovered.

Means of
combating
disease.

NEW INSTITUTION—VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS.

Complete and modern State care would remove all epileptics from county almshouses, State hospitals for the insane and the hospital for the feeble-minded. The most careful statistics available show there are in Illinois hospitals for the insane, 724 epileptics; in the Illinois hospital for the feeble-minded, 500 (estimate) epileptics; and in Illinois almshouses, 444 epileptics, or 1,668 epileptics now receiving some sort of institutional care. Efforts to learn how many there are in the State not receiving institutional care have been fruitless of accurate results, but incomplete reports received by a previous State Board of Public Charities totaled 2,014 such persons.

Illinois
statistics.

Board favors
creation of
a village.

To care for these unfortunates properly would require the establishment of an epileptic village on a farm of 1,500 acres. The State Board of Public Charities recommends the creation of a village for epileptics. In view of favorable action by the Legislature in 1899, concurrence in this recommendation is a reasonable hope if a united front is presented.

Peculiarities
of epilepsy.

Epilepsy is a disease peculiar to itself. The seizures are horrible to any person not an epileptic. In hospitals for the insane and feeble-minded the presence of epileptics is a positive detriment to other patients. To epileptics themselves the seizures of other epileptics are not affecting. Therefore, segregation in a village is natural and proper. Furthermore, outdoor life and special diet are essential for epileptics. They can be treated better as a class than when mixed with insane persons or feeble-minded persons, or kept in primitive almshouses. Of course, the presence of insane and feeble-minded is harmful to epileptics.

Separate
care
cheaper.

The cost of the epileptic at the Craig Colony at Sonyea, N. Y., is \$40.00 per annum less than the cost of his maintenance in a hospital for the insane or feeble-minded.

NEW INSTITUTIONS—HOSPITAL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

Need of a
second
hospital.

The establishment of an epileptic village would provide relief for hospitals for the insane and for the feeble-minded. But the time is near at hand when Illinois will be called upon to erect a second hospital for the feeble-minded, one of the two to be used for the better class and another for custodial cases, with some adequate provision for the segregation of feeble-minded women of the child-bearing age. It even may be necessary, when this problem is more thoroughly studied, to ask the coming Legislature for aid along the lines indicated herein. The present asylum for feeble-minded children was established for the improvable class, but has been forced to take custodial cases.

NEW INSTITUTIONS—SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Managed by
State
Board of
Health.

The necessity for the establishment of a State sanatorium for consumptives needs no advocate before this joint session. Segregation and the sunlight, open air and dietetic treatment are recognized as essential in any thickly populated commonwealth. This enterprise should be managed by the State Board of Health, because it concerns a communicable disease. The State Board of Public Charities recommends the establishment of such sanatorium; also the erection of a building in connection with one of the prisons for the segregation and treatment along modern lines of all prisoners afflicted with tuberculosis; and also the segregation and treatment of the tuberculous insane and feeble-minded and other dependents.

BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

Work by
State
Architect.

In the matter of buildings and equipment, the State Board of Public Charities on Aug. 4 last requested his Excellency, the Governor, to direct the superintendents of the various hospitals for the insane and hospital for feeble-minded to employ the State Architect, Mr. W. Carhys Zimmerman, to make surveys of buildings and equipment to ascertain whether or not, and if so to what extent, the various institutions are overcrowded, by establishing what is a reasonable standard of air space for each patient under varying conditions; also to ascertain what physical changes are necessary to put the institutions in a safe and satisfactory physical condition. This work has been done, except at the hospital for criminal insane.

The proper cubic feet air space allowance for one patient in the different rooms, taken on the basis of an arbitrary minimum standard ceiling height of ten (10) feet six (6) inches would be, according to the State Architect:

	Sq. ft.	Height.	Cubic ft.
In day rooms.....	50	10 ft. 6 in.	525
In sleeping rooms.....	60	10 ft. 6 in.	630
In infirmaries.....	100	10 ft. 6 in.	1050

The air in each room should be changed about three times an hour. Changes of air needed.

Surveyed on the basis of the State Architect's table, six of the seven Illinois institutions surveyed show overcrowding when each is taken as a whole, to the extent indicated in the following table of averages: Six institutions overcrowded.

AIR SPACE FIGURES IN SEVEN ILLINOIS INSTITUTIONS.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	DAY ROOMS.		Sleeping room shortage.....	Infirmary shortage.....	Average air space shortage in cubic feet.....
	Excess.....	Shortage.....			
Northern.....	74	.....	46	336	103
Eastern.....	.....	94	101	588	261
Central.....	140	.....	55	398	104
Western.....	.....	188	118	475	260
Incurable.....	.....	325	101	346	257
Feeble-minded.....	.....	127	129	230	162
Southern.....	81	.....	73	.....	000
Total shortage.....					1147
Average shortage in six of seven institutions.....					191

The Southern Hospital for the Insane at Anna shows the average excess of eight cubic feet, but no computations were made on the infirmaary basis of 1,050 cubic feet per patient. The State Architect in a note says:

"The sick patients at Anna are gathered together as much as possible; no separate wings or buildings are used as infirmaries."

Owing to lack of time the State Architect made only a general survey of buildings and equipment, outside of ventilation features. Those he covered thoroughly. This board recommends that the State Architect be authorized to employ an expert engineer to make a thorough survey of all other physical factors than ventilation and that the superintendent of each institution submit to this board, at the earliest possible date, a statement of all improvements recommended by the State Architect with the estimated cost thereof, item by item, as the basis of specific appropriations to be asked of the Legislature. The cost of employing the engineer should be pro-rated among the institutions.

The board recommends that in all new buildings for the insane and like patients only the cottage or the pavilion plan be used. Cottage plan favored.

Why an exception at Anna.

Recommended expert survey of other physical factors.

CHANGE IN NAME OF BARTONVILLE INSTITUTION.

Eliminate
"Incurable."

This board recommends that the name of the institution at South Bartonville be changed from the Asylum for the Incurable Insane to the Illinois General Hospital for the Insane. The reason is obvious.

CO-ORDINATION.

Problem now
under in-
vestigation.

The State Board of Public Charities is making a careful study of the matter of a fixed coördination of State institutions into natural groups and of what is the best form of administration for them. It is not yet prepared to outline its recommendations. There is diversity of opinion. The adherents of different systems urge their views with great earnestness. This board has interviewed officials in fourteen states of the Union. It has conferred with financiers and the presidents of the great corporations. It would be grateful for free expressions of opinion by those attending this conference as to what is the best form of administration for the State institutions of Illinois. At a later date the board will make recommendations.

Uniform
grades of
service.

At this time, however, the board is ready to recommend the establishment in the natural groups of institutions now operating under the Civil Service law of uniform grades of service with a maximum and minimum salary limit for each such grade; of uniform general rules, with special rules to cover local conditions; and of uniform nomenclature of positions in the service.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Words of en-
dorsement.

This board endorses without stint the work of the Civil Service Commission. Its plan for improvement in the classes of employes fits in with the general plan the State Board of Public Charities submits in this report.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DISCUSSION.

The foregoing suggestions are summarized as follows:

State care.

1. State care of all insane, epileptics and feeble-minded now in county almshouses; and of dependent consumptives, calling for the establishment of a State village for epileptics and a State sanatorium for consumptives.

Uniform
medical
admin-
istration.

2. Uniform local administration by a medical general superintendent in charge of each hospital with senior physicians, paid internes, superintendent of nurses and sufficient nursing and attendant staff taught in a compulsory, high grade training school, and a dietetist, on the medical side; and a steward, or business manager under the supervision of the medical general superintendent, on the business side.

Business
admin-
istration.Bath treat-
ment.

3. Hydrotherapeutic treatment for acute hopeful cases of insanity.

General
hospital
service.

4. More ample hospital provision for physically sick insane.

Employment.

5. Industrial re-education for chronic types of insanity.

Amusement.

6. More amusement and recreation for patients.

Restraint and
soporifics.

7. The abolition of mechanical restraint and soporifics so far as practical.

Pay patients.
Uniform
records.

8. Discussion of the subject of pay patients.

9. Uniform medical and other records.

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| 10. More thorough classification of patients. | |
| 11. Creation of a State Psychopathic Institute. | Psychopathic institute. |
| 12. Consideration of the need of a second institution for feeble-minded, including feeble-minded women of the child-bearing age. | Feeble-minded. |
| 13. Consideration of physical changes to provide adequate ventilation and to put all buildings and equipment into satisfactory shape. | Ventilation, etc. |
| 14. Change the name of the Asylum for Incurable Insane to the General Hospital for the Insane. | Change of name. |
| 15. Consideration of systems of charity administration for State institutions. | System of administration. |
| 16. The establishment of uniform grades of service, with maximum and minimum salary limits in each grade; of uniform general rules, with special rules issued by the superintendent to cover local needs; and of a uniform nomenclature of positions of employment. | Uniform grades, rules and nomenclature. |

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The State Board of Public Charities recommends respectfully that the foregoing suggestions be referred to special committees of this conference to consider the same, criticise the same, amend the same, and make reports at a meeting similar to this to be held before the Legislature sits; and this board recommends, as a requisite for success, that the officials and guests assembled here pledge themselves to a united effort before the Legislature to urge and work for the adoption of such part of the plan finally adopted as calls for legislative authority.

Now is the time to try earnestly to elevate the service in Illinois State charitable institutions to a higher plane of efficiency.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signed] FRANK BILLINGS,
EMIL G. HIRSCH,
JOHN T. MCANALLY,
CLARA P. BOURLAND.

The Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities.

[Signed] WILLIAM C. GRAVES,
Secretary.

NOTE—Miss Julia C. Lathrop is in Europe and has not seen this report. However, many of the suggestions contained herein are her verbal suggestions, and the board feels confident that, if she were here, she would approve the underlying policies outlined.

SEEKING LIGHT ON CHARITY ADMINISTRATIONS.

After reading the foregoing as a basis for discussion, Dr. Billings, commenting on that portion under the heading, "Coördination," said:

"I want to say, while we invite superintendents and others interested in State institutions to send us letters (to the secretary or to me as president), that we may consider this question of the possible recommendation of a change in the manner of conducting our State institutions, the Board of Charities is not prepared to declare the present method in Illinois is not better than any other we could have. But, because other states have different methods, a study of the question is something certainly worthy of all of us. Perhaps some of our laws should be changed—the question of our law for the commitment of the insane, for instance, which we probably are not ready to take up for discussion in detail at this meeting. I desire the thoughtful consideration of those present of the whole question of charity administration and that you write to us, or discuss it at this meeting, if you desire, that we may have the benefit of your opinions."

CIVIL SERVICE UNIFORMITY.

Paper by
W. B.
Moulton.

Mr. W. B. Moulton, chairman of the State Civil Service Commission, read the following paper on "Civil Service Uniformity:"

Guides for a
committee.

The substance of what I wish to say on the subject of uniformity lacks uniformity itself and is itself somewhat disorganized. It consists rather of suggestions that may be guides for the more detailed work of a committee. I hope such a committee will be appointed to straighten out some of the differences in names, duties and compensations of the 2,168 positions under the State civil service law.

Similar
names;
dissimilar
duties.

To give an illustration of the embarrassment caused the Civil Service Commission by the similarity of names and dissimilarity of duties, I wish to cite the instance of the position of matron. We have the position of matron at Normal, Lincoln, the schools for the blind and deaf at Jacksonville, and a similar position at Geneva called supervisor. These positions pay from \$45.00 to \$50.00 per month. We also have positions of matron at the insane hospitals, at the Industrial Home for the Blind and the Eye and Ear Infirmary—positions that pay from \$40.00 to \$60.00. Manifestly the requirements of the applicant for the position of matron at Normal or Geneva should be quite different from those demanded of an applicant for the position of matron at Elgin. At Normal and Geneva, the term "matron" is the proper one to use, because the duties relate to the care of children. At Elgin the title should more properly be that of housekeeper, because the duties relate, not to the care of children, but to the management of the domestic establishment.

Confusing to
applicants.

In our examinations we have made this distinction, but to applicants the distinction is very confusing and must be explained to each one. In our examination for housekeepers and matrons, in spite of a careful explanation by the examiners in charge, several mistakes were made and several applicants for the position of matron took the wrong examination. If the names of the positions of matron at the hospitals were changed to that of housekeeper, no such confusion would arise.

Meaning of
"attendant"
and
"nurse."

Another source of confusion, arising from using the same names for different positions, exists in the use of the titles of supervisors and attendants. We have these positions in the institutions for children and the hospitals for insane. Here again manifestly, the duties are quite different, and our requirements of applicants can not be the same. The word "attendant" does not convey to my mind the same meaning as the word "nurse." If we are going to have real training schools in the State hospitals, there is no place for the attendant. Until the full training is received, you may call them pupil nurses, if you will, but can we not dispense with the "attendant" in the hospital? In the school for deaf or the blind, the word "attendant," to my mind, more properly describes the positions of those who look after and attend to the ordinary wants of children who are not sick. Again, the superior officer in such places can be more properly described as a supervisor or supervisoress. These terms in the hospitals for the insane could, it seems to me, give way to the term "assistant superintendent of nurses," the line of promotion then being superintendent of nurses, assistant superintendents, head ward nurses, nurses and pupil nurses.

"Nurse"
a more
attractive
name.

In this connection, permit me to say that the influence of a name and of sentiment has no little influence in this world, and I believe that a position would be more attractive if called the position of "nurse" rather than that of "attendant."

Several other instances along this line I might cite; for instance, the positions of managing matrons, relief matrons and laundry matrons at Geneva, and cottage matrons at Normal, we call officially assistant matrons, and certify to all these positions from the same list. There is also, I believe, some little difference in the positions of steward and stewardess at several of the institutions. I must pass on, however, to the more difficult question of differences in compensation.

DIFFICULT QUESTION OF COMPENSATION.

The economic phase of the question of compensation in the State institutions of Illinois can be briefly stated to be a failure to keep pace with the changing economic conditions on the outside. The present salaries were fixed and determined at a time when salaries were much lower than now, and when the cost of living itself was much lower. In private enterprises, the requirements and needs for effective competition made it necessary to keep pace with the changing conditions. These demands were not controlling in the State service. In the State service, moreover, all the influences, including the desire to make a good record on the matter of per capita expense, are conservative and have tended to keep the amount of salaries down to their original figures. Do not misunderstand me and infer that we are criticising a laudable desire to economize; providing, however, that such economy is a wise economy and is a real economy.

Perhaps if we have a steam plant that no private concern would think of entrusting to an engineer of say less than \$150.00 a month ability, and we are paying a man \$80.00 a month and presumably according to the laws of supply and demand, have a man who is worth about that figure, we may perhaps have a most expensive engineer, one who is costing the State, in repairs and abused machinery, many thousands a year, where a few hundreds would have answered.

Perhaps also we may have a head farmer at \$60.00 per month, who is costing the State four or five times his salary in not being a big enough man to see where he might save or make for the State in the conduct of his farm; where perhaps a \$100.00 man would not only know how, but would feel the reciprocal interest to execute. It is true the State is saving \$40.00 a month, but along this line there is an almost as certain law of increasing and diminishing returns as in the cultivation of land. These matters, we believe, are worthy of careful consideration.

MEDICAL AND NURSING SIDE.

Up to the present time I have touched only upon the economic phase of this question. Let us take up another phase and let us consider the medical and nursing side of the children's institutions, the work that determines in the largest degree the actual results accomplished by these institutions.

Does the State of Illinois desire to do this work and carry out its undertaking of these great responsibilities in a first class, second class, third class, or fourth class manner? This will be largely determined by the class of employes—the physicians, nurses, teachers and matrons; you will only secure fourth class service from fourth class men.

With the inauguration of the training schools, you have made greater demands on your assistant physicians in the hospitals. I am not going into the sufficiency of the compensation paid to the assistant physicians, but merely to set forth for you the facts in regard to lack in uniformity in salaries. At Anna, Barton-

Other conflicting names.

Unresponsive to outside changes.

Cheap men are poor economy.

Farmer as an example.

Determines actual results.

High grade employes necessary.

Unequal pay for assistant physicians.

ville, Kankakee and Elgin, the first assistant physician receives \$150.00 per month with living, of course, in addition. At Watertown, the three physicians each receive \$150.00 per month. The assistants at these places receive salaries varying from \$100.00 to \$133.33 a month. The question of the living of the members of a family of a physician should be uniformly and rightfully adjusted. I have in mind two assistant physicians at the same salary; one was a single man and the other had a family of four or five living at the institution. Naturally, the single man, who was doing the same work as his married associate, felt as though he were not receiving as much for his work as the other. All such questions can and should be uniformly and equitably adjusted.

AS TO THE ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN.

Marked discrepancies.

In the line of engineers we find a marked discrepancy in compensation. At Kankakee, with the largest plant, the salary is one of the lowest for chief engineer, being \$83.33 per month; while the chief engineer at Elgin receives \$115.00. At Jacksonville insane, \$108.33, and at Anna, Bartonville, Quincy and Watertown, \$100.00. Again we find wide variations in the compensation paid firemen—from \$2.00 per day paid at Bartonville and Jacksonville insane, to \$32.50 per month, with board, paid at Elgin. We would suggest that here again perhaps the right care an experienced man will give to a boiler would make it poor economy to pay \$32.50 for inferior men.

SALARIES OF THE TEACHERS.

Wide divergence.

Our teaching force is paid higher at the School for the Deaf, where the salaries range from \$400.00 to \$1,200.00. At St. Charles and Normal, the State is paying fair salaries for teachers (\$50.00 per month). At the School for the Blind the salaries vary from \$425.00 to \$540.00. At Lincoln the teachers receive the lowest salaries paid, about the same salaries paid attendants, and hardly enough to pay for competent teachers.

ATTENDANTS AND THEIR COMPENSATION.

Uniformity is necessary.

I have given the above instances of variations to show the necessity of some action towards uniformity. I pass by other examples to take up the matter of attendants and their compensation—a subject that has given us more concern than all the others.

Like a great river.

As you perhaps all know, we have not been able to make the position of attendant a competitive one, for the reason that we have been living a hand to mouth existence in supplying the demand. The procession of attendants is like a great river going in one door of the hospital and going out the other all the time; with, however, a very, very marked difference in the flow at the different institutions. Certain institutions have checked, if they have not almost stopped the flow as a current; in others it is a continuous current without interruption. Of course, if we are to have training schools, such a state of affairs would be fatal to any attempt at training. No hospital can turn out any trained nurses from such a changing mass of individuals as this and any system of training that is worth anything would be demoralized by it.

Civil service not to blame.

Now what is the trouble? Some of our good friends lay it all to "civil service," but, so far as we have been able to discover the same difficulty in keeping up a connection between the supply

and demand existed just the same in the "good old days," as witness the testimony of Dr. Corbus in the investigation at Kankakee in 1902. The conditions that cause the outflow are not controlled by this commission. Were the changes in this line of employment no greater than in any other, we would have sufficient applicants to make this position competitive, and to possess an adequate eligible list resulting from careful selection.

To show the great number of changes in this branch of the service, I will state that since November 1st of last year there have been appointed 831 attendants in the State service. During the months of August and September there were 271 resignations and seventy-three discharges in the service, and all but about twenty-five of these were attendants. Other states have the same trouble. The states to the west of us are attempting to solve the problem by a marked increase in compensation—with what result I do not know.

One superintendent in Minnesota suggests that this is not the remedy, but that we should make the hospital more attractive. This superintendent says:

"There is much about an institution for the insane to discourage the desire to do good work, or for long service. If an employé is criticised for the quality of his work his first thought is apt to be—how will it benefit me if I do better work? He is apt to feel discouraged at the outlook. He is on duty nearly thirteen hours daily under a severe mental strain, he sleeps, or attempts to sleep, in the wards with patients who are frequently excited and noisy, where he is liable to a call for assistance at any moment, so that during the whole night there is no real sense of relaxation. He has no special place when off duty to which he can retire for recreation or rest, so that he is really under the strain of his work almost constantly. If he is without friends in the neighborhood, the only place he can go for a full sense of freedom is to the city streets, or possibly the bar room. It is constantly impressed on his mind that everthing about the institution is for the patients. Consequently he comes to feel that he is held in very little consideration and he gives half-hearted work in return. Is it not possible, without sacrificing the interests of the patients to give more consideration to the well-being of our nurses.

"Higher wages alone will never secure the best work. The nurse should be made to feel that his work is appreciated, that the success of the institution is in part directly due to his faithful service, that his official superiors are interested in his welfare, that whatever privileges are granted—pleasant rooms removed from the patients, places for recreation and social intercourse to which he can retire when off duty, a better dietary, extra time occasionally, advancement to more responsible positions—these he will receive if the character of his work warrants. Perhaps this appeal to self-interest is not a highly moral one, but it will certainly bring results, and when the employé becomes thoroughly impressed with the fact that loyalty and faithful service bring definite personal advantages, higher motives may be appealed to with a reasonable certainty of inducing further improvement.

"If our institutions were hospitals throughout in the true sense of the word, it would be easier to arouse in the nurses a deeper interest in the work and to secure

Great
number of
changes.

Words of
Minnesota
superin-
tendent.

Discouraging
features.

More than
higher
wages
needed.

True hospital
service.

a class of employes similar to that in the general hospitals, who come with the purpose of making nursing a life work and not simply as a means of earning a living during a dull season—a too frequent reason for seeking employment in a hospital for the insane.

"To sum up, an indiscriminate increase of wages would not result in a proportionate increase in the efficiency of the nursing force. Your board has, since it has been in office, made a general increase of wages to a marked extent, and I think the salaries now paid are, as a whole, as high as could be expected. I believe a slight increase in a few directions would result in benefit to the institution and also a length of service increase as a reward for efficient work and an incentive to employes to remain in the employ of the State. The hours of work should be made shorter, the nurses should have better quarters and more home-like surroundings when off duty, certain privileges could be granted to nurses above a given grade, who by efficient work had been advanced to responsible positions, without detriment to the institution, and, above all, the nurses should be classified as far as possible and trained in accordance with the class of patients with which they had to do."

Views in a nutshell.

All branches of one service.

Uniformity essential.

Charity board recommendations.

Words of endorsement.

Calls on Dr. Carriel.

This whole subject, however, will be taken up by Dr. Podstata at this conference. What I wish to set forth is the trouble caused by the lack of uniformity in compensation. Applicants will refuse to go to Jacksonville, for instance, where the men receive from \$24.00 to \$30.00, and the women from \$16.00 to \$22.00, and will ask to be assigned to Watertown, where the men receive from \$28.00 to \$35.00 and women from \$22.00 to \$27.00. Worse than this, however, is the spirit of discontentment at the institution where the compensation is lower, and the attempt to be transferred, and, failing in this, employes will resign, hoping to enter the service again at the higher salaried place. This all, of course, is demoralizing to the service, as a whole. Each institution is just as important as the other, and each is in fact only a branch of the same service and the salaries of employes of this class, and the arrangement of the service, should be uniform and in every respect alike.

DISCUSSION IS INVITED.

Dr. Billings: This subject of civil service uniformity is open for discussion. The Board of Charities recommended some things which I desire to read again after the remarks made by Mr. Moulton.

At this time, however, the board is ready to recommend the establishment in the natural groups of institutions now operating under the civil service law of uniform grades of service with a maximum and minimum salary limit for each such grade; of uniform general rules, with special rules to cover local conditions; and of uniform nomenclature of positions in the service.

This board endorses without stint the work of the Civil Service Commission. Its plan for improvement in the classes of employes fits in with the general plan the State Board of Public Charities submits in this report.

The subject is open for discussion. I think perhaps the superintendents of some of our institutions can discuss it with feeling. I know that Dr. Carriel, when I was over at

Jacksonville, spoke very feelingly about it. Perhaps he can tell why the stream is bigger at the outer end than at the entrance of the building.

DISCUSSION BY DR. CARRIEL.

I might say this, that the Board of Civil Service Commissioners might improve their service somewhat by making the age limit for attendants a little older than they do. A girl eighteen years old is not fit to take care of crazy people, either in her development mentally or physically, and it is not fair to her nor just to the State to expect her to take care of the patients. She is there two or three weeks, gets homesick and she goes home. You can't hold her. That feature is not the only reason, but it is one of the reasons.

Higher age limit.

CALLS ON OTHER SUPERINTENDENTS.

Dr. Billings, Chairman: This is a very practical subject. I should think some of the superintendents have had sufficient experience to enable them to say something very practical upon this subject before it is referred to a committee. Dr. Zeller, won't you talk to us a little on that subject?

Dr. Zeller's views asked.

DISCUSSION BY DR. ZELLER.

I believe in uniformity, but I don't believe it is at all possible to accomplish it today, nor over 1-100th part of the suggestions that will come to mind of the various superintendents; but I do believe that this board ought to insist that every employé in the public service of Illinois should be paid exactly alike in every institution in the State, for like services, and that the determining power be in Springfield and not in the institution. There should be no deviation from it whatever.

Uniformity of pay determining power in Springfield.

As to pay in proportion to time of service, it is not true, generally, that with the passing of time, the efficiency of attendants increases. I believe that two or three years' experience is a good thing; but above that, I do not believe, in my observation, there is anything to be gained by inducing these people to remain in the public service. I believe some convenient avenue to lessen the period of this service would be more beneficial than to coax attendants to stay beyond the years of their usefulness. It is a very well known fact that in personal contact with the insane, ward contact, in their daily life, seeing the paretic man, the man with chorea, and with the 10,000 movements of the insane, is bound to impress the sane person with them, especially under the present hours of thirteen and fifteen hours of continuous duty day in and day out. When the time comes for taking up these matters, I shall be very glad and have more to say.

Element of time.

ONE REASON FOR CO-ORDINATION.

Dr. Billings: It has seemed to us, as a board, as we have investigated the institutions, that this want of uniformity, in nomenclature of the employés; used in the classification of employés is important, and Mr. Moulton's suggestions on that, I think, are good, that nurses be called nurses, when their service is attendance upon the sick; that they be called attendants

Each institution for itself.

when they serve individuals, like the institutions for blind, etc., who are not ill, and that the classification can be made very much better. Another thing that struck us, as a board, is this difference in the salary, or wages, paid for the same individuals or the same positions in the different institutions. The institutions appear to the Board of Charities to have been going by themselves, each one for itself. That is one of the reasons why we speak of coördination.

PAPERS TO BE REFERRED TO COMMITTEES.

Refers to
board's
suggestion.

May I ask now how you will receive these different papers? Will you take the suggestion of the Board of Charities that each one that is as important as this be referred to a sub-committee? Will you refer them, as read, and have a committee appointed? If so, how will you have the committee appointed? The chair is ready for any motion or suggestion upon Mr. Moulton's paper.

All papers
referred.

Mrs. Bourland moved that all papers read at the conference be referred to special committees to be appointed by the chair. The motion was put and unanimously carried.

GOVERNOR DENEEN ASKS FOR INFORMATION.

What is the
experience
elsewhere?

I do not rise to discuss the paper, but to ask some questions. The matter of the increase of salary is the one to be discussed before the uniformity, because it is plain enough that the salaries would be increased to the highest, rather than decreased to the minimum salaries, and, because of that, I am somewhat interested. I would like to hear from Dr. Greene and others who have had experience elsewhere, as to whether or not there is a uniformity of salary paid in institutions, under a supervisory board—whether they are the same in Massachusetts, New York and elsewhere. I know, as to salaries regarding all sorts of work, you can get the same service for less salary in southern Illinois than in northern; but the salary, to be uniform, would have to be the highest grade—the salary paid in northern Illinois. I would like to hear some suggestions, upon experience in other states and their results, as to whether the increase of salary has made the attendant remain longer and secured a better class of service?

DISCUSSION BY J. L. GREENE.

Method in
Nebraska.

In Nebraska, where my service has been, we have no local boards, neither do we have a board of control. In fact, we didn't have much of anything but the superintendent, and he would go to the Legislature and lobby his appropriation through. A board of State officers audits our bills, and it is left with the institution to shift for itself.

Value of
training
school.

I have found that the element that contributed more to raise the standard of tenure of employes, than all other things, was the training school that I established at Lincoln. The classification as to wages, there, was largely in proportion to the duties to which employes were assigned. We carry our nurses as cadet nurses and as nurses. Those who had charge of wards where there were greater degrees of labor were in the class A1. The persons who demonstrated the greatest capability were given charge of the places where there was more money.

Equal wage
for men
and women

In some states there is a hard and fast rule that a woman shall receive the same salary as a man, in a like position. I think that prevails in Iowa. I believe in that sort of thing. If a

woman nurse is taking care of forty insane women patients, and a man is taking care of the same number of male patients, I can't see why the man should receive \$50.00 a month and the woman \$45.00.

I traced a case, a few days ago, where a graduate nurse came to me. She had been at Kankakee four years, and was receiving \$32.00 a month. She was filling a position of responsibility on the female side of the house, exactly commensurate in every way with another graduate of the same school, on the men's side of the house. The compensation of the one on the man's side was \$40.00. It happened that the party on the south side of the house had more political pull than the one on the north side. I heard it said that the one on the north side of the house had risen from the position of servant girl, and I told the party there was no such distinction of servants. We were all workers in a good cause.

Case at
Kankakee.

I believe that the system of classifying nurses into cadets, pupils and nurses, and establishing a class spirit among them, is the best incentive to get them to stick to work. My little boy has only been in the high school four weeks. He is 13 years old. He is a full fledged freshman in the high school. So in the nurses' school, there should be an absolute, distinguishing mark, so that you will know them when you meet them. At Kankakee there is a classification, and you can tell who are graduates of the training school. I can tell who are attendants, and who have had a course in the training school work. Uniforming them gives them a definite badge, while in the uniform. You can impress upon them that the uniform is a badge of honor, and that they carry the reputation of the institution with them, when they are permitted to go outside of the institution, with this uniform. It establishes a strict decorum that makes them stick.

Classification
uniforms.

There are some people, at Lincoln, who were there when they swept the shavings out of the house, they say. They have been getting a little more money each year. It looks impossible that a man could start in, when 22 years old, and put by a competence before he is 50 years old, as a nurse in an insane hospital. But I know it can be done. I have seen it done. One man, who has been there his lifetime, one might say, and who is getting \$40.00, has more money than I have—and I have been getting more than that for a long time. He has saved his and has kept at it.

Can save
money.

The reason they quit, many of them, is that they have no conception of what is required of them when they come to the insane hospital. They have no fitness, either by education or previous environment, to take up the responsibilities that are to be theirs. It is an ill organization, that is contaminated by any other purpose than the welfare of the patients, which will put in a position of responsibility the favorite of some political boss, or somebody else, until you proceed to smoke them out.

One reason
for quitting.

It must be put, to my mind, upon a business basis, selecting the employes first with the understanding they are enlisting for the war, that is, for at least three years. Then they should be put in service six or eight months on probation, before the State wastes any time or energy in attempting to educate them in the art, or science and art, of caring for insane. In the operation of our training school, we have hardly accomplished anything yet. It seems to us that nurses and graduates of the training schools have been harder to find in that locality than any place. It is impossible to get superintendents of nurses for Kankakee. We have started the training school without a superintendent nurse. A girl who can only write her name in-

Probation
first.

differently well, who can't spell the simplest English words, who is timid, a 17 or 18 year old girl, 300 miles from home, cannot be expected to stay.

Search
the high
schools.

My theory would be for us to go to the high schools of Illinois. Let the Civil Service Commission start a crusade now, going to the high schools of this State. Many of them are accredited to your university, and the University of Chicago, and in almost every high school I have ever known, there is some young man and some young woman who has worked his or her way through. It is not unusual at all for a young woman to do domestic service while going to school. We always had such a girl when living at the university. The problem is presented: Is she going into the university, shall she begin to teach school, or learn stenography? Or is she going to Chicago, to take up work in a department store, at \$3.75 a week? If it could be presented to her that the occupation of nurse is an honorable one, in which a life of usefulness could be spent, such a girl would affiliate with the training school. Once you get that kind of girl in the training school, the standard has advanced. Where there is a prospect of \$20.00 for one year, \$22.00 the next year, and \$30.00 after graduation, that is better than teaching school, better than department store work. It is better than stenography, almost better than anything that offers in the way of compensation, because it carries with it instruction, and expenses, and the feature of permanency.

Marriage
a constant
factor.

It is a problem that requires much working out to bring it to the basis where permanency is established. If you keep a girl six months and let her go away, it is useless. You can't prevent her getting married and quitting the service. That is one fruitful source of the backdoor stream. Somebody from northern Illinois and somebody from southern Illinois are married, and gone away, in a little while. To start with better material, pay uniform wages and then increase the wages as increase of responsibility comes, seems to be a solution of the proposition. Almost all of the people in charge of all the wards of the institution are graduates of our high schools.

DISCUSSION BY DR. PODSTAT.

Objection to
uniform
pay.

I wish to enter a protest against the direction this discussion has taken, inasmuch as it is the ground I am to take up this evening. [Laughter.] As regards the uniformity, particularly in compensation, I should like to say this: Dr. Taylor at Watertown, and myself at Elgin, and to some extent Dr. Greene at Kankakee, receive those people from southern Illinois, who at present form nearly the bulk of our nurses and attendants. If we are going to pay just the same amount of salary as at Anna, and down in southern Illinois, the boys and girls from that district will not care to enter our institutions, which are probably several hundred miles farther way from their homes, if there is nothing to better their situation, that is, if they receive no more in our institution, farther away, than they can get right at home, that is one argument.

Differing
services of
physicians.

In the second place, I don't favor the idea of uniformity of salary received by physicians, according to the number of patients. I cannot see how that would be just. I can easily find you forty or fifty patients who would give a physician vastly more trouble than 300 or 400 of some other kind of patients. Therefore the kind of attention required by the forty or fifty patients would require a very good man indeed, and he should be well paid for such arduous work.

In the matter of nurses and attendants, I am somewhat inclined, still, to retain the term "attendant," for instance, or some other term than "nurse," for certain positions. I cannot see why it should be necessary to require, in the first place, a trained nurse for the chronic insane, who number probably 50 per cent of our institution population. I shall go into my subject tonight, however [Laughter], but since we are speaking of the various phases of nursing, I might just as well mention that in some positions there is required very little of trained nursing. In those places we require people, chiefly, who have patience. That is one of the elements of nursing, perhaps, but after all, it would be more of attendant service than nursing, with the chronic patients. I refer especially to those attendants who are sent out with patients into the fields, to the work shops, and to various other places. You don't require, necessarily, a trained nurse for that. It would hardly be necessary to call that kind of employé a nurse and give him any training especially, for that kind of service special training is not required.

Attendants
for certain
work.

DISCUSSION BY DR. W. E. TAYLOR.

I don't want to encroach on Dr. Podstata's subject, but I will say one word in regard to the uniformity of salary. I am firmly convinced, from our experience, that there is but one way to conduct the State institutions, and that is to conduct them exactly as you would any other great big business. If you are in any business, you are going to observe very strictly the law of the survival of the fittest. You are going to advance and pay more to those who are the best, the most faithful, the most competent, who demonstrate they are worth the most to you. You are going to pay them the most money.

Business
principles.

I believe that if a nurse comes into the hospital, and the minimum salary is \$20.00 a month, if that nurse, or that attendant, develops within thirty days that she is worth \$30.00 a month, we should pay her \$30.00 a month. [Applause.] I know that we have employés in our institution who started at \$22.00 a month. They are still at \$22.00 a month. They are still caught reading novels. They are still caught stealing out of the kitchen. They are still caught violating some little rule, or regulation, and they stay at \$22.00 a month, while their partner has advanced to \$25.00, \$30.00 and \$40.00 a month.

Pay what
service
is worth.

If you were to send for a physician, and choosing between Dr. Billings and myself, would it be fair to ask him to go for \$1.50, as you would pay me \$1.50? Not by a long shot. [Laughter.] You would pay Dr. Billings \$1,000 for a visit, and pay him cash, because of his ability, and you would give me \$1.50, and tell me to put it on the book. [Laughter.]

Gives an
example.

That is the way things are done in business. It is the way we are doing in our hospital. If our engineer saves coal, so that he keeps the per capita cost of coal and oil reduced down to a minimum, then it is because we have a competent engineer, and that competent engineer should receive \$100.00, or \$120.00, or even \$150.00 a month, for he is actually worth it. I don't believe we should put a clerk in and pay him \$150.00 a month unless he is a \$150.00 man. Only a short time ago we took Dr. Dolear, a young physician who had had some experience. We told the doctor we would give him \$1,200 a year. That young man developed, before the end of the month, that he was an \$1,800 man, and at the end of the month we gave him \$150.00

Reverts to
business.

for his work. [Applause.] I believe if that incentive is held out to the employés in the State institutions, and the superintendent, as a business man, is able to regulate the salaries, you are going to retain all that it is possible to retain in any kind of business.

Vacillating
as a class. Attendants and nurses are a vacillating, changing sort of people. Some get married and leave on that account. Dr. Zeller has solved that problem in a large measure. He has no boys around. [Laughter.] They can't make the love matches as swift and readily as they can at the matrimonial bureau at Watertown. [Laughter.] Sometimes as soon as they accumulate \$200.00 or \$300.00, or so, they go into some little business for themselves and slip away.

Abolishing
tramps. We have done away substantially with the "tramps"—that is, the migrating from one institution to another. They can't migrate from Watertown to Dr. Carriel. They can't come from Dr. Carriel to me. We have stopped that in a measure.

Pay for
value
received. Now, in my estimation, the only way to keep and maintain, and raise the standard of our employés in our institutions is to pay good employés what they are worth—and I don't know but it ought to go as high as the superintendents, on account of the change in the price of lard and all of that sort of thing, the increase in the price of shoes. I don't know but superintendents ought to receive more than they did ten years ago, when I commenced in the business. [Laughter.] I believe if we had the right and power to increase pay justly—inasmuch as we are held responsible for the conduct of our institutions—I believe we would be able to succeed in retaining our employés as well as employers do in any other business.

DISCUSSION BY JOSEPH C. MASON.

Salary
paid on
entrance. It seems the question is drifting away from the point Mr. Moulton made. The point on which we would wish to lay particular stress is on the uniformity of compensation, that there should be a leveling of the inequality between institutions, in the salary paid when the employé enters. There is no reason why the Jacksonville institution should pay \$16.00 if the same employés are getting \$17.00 at Anna, and Dr. Greene and Dr. Zeller pay \$18.00 at Kankakee and Peoria, while Dr. Taylor pays \$22.00 up at Watertown to start. Why, the other day an employé resigned, who had been for nine years an attendant in one of the institutions. There never had been a charge against her, there was no complaint, and yet she was drawing the munificent salary of \$19.00 when she quit, and she quit in good standing.

In New
York state. In New York they have uniformity of salary in the institutions. In the northern part of that state they have the same conditions we have in the southern part. They can employ help cheaper. I should say, they had uniformity of salary. The commission there was so cowardly it worked backward, just as this commission will be compelled to do unless you establish a uniformity, with a satisfactory sum. They were compelled to go back, let the superintendents—that is, making the positions of attendant non-competitive—and letting the superintendents appoint, as they do now.

BUILDINGS AND PHYSICAL EQUIPMENT.

Mr. W. Carbys Zimmerman, the State Architect, read a paper on "Buildings and Physical Equipment." It follows:

It is with considerable hesitation and diffidence that I comply with the request to read a paper on "Buildings and Their Physical Equipment," a subject involving questions and problems on which there is a great variety of opinion, and on which even experts and specialists differ greatly. There are, however, certain definite well-established canons of architectural design and construction which are applicable to all classes of buildings and it is of these that I may safely venture to speak.

FIRST OF ALL, THE SITE.

In the planning of institutional buildings, the necessity for a proper site is of course all important. It may be said that in most instances considerable wisdom was shown in the selection of locations having the natural beauty which is so desirable; the elevation insuring good air and proper drainage; and the extensive area making development and growth possible in any direction. On the other hand, there was less forethought shown in the laying out of the general or group plan, for the different buildings. Most of the institutions, as a whole, seem to have grown in a hap-hazard manner, instead of being the result of a definite, well-considered, prearranged plan.

I would suggest that even at this late stage of development carefully drawn out group plans of all the institutions be made, plans which will show the situation of existing buildings, definitely fix the position of those of the future, indicate the exact location of the underground work, distinctly marking the sewerage and heating pipes, and the electric and water systems. In consideration of the unavoidable changes in administration and employes, these plans should be made a matter of record. With a definite general plan of this character always in view, underground work can at the beginning be put in to take care of future growth, and expensive alterations and unnecessary rearrangements may be avoided. This general plan should, of course, also cover the landscape architecture of the site so that whatever planting is done from year to year as funds may be available, will always conform to some well conceived plan and not be subject to destruction on account of some new building project, or arrangement of drives or walks. It is all important that where the location of the institution is such as not to be assured of a plentiful flow of water at all times, storage tanks and towers be increased to an unquestionable capacity, to take care of any emergency of fire or otherwise.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.

Concerning the construction of the buildings, it would seem that the day for so-called "ordinary construction" for this type of building is past. Considering the class of inmates no other than fireproof buildings should, in my opinion, be longer considered whenever further improvements are to be made. The high and constantly increasing cost of lumber on the one hand, and the great development and relative economy in fireproof

Paper by
Mr. Zimmerman.

Based on
well
established
canons.

Wisdom
shown.

Plans should
be recorded

Should be
fire proof.

construction on the other, make the difference in cost between the two methods no longer prohibitive. I consider it most unfortunate that some of the older buildings of this ordinary non-fire resisting construction are so many stories in height. The danger of a calamity happening some day is apparent, for, no matter how complete the fire fighting system may be in these buildings, the loss of life on account of panic and smoke would necessarily be great. Even with the fireproof construction I would deem it wise to limit the height of these buildings in the future to *two stories*.

Vertical
extension
not
necessary.

Fire escapes
not satis-
factory.

At none of the institutions do city conditions exist with expensive sites demanding vertical instead of lateral extension. The area of the buildings can be any desired dimension, the number of stories not more than one or two, and the difficulty of exit during a panic thereby lessened to a minimum.

While it is evident that at all institutions considerable thought and attention has been given to fire escapes and exits, I doubt if any of them would pass a Chicago city building regulation in this respect, or would be allowed to remain open without further thorough remodeling. Fire escapes, as such, have been found again and again not to answer their purpose though normal people were affected. The tendency in the case of a panic is to rush to the customary exits. These are in several of the institutions insufficient, in my judgment, as to number, capacity and location.

IMPROPER USE OF BASEMENTS.

Damp and
dangerous.

In the ward buildings, though basements are, of course, necessary, they should not be made use of, even for storage. The air of a basement permeates to some extent the upper floors and being damp and affected by the exhalation from ground pipes and sewers, should have as many cross windows as possible, which should be left open at all times. Again, articles stored in basements gather bacteria—breeding dust, which is objectionable and likely to be carried to other parts of the building.

Depressing
for dining
rooms.

The use of basements for dining rooms seems to me undesirable, not alone for sanitary reasons, but on account of the general depressing effect these underground rooms are likely to produce on the occupants.

LET IN THE SUNLIGHT.

Ignored in
older
buildings.

The building should be so constructed or located that direct sun rays may enter every room at least for a part of the day. The effect of direct sun rays on the physical and mental well being of human beings is so well known today that it is not necessary to enlarge upon it. Nevertheless in some of the older institutional buildings this matter has been more or less ignored. Rooms and wards exist which have north exposure only and are without possibility of ever having direct sunlight enter them. In many, with a proper exposure, a sufficient glass surface was evidently not fully considered, and I think that in some instances the general well being of the patients would be materially increased by doubling the number of windows now existing.

Screened
porches.

The exposure of inmates to direct sunlight and outside air being of such great importance, I would suggest building on some of the high, older structures, glazed screened porches with a capacity large enough to hold all the inmates in order that a certain out-of-door life would be made possible in even

the most inclement weather. In addition to this, these verandas would be of the greatest importance and value as fire escapes, as they would lessen the danger of panic and congestion, and make the way to outside air and comparative safety easy and simple at all times.

In this connection I suggest that the exterior style of architecture be made merely a secondary consideration. Not one foot of glass surface should be sacrificed; the windows, porches and exits should be placed where needed and the exterior be an honest expression of the all important plan and its conditions.

Sacrifice no glass surface.

TREATMENT OF THE INTERIORS.

As a matter of course the interior treatment and finish of these ward buildings should be as simple and as smooth as possible. Dust gathering niches and projections of all kinds should be avoided, and the walls and ceilings be smooth and hard; kept in perfect repair, and periodically painted with a washable, non-absorbent material. Corners wherever possible, be they woodwork, plastering, or flooring, should be rounded and smoothed off. Stamped, ornate dust-carrying iron ceilings, as found in one of the institutions, should be, in my opinion, torn off and replaced with smooth hard plaster.

Avoid niches and projections.

The ideal floor has not yet been invented; tile, marble, mosaic and various combinations of cement and other materials are too hard, too noisy and too cold. Wood at the present time seems to be the only material that can be made use of. This should, however, be hardwood, thoroughly kiln-dried and seasoned, and laid in as narrow strips as possible. When thoroughly soaked in oil and constantly kept polished with wax or paraffine it answers all purposes reasonably well. On the other hand, when wood floors, as I find in several of the institutions, are of wide soft wood, improperly laid and poorly seasoned, with joints spread apart, they form ideal breeding places for germs and microbes. They should be torn up and relaid with proper material.

Hard wood best for floors.

PLUMBING APPLIANCES AND FIXTURES.

The development and constant improvement made in plumbing appliances and fixtures is so decided that any one, to have his home what it should be, finds a change of fixtures necessary almost as often as he does repainting and redecorating.

Frequent changes necessary.

In the buildings under consideration, this attention to the plumbing; this attempt to keep the fixtures on a par with modern sanitary development is, of course, still greater importance. It is inexcusable that fixtures out of date fifteen years ago should still exist in them and that closets with old fashioned, unsanitary wood seats and uncleanable, disease breeding urinals should still be in use. There were even more serious conditions. I found in one institution closets of the most primitive type, flushable only at the will of some possibly absent attendant, located in sleeping rooms, without partitions of any kind around them. I am glad to say these have been removed, and that all the plumbing is being thoroughly remodeled. It goes without saying that the floors and walls about this plumbing should be of the highest sanitary type. Wood floors with open joints, as they now exist in some instances, should at once be removed and tile, mosaic, marble or some other non-absorbent floor substituted. Then again, these toilet rooms should be well separated from other rooms. It is highly objectionable

Unsanitary conditions found.

from any point of view to have them enter directly into the day or sleeping rooms. Lobbies or vestibules cross lighted and ventilated should intervene between all toilets and the living or sleeping rooms. I consider this a matter of great importance and where this arrangement does not exist I would suggest that an attempt be made to correct the difficulty.

PROBLEM OF HEATING AND VENTILATION.

Ventilation
for most
part unsat-
isfactory.

The proper heating and ventilation of the building is, as we all know, an all important consideration. A proper artificial heat supply seems to be sufficient in all institutions. The ventilation, on the other hand, with the exception of one or possibly two cases, is in general unsatisfactory. While many of the buildings at all institutions have some kind of ventilating systems, they are not of a character that can be relied upon under all conditions. I am well satisfied that a pressure system, a system which forces warm, fresh air into every part of a room, regardless of outside temperature and barometric conditions is a satisfactory one. Such a system makes it possible to supply any desired amount of air, medicated if needful, to any patient, at any time, without causing disagreeable draughts. Where any large number of patients are being housed in one compartment a system of this kind is to my mind necessary, and I am sure will bring about noticeable improvement in the general health and well being of those concerned. It goes without saying that without some such absolutely reliable system of ventilation in sleeping rooms containing a number of beds the closest attention possible should be given to the proper airing of the rooms, windows be kept wide open, even in the most inclement weather. The result of the unavoidable cold draughts cannot be as serious as the lack of a constant fresh air supply. The square and cubic foot space allowance for the patients, though a matter on which opinions vary decidedly, seems to be at best but ill proportioned and evidently a minimum allowance denied in many instances.

Central
power
plant.

While the supply of artificial heat is sufficient the generating of it is not as economical in some instances as might be. There is a well recognized economy of operation to be obtained by establishing a central power plant and where more than one plant exists at an institution it is advisable to remodel it into one unit.

Automatic
stokers.

Automatic stokers in these plants have earned the cost of installation in a short time by the money saved in operation and cheap fuel. They should be installed whenever feasible.

Smoke
nuisance.

In this connection it seems that the State should set an example to its citizens by not allowing the smoke nuisance so noticeable at some of the institutions. Proper, so called, smoke consumers should be installed wherever possible. Neither should the State pollute adjacent water courses with sewerage often of a dangerous character. The modern septic sewage tank system would, in my opinion, be a desirable addition to the physical equipment of the institutions.

ONLY DESIRE IS TO ASSIST.

Easy to
complain.

It is, of course, an easy matter to point out faults and short comings. It goes without saying, that is done in this paper for the purpose of correcting them, wherever possible. I am well aware that different conditions existed years ago when some of the buildings were erected, and that some of the work

objected to was excusable and unavoidable at the time. It is to be hoped that funds may become available which will make it possible that an attempt can now be made to apply to buildings and their equipment that knowledge of modern construction, sanitary engineering, heating and ventilation and medical science which later day development has given us, and remodel, alter and rebuild the older buildings to conform to some extent to newer and more satisfactory conditions.

If this can be done and at the same time the severe institutional nature of the institutions can be softened so as to give more of the home character to the buildings, the rooms, their furnishings and decoration, the grounds and their surroundings, I am quite sure that that calm and contentment which is so essential to the well being of us all will be quite marked in the condition of the unfortunates, whose welfare it is the sacred duty of us all to guard.

Make institutions resemble homes.

CONSUMPTION IN PRISONS, ASYLUMS, JAILS, AND IN THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE.

W. A. Evans, M. S., M. D., Prof. Pathology, University of Illinois, read the following paper on "Consumption in Prisons, Asylums, Jails and the Community at Large."

Paper by Dr. Evans.

In the time at my disposal I shall discuss the relation of consumption to the care of the defective classes, and as a converse proposition the relation of consumption in the defective classes to the spread of the disease amongst the people at large. We can assume that amongst defectives consumption is about twice as prevalent as it is in other groups of people at the same age period. According to Ransom, 40 to 60 per cent of all prison deaths are due to consumption. The percentage of deaths due to consumption to total deaths at the same age periods is about 30. About 18 per cent of all prison populations are actively tubercular. Jewett gives 13 per cent for Indiana. Hinsdale says that 75 per cent of deaths amongst prisoners in Pennsylvania in 1890 were due to consumption. The Texas statistics show 66 per cent.

Relation to care of defectives.

The same figures of prevalence though not of death rate are found amongst the insane.

REASON FOR PREVALENCE AMONG DEFECTIVES.

The reasons for this prevalence amongst defectives are:

1. The mental or moral defect is usually a physical defect as well. Says Ransom, 45 to 50 per cent of criminals may be said to be criminals born as to inheritance, environment or development.

Physical defect as well.

A number of years ago Woods Hutchinson studying the chest of the tubercular found that there was an arrest of development and that the normal adult index of 71 was replaced by one of 79. The type of chest of the tubercular was that of adolescence. A series of measurements made by McHugh and Evans at Dunning showed approximately the same index. That is, the consumptive has a chest which is deep from before back, and narrow from side to side. This is not due to consumption but in

Chest measurements.

a certain sense consumption is due to it. When we came to measure the chest index of the inmates of the poor house located on the same grounds, we found approximately the same index. In a certain sense this discredits the observation of Hutchinson, yet it does not do so entirely. The inmate of the poor house is a defective and it is just amongst these that there is the largest death rate from consumption.

Bad environ-
ment.
Faulty care.
Hot beds of
infection.

2. The previous environment of the defective, moral, mental and physical, has been bad.
3. His care of himself has been faulty.
4. Asylums, prisons, jails and the homes of defectives are hot beds of infection.

BASIS FOR DISCUSSIONS.

We will discuss:

Specific
divisions
of topic.

1. What should be done with the consumptives in the present institutions.
 - a. Necessity for diagnosis.
 - b. Care in asylums.
 - c. Care in prisons.
 - d. Jails.
2. Should there be a consumptive hospital or hospitals?
 - a. Hospitals for late cases.
 - b. Sanitaria for early cases.
3. The need of some effort to control the disease.

TUBERCULIN AS A DIAGNOSTIC AGENT.

Examination
once a
year.

Taking up head 1, subdivision a. The plan which I advocate is that once each year, preferably in the autumn, every inmate be examined for tuberculosis with tuberculin. My reasons are as follows:

Reasons.

1. In early cases of tuberculosis physical examination and consideration of the symptomatology has about twenty per cent of inaccuracy (estimated.)
2. In defectives, especially mental, this percentage will be materially increased.
3. In large institutions the amount of time required for accurate physical diagnosis is prohibitive.

Let me discuss the advantages of tuberculin:

Tuberculin
is accurate.

1. It is accurate. The Dunning experiences of Wood, in which I have participated, are a fair index of the general consensus of opinion on this point. There is about ninety-four per cent of accuracy or six per cent of error. This percentage is divided as follows: Two per cent of cases of advanced tuberculosis do not respond to tuberculin. Those old cases, clinically, are cases of sepsis and, probably, a quite considerable tubercular immunity has been established. Whether or not this is the proper explanation, the phenomena has been frequently noted. The other four per cent of error is due to febrile reaction where there is no clinical tuberculosis or where none has developed within a short time thereafter, and in which there was some reasonable explanation of the temperature other than tuberculosis. Syphilis and hysterics and especially those strongly subject to suggestion are prone to give a febrile reaction when no tuberculosis is present. In these cases the possibility of a small focus is not to be lost sight of. This six per cent of error is to be contrasted with the more than 20 per cent of other plans of diagnosis.

2. It is convenient. The method advised is as follows: Take the temperature at eight, twelve, four and eight o'clock for three days prior to the test. Record it. Inject with ten minims of a solution of tuberculin in carbolic water (tuberculin O. 1 c. c., carbolic acid O. 5 c. c., water 9.5 c. c.) toward bedtime. Take the temperature every two hours during the following day. A temperature curve previously normal mounting after injection to 101 or over constitutes a reaction. The records of each case must be kept, of course, during this period of trial. This is, as you see, a nurse's proposition. It will increase the work of the nurse say ten per cent for four days and of the doctor a moderate degree for one day. It is not to be compared in point of time, care or skill required with physical diagnosis or careful weighing of symptoms or any other diagnostic procedure.

Tuberculin
is convenient.

3. It is safe. Its use is advocated by Trudeau, Osler, Flick, Tinker, Baer and others. This is collateral proof of its safety. The theoretic objection to its use was due primarily to the hastily uttered dictum of Virchow at the time of Koch's discovery, was augmented by the failure of the general claims for curative action of tuberculin and has received support from time to time from isolated experiences. Each of these points will be analyzed in turn.

Tuberculin
is safe.

Virchow's statement briefly was that tuberculin would produce necrosis of the peripheral tissue of the tubercule and the bacilli would be poured into the general circulation and miliary tuberculosis would result. That Virchow's position was hastily assumed and based upon rather insufficient observation is recognized. The observation of Ribbert is that the arterial tubercle is usually in the media or deep intima and that there is a fair connective tissue covering, to which is added a clot covered by endothelium. Exceptionally there is an ulceration into the vessel with a fulminant miliary tuberculosis. But the usual form of miliary tuberculosis is the subacute variety, which is due to infection through the thoracic duct as has been shown by Whipple, (Johns Hopkins Bulletin, August, 1906) with which the use of tuberculin could have but slight connection.

Tuberculin
not the
cause.

4. The failure of the therapeutic use of tuberculin should have no bearing on this question.

No argument
in therapeutic
failure.
Some individual
experiences

5. Such individual experiences as that of Knopf, who saw a generalized tuberculosis follow the use of tuberculin in one case. Knopf says that he could see no relation of cause and effect, but that he could not exclude it. In the August American Journal Medical Sciences Trudeau cites a case in which he was about to use tuberculin and just then the disease became generalized. Had he used it there would have been no way by which he could have proven that the generalization was not due to the use of tuberculin. I know of no close observation tending to show that tuberculosis has ever been spread by the use of a diagnostic dose of tuberculin.

I offer the following conclusions:

1. That all inmates of institutions should be examined for tuberculosis on admission.
2. That a systematic examination of all inmates should be made once every year. (Some writers say twice a year, New York Medical Record, 1906.)
3. This should be one with tuberculin.
4. Tuberculin is appreciably more accurate than physical examination.
5. In defectives it is more advantageous than in other peoples.
6. It is the only agent practical with the present equipment of doctors and nurses of asylums and prisons.

Statement of
conclusions

7. If its absolute safety has not been demonstrated, and can not be demonstrated, a rational degree of safety can be inferred from such experiences as Pottenger's 9,500 cases, Tinker's 400, Trudeau, Baldwin and Kinghorn's, Ball and Kennard's, Reed's observation on 965 cases in prisons (J. A. M. A., 2-405) or Neff's at the Pontiac Michigan asylum, or Wood and Evans' at Dunning, etc., or Jewett's in the Indiana prisons.

HOW TO TREAT CONSUMPTION IN ASYLUMS.

Points
generally
accepted.

The general principle of the outdoor care of consumptives is understood by you. We can assume that the following points are both proven and generally accepted:

a. Most cases of early tuberculosis and some cases of late tuberculosis can be cured by the combination, collectively called, the open air treatment of consumption.

b. That about sixty-six per cent of those who are discharged as having the disease permanently arrested remain symptomatically well after the lapse of ten years.

c. These cures do not become pensioners, but are productive members of society. People who are disposed to psychic invalidism seldom get well of consumption, and, when they do, do not remain well for long.

Experience
in State
institutions

The question then to discuss is the variation of the open air treatment demanded in the case of the insane.

The experience had at Blackwell's Island, in other state institutions and in this State, so far as it goes, shows that this treatment is available for asylums. That certain psychoses are benefited by open air.

Among the
Insane.

Many insane do not cough. These not having the drainage of the lungs which coughing gives usually die rather promptly. Such cases are observed mostly amongst the melancholics. They are relatively not very dangerous from the standpoint of infection. They frequently improve physically and mentally under open air influences.

Segregate
late cases.

The insane with late consumption should be segregated in wards which can be readily cleaned and kept cleaned. The temperature and general environment should be such as to make for comfort rather than cure. The effort should be to prevent infection of surroundings and keep the patient comfortable.

Treatment
of early
cases.

The early consumptive whose mental condition will allow should be treated like the early cases amongst the sane. The febrile cases should be kept in bed during the days or weeks of fever. They should be up when free from fever. They will probably require more attention to constipation than in the case of the sane. Convalescents must be given physical work. The cases whose mental disturbance makes open air treatment impossible can be made to approximate such treatment in so far as the circumstances of the individual cases or of the group will allow.

BUILDINGS FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Cost.

Buildings for consumptives should cost from fifty to \$200.00 per bed. The consumptive hospital recently erected by Cook county, an excellent institution, architecturally, cost \$140.00 per bed. Insane hospitals and a children's hospital erected at the same time cost \$400.00 to \$600.00 per bed. Shacks and tents, the approved housing at the present time, can be erected for \$50.00 to \$100.00 per patient. At Dunning the cost of food, nursing, administration and everything is still under fifty cents

a day. The total expense at Liberty in the annex is now \$5.60 a week. At Saranac, \$9.61 per week; Rutland, \$9.00 per week; St. Joseph's, \$5.60; Seton, \$5.52; Blackwell's Island, \$5.92. You know how these items compare with the per capita cost of maintenance of the insane.

CONSUMPTION IN PRISONS.

In my judgment we can expect great improvement in the tuberculosis situation amongst criminals. My reason for this hope lies in the importance of control in tuberculosis. The consumptive who is febrile—actually sick—is tractable. When he begins to improve, when his temperature has gone, when he has gained in weight and strength, he is usually uncontrollable except he is a man of unusual intelligence. This is the time of danger. "The time of the Truce of the Bear." The opportunity for control in prisons is the only adequate meeting of this situation. The results with late cases at the United States hospitals at Ft. Bayard and Ft. Stanton are better than the results with the same grade of cases anywhere that I know.

Expects improvement in tuberculosis situation.

Earlier statistics from Ft. Bayard and Stanton show of the cases in the second and third stages:

Statistics.

Thirteen per cent apparently cured.

Fifty-one per cent improved.

Three per cent unimproved.

Twenty-six per cent died.

These excellent results, in the later cases, mind you, were possible because the patients, being soldiers and sailors, could be controlled. If this logic is good, then the prison statistics should be even better. Ransom's report for New York shows from Oct. 1, 1902, to Nov. 1, 1904, 461 cases of consumption amongst prisoners were treated. These 461 cases were divided as follows: Sixty-one had had the disease less than one year; fifty-five one year; 240 less than five and over one; 105 over five years; fifteen had died; 202 had been discharged from prison; the remainder were still in prison. Of the 202 discharged, twenty-five were apparently cured. In eighty-five the disease was arrested. In eight greatly improved; seventy-six improved; negative, eight. The death rate from consumption amongst consumptives in Clinton prison was 3.28 per cent, as compared with 14 per cent at Ft. Stanton, 20 per cent at Ft. Bayard and 29.68 per cent amongst the insane at the Metropolitan Infirmary in New York.

Applies to prisoners.

I think that prolonged observation will demonstrate that the consumptive paupers in the second and third stages in county or city hospitals will practically all die. That the death rate amongst the insane taken in the second and third stages of consumption will be much lower, and the death rate amongst prisoners will be lower still. The reason for this lies in the differing possibilities of control after the patient has begun to feel well.

Practically all will die.

The prisoner with consumption is of especial importance because at the end of an average of five years he goes back to the community and usually into an environment that is fuel for consumption. When the pauperizing tendencies of his disease are added to the difficulties of his past, he can not maintain himself in a competitive society and he perforce remains a criminal or becomes confirmed as such.

Back to his community.

The farm plan for consumptive prisoners is peculiarly advantageous. The experiences of the southern states demonstrates that the cost of guarding is not prohibitive. That this cost would mount in northern communities near metropolitan cities can not be denied. The cost of guarding is purely an economic proposition. As such it never equals the gain from increased

Farm plan.

productiveness. By the farm plan the State gains financially and in health of the convicts and in freedom from the influence of labor agitation.

Road work.

Road work, the making of public highways, is on the same plane of relative advantage as in farm work. In road work guarding is easier than in farm work.

Effects of
dust occu-
pations.

The convict suffers much from the bad effects of dust occupations. Likewise the hygiene of his cell is usually bad. Ransom especially condemns the use of whitewash, furnishing as it does so much of a bad grade of dust. The late consumptive in prison should be segregated and made safe and comfortable. He should be forced to expectorate in paper, to place this in bags, and to save these bags. The febrile prisoner should be in bed in the open air on roofs, porches and tents. The afebrile consumptive should live and work in the open. The fare of the consumptive prisoner should be doubly as nutritious, more varied and more inviting than that of the average prisoner.

CONSUMPTION IN JAILS.

Happy-go-
lucky
conditions.

Occasionally jail life is quite prolonged and many cases of consumption result from the happy-go-lucky jail conditions. Jails empty their population much more frequently than once a year and the consumptive goes back usually into a most dangerous environment.

Right of the
community.

Has not the community right to examine inmates of jails for consumption and teach them how to live? If a man is accused of petty larceny or robbery, has the community the right to crowd him in with ignorant and careless consumptives and condemn him to consumption? If the community knows better and is careless, is it not responsible? Generalizing from this, why do we not have compulsory notification? Let us say that a case of consumption is reported to the health department. The department investigates and finds the party is taking such precautions as make him safe. He should have all the rights of any man. If the department investigates him and finds him ignorant or careless and therefore unsafe, the community has the same right to deprive him of his liberty as they have that of a criminal or insane. Every consumptive has the right to be judged on his merits. The remedy for phthisophobia is compulsory notification.

SHOULD THERE BE HOSPITALS FOR CONSUMPTION?

For the
mentally
and mor-
ally well.

The second division of my subject is the hospitalization of the mentally and morally well who become consumptive. In my judgment, the proper disposition of these is as follows:

1. Supervised quarters for the late cases.
2. Sanatoria for the early cases.

Danger
during
last days.

During the last sixty to ninety days of most every case of consumption the patient is so weak that he can not help but infect his surroundings. Most consumptives are ignorant or careless enough to be dangerous earlier in the disease. Especially is this true of the uneducated and of the very poor. All such in both groups need some assistance. Sometimes this can be left to the family and to nurses. Just as frequently help is needed. The need, therefore, for hospitals for late cases is greater than is that for sanatoria for early cases.

Functions of
municipal-
ities and
county
boards.

Hospitals for late cases are the function of municipalities and county boards. Even the smallest and poorest of counties can have supervised quarters. General hospital equipment is not required. The demand is for a place hygienically kept in which

the consumptive can be made comfortable and safe. The per bed expense should be less than in a general hospital. The board of Cook county were wiser than they thought in building such an institution as that at Dunning. The State should have a sanatorium. This institution should be reserved for early cases. It could justify its existence on the basis of cases cured and returned to a productive life as well as families saved from pauperization. The per bed cost independent of an administration building need not exceed \$150.00. The great Saranac institution began with \$350.00 total cost of installation. Two years at \$500.00 per year is more than the average cost of restoring to productivity a man who otherwise would have died after a protracted illness pauperizing his family—a man with an average life expectancy of thirty-five years and worth to the community, according to the estimate of Hoffman, \$1,700.00, and potentially worth to his family, according to Price, \$18,067.50.

But the overwhelming value of these sanatoria is as teaching institutions. Saranac no longer stands for an institution; it is a section of country. For every patient who can get into the sanatorium there are scores who squat as near it as possible. What is true of Saranac is true of all the others. The number of people in the vicinity far surpasses those in the institution. Not only that, but they are great educational institutions for the sick and well of the entire State. Rutland as an educational institution, in good accomplished, compares favorably with Harvard. And Saranac is no longer a place; it is a force.

In pauperizing potentiality consumption is next to insanity. Its curability adds to its importance. Its preventability is a further addition. Price's calculation adapted to Illinois shows an actual loss to the family of \$7,200,000.00 in wage yearly and a potential loss to the families of this State of \$145,000,000.00. A great teaching, curing institution can save much of this. Is it not worth while? Does it not pay to be healthy—the individual—the community? And besides, the needless agony of it all.

DISCUSSION BY DR. WEBSTER.

It is a hopeful sign to those that are engaged in the crusade against tuberculosis, that this conference is concerning itself, not with the general ravages of the disease, but with certain special phases of the problem.

I am particularly glad, therefore, of the opportunity to speak to you upon what I think is one of the most pressing needs of the situation and one of the most glaring of many neglects of which we are guilty, namely, tuberculosis in public institutions. The field is so broad and so well covered by Dr. Evans, that I beg leave to consider only one class of institutions, the prisons.

INQUIRY BY THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

With a view to determining what the conditions are, particularly at Joliet, where 1,200 to 1,400 prisoners are confined, the State Board of Health conducted some examinations of the prison in April, 1905.

Before detailing the results of the experiments, it should be stated that the cubic measure of each cell is 196 feet; that two prisoners are confined in each cell, and that after deducting space occupied by two cots, buckets, etc., that the cubic space per man is about seventy-five feet. There are no toilet facilities. The minimum number of cubic feet insisted upon by law in the poorest lodging house of our large cities is 400 cubic feet. The minimum normal is 1,000 cubic feet, with facilities for renewal three times per hour.

Value as teaching institutions.

Pauperizing potentiality of consumption next to insanity.

Hopeful sign.

In the prisons.

To determine conditions.

In the cells.

Contamination of the air. The normal amount of carbonic acid gas, which is the measure of contamination of air, is three volumes in 10,000. While the prisoners were absent from the cells, the average contamination was about nine volumes. Two hours after the return the average volume of carbonic acid varied from 14.1 to 15.4 in different cells. Three and one-half hours after their return from dinner and with roof ventilators partially closed to approach cold weather conditions, the volume of gas arose to 21.3 volumes, seven times the normal.

CONDITIONS IN THE CELL HOUSE.

Quotes from Joliet report. A description of the conditions existing in the cell house may well be quoted from Joliet penitentiary report of 1902, quoting from the report of 1900. It is as follows:

Two convicts in one cell. The two wings of the penitentiary contain 900 cells in which to take care of 1,200 or more prisoners. It is necessary, therefore, to put two prisoners in many of the cells, which are only seven feet long, seven feet high and four feet wide; and we feel that we can present the matter no more forcibly than to quote from our last biennial report and say that:

Pestilential conditions. When one thinks of two men spending never less than fourteen hours each day during six days of the week and on the seventh day nearly twenty-one hours, in a space so reduced, and with a slop bucket in the cell for their use in responding to calls of nature which no care can prevent from being offensive and pestilential in every sense of the word, he is compelled to ask what excuse the great State of Illinois can offer for compelling the management of this penitentiary to so deal with men who are required by law to serve sentences here, that they must eat, rest and sleep in quarters so contracted, so repellant, and so utterly unfit for the purpose that their very existence is a disgrace to the State that permits it.

Should leave fit to work. We are not believers in any system that would tend to pamper prisoners or to make the prison so attractive that confinement therein would have no terror for evil doers, but we are believers in a system that will preserve at least health and strength to the inmates, so that they can perform the daily tasks allotted to them here, and be enabled to leave the institution in such physical and mental condition that they will have no excuse for not going to work as soon as occupation can be found for them.

Cell houses at night. One visit to the cell houses during the night time, a few breaths of the atmosphere coming from them, is all that is necessary to convince the most skeptical that the half has not been told by us, and we here and now enter our solemn protest against the continuance of such a system of herding men together, to the detriment of their physical and moral natures.

Humane in its spirit. It will certainly be a matter of pardonable pride to any administration that an improvement so just in its conception, and so humane in its spirit, was carried to a successful conclusion under its guidance.

EFFECT UPON THE DEATH RATE.

Bennett's statistics.

What is the effect of such conditions upon the death rate from tuberculosis? The following statistics are taken from the report of Dr. J. O. Bennett of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsyl-

vania, in his paper on "Tuberculosis and Cellular Confinement." It shows that the average death rate from tuberculosis in sixteen of the state penitentiaries is 41 per cent. In Joliet, the average since 1889 has been 60 per cent.

TABLE SHOWING INFLUENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS ON PRISON DEATH RATE.

Prison.	States.	Years. (Inclusive.)	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from tuber- culosis.	Per cent of death rate from tuberculosis.
Auburn.....	New York...	1891-1902.....	298	133	44.5
Sing Sing.....	do.....	do.....	221	116	52
Columbus.....	Ohio.....	1898-1902.....	193	73	37.8
Jefferson City.....	Missouri.....	1892-1902.....	261	124	47.5
Joliet.....	Illinois.....	1891-95-98-99.....	272	176	64.5
Richmond.....	Virginia.....	1891-1902.....	292	88	30
Eastern.....	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	167	105	62.8
Western.....	do.....	do.....	131	52	39.6
Wethersfield.....	Connecticut.....	do.....	118	48	38.9
Charleston.....	Massachusetts.....	do.....	49	19	38.7
Moundsville.....	West Virginia.....	do.....	195	116	58.9
Lansing.....	Kansas.....	do.....	158	41	26
Fort Madison.....	Iowa.....	do.....	32	9	28
Central.....	Toronto, Can.....	1893-1902.....	20	1	5
State and county prisons.....	Alabama.....	do.....	1,399	592	42
Stillwater.....	Minnesota.....	1891-1903.....	47	24	51

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS AT JOLIET.

Report of deaths from tuberculosis in Joliet since 1888, as shown by warden's report, 1902, p. 24, and personal letter from prison physician Oct. 16, 1906:

	All deaths.	Tuberculosis.	Per cent.
Four years ending Sept. 30, 1892.....	130	77	59
Four years ending Sept. 30, 1896.....	160	112	70
Two years ending Sept. 30, 1900.....	95	56	58
Two years ending Sept. 30, 1902.....	31	17	54
Total deaths in 1903.....	6	3	50
Total deaths in 1904.....	16	6	37½
Total deaths in 1905.....	10	5	50

WOMAN'S PRISON A REDEEMING FEATURE.

The one redeeming feature of Joliet is the woman's prison, which is equipped with cells arranged for one person. The cells are amply large, ventilation facilities permit of change of air every ten minutes; there is a permanent wash bowl and toilet facilities in every cell. There are no foul odors here and *tuberculosis among the female inmates is almost unknown.*

We thus see that in the old cell houses we have the conditions most favorable for the development of tuberculosis, and in the same prison yard a remarkable contrast in the absence of the

Tuberculosis
almost
unknown.

Remarkable
contrast in
same yard.

disease among the female prisoners where hygienic and sanitary conditions are reasonable. The only wonder is that the death rate among the males is as low as it is. This is due to the fact that the officials of the penitentiary have been absolutely unremitting in their efforts and have accomplished wonders with the miserable facilities with which they have been provided. Too much credit can not be given them.

PROBLEM OF SOCIETY AT LARGE.

What is to be done?

These are the conditions. What are we going to do about it? Some may argue that these men and women are criminals, dangerous to society, and that society is well rid of them, even though killed off by disease. Leaving aside for the moment the ethics of the question, it may be well to recall that statistics show that practically the entire prison population is released every five years. This means turning loose upon the community of thousands of infected individuals. To say nothing of danger of infection by infected goods from the penitentiary. *It is not then a prison problem at all; it is a problem of society at large.* It is a public health measure. It becomes a matter of self preservation.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN.

Remedies.

There are three things necessary:

1. A new cell house.
2. Recognition of the disease.
3. Isolation of all cases.

Examination.

Every prisoner should be examined with extreme care and where there is any doubt in regard to the diagnosis, tuberculin should be used, as this agent is efficient and accurate in over 95 per cent of cases and is harmless.

One place for tuberculous patients.

Provision should be made at one of the prisons and all tuberculous cases sent to it, and this should be preferably a tuberculous farm, as is done in Texas. This farm has thus far been self supporting and more, if the expense of guarding the prisoners is left out of account.

Example of New York state.

New York has made partial provision at Clinton prison and a system is planned to provide for transfer of all tuberculous cases from all prisons and reformatories of the state to this one central institution.

Menace to society.

In conclusion, it may be said that present conditions are a disgrace to the State and are a menace to society, and that aside from ethical considerations, as a public health measure, reform is demanded. This can be accomplished by a new cell house at Joliet, recognition of all cases, segregation.

ILLINOIS SHOULD FURNISH FREE DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN TO ITS CITIZENS.

Paper by Dr. Webster.

George W. Webster, M. D., president of the Illinois State Board of Health and president of the Chicago Medical Society, read the following paper on "Illinois Should Furnish Diphtheria Antitoxin to Its Citizens:"

From personal charity to State care.

It seems strange that all of the "muck rakers" of recent days have forgotten to say one word in favor of that altruism which is in many respects the most conspicuous feature of modern life.

Fifty years ago the care of the insane, the unfortunate, the dependent, the halt, the blind, was almost wholly a matter of personal charity. The most impressive fact in our modern civilization is that the altruistic principle has passed from individuals to the state, and millions are now spent by the states in an attempt to uplift the unfortunate and relieve individuals from burdens beyond their strength to bear. It is one of the greatest glories of this age that it supplies the necessities of those who are utterly dependent. Brotherly love is a sentiment kept warm in the hearts of the vast majority of the American people. We are learning to concentrate our attention and efforts upon our duties as citizens more than upon our interests as individuals.

While we have met together today in obedience to this decree, and in recognition of the fact that in the spirit of charity we are indeed our brother's keeper, I appeal to you in behalf of a measure which not alone concerns the unfortunate sick, but the welfare of those who are not sick.

Following the example of Massachusetts and New York, the State of Illinois should authorize the State Board of Health to manufacture and furnish free of cost to all its citizens, all the diphtheria antitoxin needed for the treatment or prevention of diphtheria. It should do so for the following reasons:

A PUBLIC HEALTH MEASURE.

First. It should be clearly understood at the outset that this is a public health measure designated primarily for the protection of the well who have a constitutional right to such protection. It is no more a matter of charity than is the building of battle ships or the maintenance of a standing army. The well have the same right to protection of their lives as they have to their person or property. It is not intended primarily for the free treatment of diphtheria by the State, but primarily for the purpose of protection, the cure really being secondary, and it is on this ground alone that it is justified by the State on the same principle that we maintain costly penitentiaries, insane asylums, pest houses, not primarily for the reformation of criminals, the care of the insane and smallpox patients, but for the *protection of society* against a preventable disease. There is nothing inconsistent in the people being taxed to protect them from disease and premature death.

A State that has spent forty millions of dollars for a drainage canal to provide Chicago with pure drinking water and prevent typhoid fever, can well afford a few thousand dollars to prevent diphtheria. Neither is it "paternalism," as I am sure will be argued by some, an argument which reveals a lamentable want of knowledge and proper conception of the fundamental principles both of the Federal Constitution and the sanitary rights of the people. It is not "paternalism," but "fraternalism." It should be *supplied by the State free to all citizens of the State who need it and want it.*

It will be argued that it should be supplied free to the *poor only*, as the rich can afford to pay for it. The latter fact is true, but irrelevant. The plenary, inalienable rights of the Constitution have never been in proportion to the individual's tax paying ability. Furthermore, the rich man who pays the most taxes is certainly entitled to it, as he pays for it, but the rich would doubtless pay for it just as they do now.

For both
sick and
well.

Make free
antitoxin.

Protection
of society.

Not paternal-
ism, but
fraternal-
ism.

Rich pay
the bill.

IT IS A SURE PREVENTIVE.

Justifies
immunizing
and free
distribu-
tion.

Second. It is chiefly on this ground that its manufacture and free distribution by the State is justified. In Chicago, in the homes of the poor, 8,139 cases were given immunizing doses by the department of health. Only one-half of 1 per cent subsequently acquired the disease, and none died.

Experiences
in New
York.

The reports of the New York State Board of Health show where over 1,000 nurses and inmates of one state institution were exposed to diphtheria, all were given immunizing doses of antitoxin and only three developed the disease within four weeks, which is the usual period of protection resulting from a single protective or immunizing injection. Six cases of diphtheria developed simultaneously in the Adirondack Cottage Sanatorium at Saranac Lake, New York. The entire population of the sanatorium was promptly immunized with antitoxin and no immunized person subsequently developed the disease, and all of the six cases made a speedy recovery.

Letter from
Dr. Pease.

Dr. H. D. Pease, director of laboratory, New York State Department of Health, says, in a personal communication to me, June 18, 1906:

Cost of
epidemics.

I would emphasize the value of our work to the state institutions. I do not know whether any of your State charitable or penal institutions have had serious epidemics of diphtheria, but if they haven't, they will undoubtedly have them, and when they do, any one of them will cost the State more than enough to run the entire laboratory for a year, and in addition cause no end of trouble and disturbance.

Specific in-
stances of
use.

During the four years that we have been distributing diphtheria antitoxin, we have enabled the Willard State Hospital for the Insane to break up an epidemic of diphtheria by means of the repeated immunization of each inmate, which had lasted for about two years, and which resisted all their previous efforts. At the Utica State Hospital for the Insane the disease had been kept in check in the same manner for two years. The superintendent of the Elmira State Reformatory aborted what gave promise of being a vicious epidemic last year. Those in charge of Sing Sing prison, Craig Colony for Epileptics, and not less than seven other state supported institutions have nipped beginning epidemics of diphtheria in the bud by the use of our diphtheria antitoxin for protecting the inmates who have been exposed to some one carrying the diphtheria bacillus, or ill with the disease.

Quick
action.

To obtain all the antitoxin which a superintendent requires to abort a beginning epidemic in a public institution of 1,000 to 1,500 inmates without having to consider for one moment its cost, or even to do anything but send a telegram to our laboratory, removes entirely all the cumbersome red tape which is such a terrible hindrance to effective work at such a time. I think that at the least calculation the state would have had to pay out, directly or indirectly, the full amount of our appropriation for a year to cover the cost of the management of the epidemics, which would have obtained a full headway if they had been obliged to go through the usual routine procedures for obtaining supplies before they could have obtained the antitoxin which they needed from some commercial source.

In addition to the saving of expense is the saving of a vast amount of worry and trouble, which always accompany such disasters, and which affect everybody from the governor down to the inmates to a greater or less degree.

Saves money
and
trouble
too.

New York has records of 11,358 cases in which the immunizing doses was administered. Of these, but thirty-three persons subsequently developed diphtheria within one month. It is thus demonstrated that antitoxin protects 99 per cent of those well but exposed who receive prophylactic injections of it.

More New
York rec-
ords.

ANTITOXIN WILL CURE DIPHTHERIA.

Third. Previous to the use of antitoxin the average mortality from diphtheria was about 33 per cent. Dr. Herbert P. Pease, director of the antitoxin laboratory of New York State Department of Health, reports (North American Journal of Homeopathy, May, 1906) 4,000 cases treated with antitoxin with a mortality of only 8.3 per cent; 822 cases in which the antitoxin was used on the first day of the disease, the mortality was only 1.7, and his report for 1905 of 330 cases shows a mortality of less than 1 per cent for those in which the antitoxin was used on the first day of the disease. The reports of the Massachusetts State Board of Health are equally convincing and satisfactory. The 1906 report of the Chicago health department shows 8,003 cases with a mortality of only 6.48 per cent. Of those treated on the first day, less than one-half of 1 per cent died; second day, 1.66 per cent; and after the fourth day, over 21 per cent.

Mortality
figures.

In Massachusetts the whole number of positive cases treated in the nine years ending Sept. 30, 1904, was 13,753; deaths, 1,316; 9 per cent. This covers the whole period and includes its administration up to the eighth day of the disease, and even later. In 1904 the number of cases in which it was used on the first and second days was 59 per cent of the whole number and the mortality for these cases was only 2.5 per cent. Every life saved is an economic asset to the state.

Massachu-
setts
figures.

USE OF ANTITOXIN WILL PAY.

Fourth. The prolongation of life by the suppression of preventable disease is of much greater value to the State than the cost of the means employed. The commonwealth of Massachusetts has provided free antitoxin to the people for the past ten years. The average annual cost to the state is \$10,000.00, and last year the amount of antitoxin actually used, if paid for at current rates, would have cost the people \$135,000.00, thus making an annual saving to the people of the state of \$125,000.00.

Really saves
money.

New York state produces nearly \$45,000.00 worth of serum with an annual appropriation of \$14,000.00, and Dr. Pease informs me that they could double their present output of antitoxin with an increase of \$1,000.00 in the annual expenditure.

The better apparent showing made by Massachusetts calls for a word of explanation. In New York the annual appropriation of \$14,000.00 must cover every item of expenditure, including both production and distribution. In Massachusetts, the antitoxin is manufactured at the laboratories of the Harvard medical school under the direct supervision of Professor Theobald Smith, only a small part of his salary being paid by the Massachusetts State Board of Health for his services. The horses are cared for by the same institution at reasonable rates. The distri-

Word of ex-
planation.

* Report State Board of Health of Massachusetts, 1904.

bution of antitoxin is made through the office of the State Board of Health, this work being one of the incidents in the daily duties of the office force, the salaries being paid out of other appropriations.

As applied
to Illinois.

I am confident that the Illinois State Board of Health could make as satisfactory arrangements in Illinois as Massachusetts has with Harvard. Illinois, with an expenditure of \$15,000.00 per annum, can supply all the antitoxin that is needed for the entire State and save the State over \$100,000.00 per year, to say nothing of the saving of human life, the lessening of human suffering. This means that protection against this most horrible of scourges would cost about three-tenths of 1 cent annually for each person in the State.

VALUE AS AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.

Spreads in-
formation.

Fifth. It will be valuable as an educational institution, both to the physician and the people. Properly conducted, an antitoxin laboratory directly and indirectly spreads broadcast reliable information concerning the real character of infectious diseases and the best and surest methods of preventing and curing them. It enables us to wage a successful warfare against the trade of quacks and to destroy the sale of nostrums offered for sale for the alleged cure of persons suffering from infectious diseases.

PREVENTS EPIDEMICS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTION.

Based on ex-
perience.

Sixth. It will prevent the possibility of serious epidemics of diphtheria in any of the State or other public institutions. The experience of New York is doubtless the experience of other states. To be able to obtain a sufficient supply of antitoxin for any emergency and, if need be, to immunize every attendant and inmate, with no red tape but a telegram to the State Board of Health, and with no additional expense to the institution, would be to save many lives as well as much money to the State every year.

Touching of
epidemics.

One epidemic in a large institution would cost the State as much as the amount of the needed annual appropriation. In the same way it will render impossible any epidemic of any magnitude in the schools or anywhere else in the State.

WILL PROVIDE SUFFICIENTLY LARGE DOSES.

Will save
many lives.

Seventh. It will save many lives now lost because the dose of the antitoxin has been too small. The report of the Massachusetts board for 1904 shows that 315 cases each received over 20,000 units; ninety-three received 15,000 to 20,000 units of antitoxin. Twenty thousand units have been administered as an initial dose and 100,000 units during the treatment, thus establishing the fact of its harmlessness and value.

CONCLUSION.

Summary.

In conclusion, to summarize, the State should provide an abundance of high grade antitoxin free to all on the grounds that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure;" that it will pay; that it is not a charity, but a duty; that it is primarily not for curing, but for preventing the disease; that it is a legitimate duty of the State; that it is good business sense; that it is a proper, legitimate exercise of the police power; that it will save many lives and much suffering and prevent any important epidemics in schools or in State institutions; that it is not "paternalism," but "fraternalism," and answers with an affirmative the question of Cain, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

THE MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

Dr. Daniel R. Brower, of Chicago, read the following paper on "The Medical Administration of Public Hospitals for the Insane:"

Paper by Dr. Brower.

I trust you will excuse me for being reminiscent tonight; when we reach the age of Oslerization we are prone to be so. The question of medical administration in public hospitals for the insane was first brought home to me in 1865, when I was called upon to organize the first hospital in the United States for the colored insane at Richmond, Va. This institution is now located at Petersburg, and is known as the Central Hospital for the Insane of Virginia. Again, in 1867, I was tendered the superintendency of the Eastern Hospital at Williamsburg, Va., and found it incumbent to reorganize it, converting it from a custodial to a hospital organization. It is interesting in passing to note that this hospital at Williamsburg was the first organized for the care of the insane at public expense on this continent. It was opened in 1773, and during my superintendency celebrated the centennial of this unique event. Virginia has the credit of being the first in this philanthropic work. The state of Massachusetts is entitled to the credit of being the second, but it was sixty years afterwards when the second hospital was established at Worcester, Mass.

Experience in Virginia

Having about completed the work at Williamsburg in 1876, I came to Chicago, and of course the hospitals for the insane of the State soon engaged my attention. I renewed my acquaintance with Dr. Kilbourn, the efficient superintendent of the hospital at Elgin. I found Dr. Carriel had just been made superintendent of the Central Hospital. He was discovered at Trenton, being the second assistant of that eminent specialist, Dr. Horace A. Butolt. The politicians in those days did not interfere with the management of these eleemosynary institutions. The trustees searched the country for the best qualified men, and found them.

Early superintendents in Illinois.

FIRST CONTACT WITH KANKAKEE.

The year I came to Chicago the Eastern Hospital at Kankakee was created, and I attended, by invitation of the secretary of the Board of Public Charities, Mr. Fred Wines, several conferences called to discuss the plans for its construction. The institutions at Elgin, Jacksonville and Anna were all built on the Kirkbride plan, the plan adopted by the Association of American Superintendents for the Hospitals for the Insane. It was proposed in the construction of the hospital at Kankakee to depart from these plans radically. I opposed the new construction, and am not yet satisfied of its wisdom.

Problem in construction.

To superintend this institution the trustees selected Dr. Richard Dewey, who was then senior assistant at Elgin, and who had had many years of training under Dr. Kilbourn, and splendidly did he do his work of organization. He is entitled

Praises Dr. Dewey's work.

to the credit, I think, of having established the first training school for attendants at hospitals for the insane, and was a pioneer in establishing a laboratory for research work in physiology and pathology. His institution soon became famous, and medical superintendents came here from various parts of this country and of Europe to inspect the workings of this innovation in hospital construction, and I was privileged occasionally to see these visitors on their return, and was delighted to hear them sing the praises of his excellent administration.

Great credit
to Illinois

The several institutions of the State, at this time under the superintendence of Drs. Kilbourn, Carriel, Wardner, and Dewey, were in the front rank, a great credit to this commonwealth, governed without politics, for the best interests of the unfortunate insane, on the one hand, and at the least expense to the taxpayer on the other.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR ALTGELD.

Discusses
the
statute.

Then came the election of John P. Altgeld as Governor, and the cry "To the victor belongs the spoils." Many and earnest appeals were made to him to spare these institutions. His attention, among other things, was called to his inconsistency in forcing a democratic physician on the helpless lunatics so long as he himself had a republican for his family physician. But no argument or appeal availed, and he, in defiance at least of the spirit if not of the letter of the law, demanded the resignation of every trustee and medical officer in the several hospitals. As I read the law, a Governor has power to fill vacancies as they occur in the boards of trustees, and only one vacancy occurs at a time in any board. So that under the law it is not possible for the Governor to radically change the policy of any institution. This law was passed for the very purpose of preventing partisan interference with these hospitals.

Harbinger
of better
things.

The example set by Governor Altgeld was followed by his successors, and indeed they out-Heroded Herod. Then came the shocking and disgraceful things at Kankakee, and the long-suffering people rose in indignation and through the dense cloud, a ray of sunshine that seems to be the harbinger of better things has appeared. Non-partisan superintendents have been appointed at Kankakee and Elgin. This is a triumph. But I use the words, "seems to be the harbinger of better things," because I am not sure of the situation. From what I have seen and heard, I fear that the vile snake of partisan interference is not killed, but only scotched.

Asks a
question.

Is it a fact that a man high in political position has ordered one of these superintendents not to discharge Mr. A. nor Mr. B.? Both Mr. A. and B. have been found by this superintendent unfit for the positions they hold. Must they be retained to the serious embarrassment of discipline, because of some service which they have rendered their party?

Free reign
for medical
superin-
tendent.

The medical superintendent must be untrammelled. He must have the right to employ and to discharge subordinates whenever, in his judgment, the best interests of the inmates demand it. He alone is responsible for the administration. Without it he fails, just as a great army will in any serious engagement without strict subordination to the one general commanding.

MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION.

The American Medico-Psychological Association, at its fiftieth annual meeting, in 1894, reaffirmed the position it took in 1848 on the relation of state hospitals to politics in the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The history of hospitals for the insane in several states represented in our association has for years shown scenes of turmoil, unrest, constantly recurring changes, and as a result unsatisfactory efforts to increase the efficiency of institutions from the fact that positions have been regarded as legitimate spoils for the successful political party;

Resolved, That this association should give no uncertain sound in denouncing the corruptive and disastrous lack of principle which involves our state institutions in the whirlpool of any political party conference, or that in any way appoints to the position of trustee, superintendent or subordinate officers as a reward for party service.

Resolved, That these officers should be selected for their devotion to the cause of humanity and a benevolent spirit, as well as business sagacity and broad-minded ability, rather than because of a political pull which they are supposed to control.

Resolved, That the superintendent should be selected by such boards solely on professional grounds, ripe in experience, with reputation for scientific attainments, love of humanity, and executive ability. He should have the appointment of his subordinate officers, and his tenure of office should be during good behavior or competence.

FREE SWAY FOR MEDICAL HEAD.

I assert that no insane hospital can be managed in the best interest of the taxpayer and the well-being of the patient when the medical head is deprived of any part of the management and is not *defacto* the executive head of the institution. Remove from him the power of appointment or the veto power in the business department, and there will grow up insidiously a deterioration of discipline and a lack of harmonious cooperation.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

The number of assistant physicians in our State hospitals is inadequate. Instead of being one to every four or five hundred patients, we should have one to about every two hundred. Routine and careless treatment would thus be avoided, and the individuality of each case could be more readily studied. Now, the over-burdened assistant has but little time at his disposal for further improvement of his own mental condition, and for recreation.

PHYSICIANS WHO ARE SPECIALISTS.

A laboratory well equipped is a very necessary adjunct. The practical results obtained in medicine are the outcome of scientific research, and for this kind of research a pathologist well trained and endowed with proper zeal is necessary. If ambitious, he will be a powerful incentive to others, and will es-

Reaffirms
former
position.

Unsatisfac-
tory
progress.

For non-
partisan
service.

Elements of
fitness.

Regarding
the super-
intendent.

Essential to
coopera-
tion.

Number
inadequate.

Pathological
research.

establish a spirit of earnest and conscientious work on the part of the whole medical staff. Science is ever making such rapid strides that to keep abreast of the times requires uninterrupted labor. To remain at a standstill means to deteriorate.

Gynecology.
Eye and ear
Dentistry.

The enlarged medical staff should have at least one woman physician, skillful in gynecology; a man skilled in the eye and ear work, and one in dentistry. Not that any surgical operation upon any part of the body can *per se* other than in the most exceptional instances restore reason, but these operations can improve the physical health and well-being of the patient, and enable him to profit to the fullest extent by the moral and therapeutic treatment, and thus materially aid recovery. These unfortunate wards of the commonwealth are entitled, even if their reason cannot be restored, to the fullest possible measure of general physical well-being.

Importance
of dietetics

One of these assistants should be skilled in dietetics. The place of greatest waste about a hospital is in the kitchen and dining room, and their improper administration causes more dissatisfaction among patients and employes than any other one thing.

Classes in
the popula-
tion.

In a hospital for the insane there are at least four classes in the population from a dietary standpoint:

First, the non-worker, including the infirm and the aged, the mildly restless and the disturbed chronic cases.

Second, the worker; those actively engaged in productive employment, and those whose activities make them need a hearty diet.

Third, the acute and recoverable; the sick and the chronic cases.

Fourth, the employes.

Save money
and pro-
vide
better food

Efficiency and economy in the commissary department of a hospital mean not simply a proper rational allowance to the individual and the careful cooking of the dishes in a well-arranged dietary schedule, but rather a subordination of the working of all the subordinate departments which contribute to the supplying of food to the population of the hospital. It is my belief that the State would save money and provide a more satisfactory diet for its insane, if the matter of food was under the immediate supervision of a person who is familiar with the chemistry and physiology of food, and who would furnish sample dietaries from time to time, giving recipes for the preparation of the various articles. In the New York state hospitals thoroughly efficient teachers have been employed to give to the cooks courses of instruction. I commend this practice to the authorities of this State, as a competent cook is a money-saver and a health-restorer in any household.

MEDICAL INTERNES.

Praise for
Governor
Altgeld.

Governor Altgeld did one good thing for the State hospitals when he earnestly endorsed the proposition of placing medical internes in them. One medical superintendent was refractory; he did not want them. The Governor was notified, and as quickly as possible an official document was sent to that superintendent ordering him to accept the internes assigned him or vacate his place at once. The internes were received. These internes were selected by competitive examinations from the senior medical students of the several medical colleges in Chicago. They served one year. The examinations were held in the month of May, in order to catch the largest number of students.

The distinguished superintendent now at Elgin entered, by this route, upon this specialty. He was, I think, in the first class examined, and is a living witness of the success of the scheme. This method of selecting internes provided a very superior lot of persons, and who will benefit any hospital and will much more than compensate the State for their expense. First, they will introduce into each hospital every year a number of thoroughly qualified young practitioners perfectly familiar with the most advanced methods of diagnosis and laboratory research, and will stimulate the whole staff. And, second, these students will become familiar with insanity in the only way it can be done, and when they go out into private practice the knowledge they have thus obtained will enable them to nip many cases of incipient insanity in the bud, and thus save the State many dollars and gladden the hearts of many families. And, finally, some of them will make most efficient assistant physicians and eventually become successful superintendents.

Provides
superior
officials.

The greatest blot on the civilization of the twentieth century is the rapid increase in insanity. The ordinary general practitioner is not familiar enough with this difficult subject to take heed to the evidences of its on-coming and has not the technical skill to avert it. Suppose each of our six hospitals had five medical internes. Then there would go out every year thirty medical practitioners well equipped to combat this grievous error. There would soon be in every community a medical expert on insanity. Who can estimate the immense value this would be to this commonwealth?

Benefit to
people
outside.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

A training school for attendants is today a necessary part of the administration of any hospital, and as already stated, the hospital at Kankakee was a pioneer in this work. I am glad that Dr. Podstata has been selected to present this important topic to your consideration.

A Necessity.

In conclusion, members of the conference, let us labor diligently to take these several hospitals entirely out of the grasp of the politician, and strive earnestly to place them in the front ranks of eleemosynary institutions—a credit to this great commonwealth that does so liberally provide and maintain them.

Place insti-
tutions in
the front
ranks.

GOVERNOR DENEEN OPENS THE DISCUSSION.

At the conclusion of Dr. Brower's paper, Governor Deneen arose and said:

In order that we may discuss this paper, which is to me a very interesting paper, I would like to ask the speaker, in the presence of the superintendents of all these institutions, to name the superintendent or superintendents, who have made complaint of interference by me. I ask if you refer to me, doctor, and to state specifically the complaint."

"I ask if
you refer
to me."

DR. BROWER: I will answer all the questions anybody wants to ask. I did not mention your name, sir, or that of anybody else.

Did not
mention
any names.

GOVERNOR DENEEN: Did you refer to me, in your speech, when you alluded to some politician, high in political office in this State, who is now trying to interfere with a superintendent, or trying to prevent the discharge of any unfit person?

"Did you
refer to
me?"

DR. BROWER: I did not mention any name.

Mentioned no
name.

"Did you
refer to
me?"

No one by
name.

Reputation
by the
Governor.

Misconcep-
tion of the
law.

Manifest
Inconsist-
ency.

Why explicit
statement
is de-
manded.

Governor DENEEN: I simply asked the question. Did you refer to me?

Dr. Brower: No, sir, I did not refer to anyone, by name.

Governor DENEEN: To whom did you refer? I want to know. I ask the question. [Pause.] I repudiate, personally, that charge, in so far as it refers to me. I repudiate it in so far as it refers to any superintendent connected with this administration. I repudiate it so far as it refers to anybody in active political life in the republican party; and I call upon the doctor to specify the person who made the complaint and the person to whom the complaint was made. [Applause.] I think a paper of this kind is written upon a misconception of facts, or else, if it is meant for the purpose of casting additional infamy upon any man in a public institution, it should be repudiated, or made to show the facts stated. I repudiate it entirely, sir. [Pause.]

I believe I will make an additional reference to this matter. I am so accustomed to hearing these unfair and unjust complaints, I want to call attention to the misconception of the law which has been stated here by Dr. Brower. The law is not that when a man is appointed to office he shall serve his entire term out. The Governor is responsible for these institutions and is held responsible, as you have held him tonight. The Governor has power to remove any trustee. He not only has that power, but he is charged under the law so to do, if he believes that the trustee is unfit. Furthermore, the greatest complaint that has been made against my administration, and I rather think the doctor shares that complaint, is the fact that I have not abused what he conceives to be the law, and discharged all the trustees.

I notice, also, a manifest inconsistency in the statement. I want to call it to the attention of these trustees, and the medical men and charitable people interested in this matter. I noticed in the early part of the speech a great deal of comment was made regarding Governor Altgeld and Governor Tanner, because they had made suggestions to various superintendents of this State regarding appointees; and the speaker alluded to this practice in a manner of comment that was not at all complimentary or satisfactory to them. But I noticed, in the latter part of his speech, he applauded Governor Altgeld because he told the superintendent if he did not put on internes, specified in the law, the superintendent would be discharged. Possibly, with my mind in the confusion of listening to matters which I assumed related to me, I would not quite see the consistency, or the point. I didn't know whether it was the intent to abuse him because he suggested appointments, or threatened the superintendent, who acquiesced, under the stress of the threat, and appointed the internes.

I have had no personal quarrel with the doctor. I have never had the pleasure of meeting him before. I have known of him as standing high in his profession. I have high respect for him, professionally. During my professional work in Chicago, I was brought into contact with many medical men, who acted in the capacity of expert witnesses. But I rise here, and rise on every occasion, when a man makes these loose statements, to demand an explicit statement; or else I shall say to the public: "Here is a complaint, like many other complaints that are made, that is not founded on the facts." That is why I make the statement, and make it with a good deal of feeling, because it is not the first statement of that kind I have heard.

STATEMENT BY DR. BROWER.

DR. BROWER: It goes without saying that from the time of the administration of Governor Altgeld, until within a very recent period of time, the administration of our hospitals for the insane has been a disgrace to the civilization in which we live, and the politicians are the responsible people.

Past hospital
adminis-
tration a
disgrace.

STATEMENT BY DR. W. E. TAYLOR.

DR. W. E. TAYLOR: I believe I am the oldest in service of the superintendents in the State. I served continuously since Governor Tanner's inauguration, or since Altgeld's administration. In justice to Governor Tanner, I will say that Governor Tanner never suggested, never dictated, never gave any intimation, as to how to conduct that institution, except to conduct it as it should be, upon a business principle. Governor Yates recommended one man, and but one man, and it was but a recommendation. He was a good man and he was appointed to a position in that institution. I want to take this occasion to say that while I was superintendent of that institution, during the entire time that Governor Yates was the Governor of this State, but one word was said to me in regard to any 5 per cent assessment. That was in Peoria, at the time I was acting there. He said that he didn't want me to assess my employes 5 per cent, and from the day he became Governor until he went out, there never was a 5 per cent assessment, or any fractional part of a 5 per cent assessment, made against my employes, nor any money collected from them for political purposes. Since Mr. Deneen has been Governor of the State he has made but two recommendations, and those at my request. [Applause.]

Experience
as a super-
intendent.

STATEMENT BY DR. BILLINGS.

DR. BILLINGS: Mr. Chairman and Members of the Conference: I was sorry I was not here to hear all of Dr. Brower's paper. The purpose of this meeting, as announced by the Board of Charities, was that we might confer, in the presence of the Governor, as stated before, when I opened this meeting, with the idea of improving the conditions in the institutions. It is not necessary to repeat what was said then or the report that was presented. We hoped that, in the presentation of each paper, it would be suggested that things might be done in the future. I hope that Dr. Brower, in his paper, which I have not heard, makes suggestions which would be of value to us, for the purpose of improving the administrative duties or powers of certain institutions of the State, if nothing more.

Purpose of
the meet-
ing.

I am sorry that any feeling has been engendered, because I do not think we ought to have it. From all the time I have known Dr. Brower, I feel that he cannot mean to cast insinuations. He is not that sort of a man.

Ought to be
no ill
feeling.

I want to say here, that I have been a member of the Board of Charities since February. I am on the board by the invitation of Governor Deneen. Governor Deneen, in asking me to go on the board, said to me, what he probably said to the other members of the board who accepted the position, that his object in appointing me to the board was that he might have the benefit of advice from me in organizing the board, as a board, and in bringing our institutions up to a higher standard of medical scientific efficiency. Then he asked for this conference, in which should be present the boards which are connected with the various charities of this State in some form, the State Board of Health, the Civil Service Commission, the superintendents, and

Governor
and Board
of Char-
ities.

such of the trustees of the different institutions as cared to come should be here. Furthermore, when this meeting was called to order, that he should talk, as frankly as he did to us, saying what he desired, what he hoped would come about, I think is sufficient proof that the Governor wants to eliminate that element of politics of which he spoke. I have confidence—I don't know that the Governor has always thought I had—but I want to tell him to his face now, I have confidence that he is going to help us make these improvements, and I feel, as a result of this meeting, that it is a consensus of opinion of those gathered here that we should work out our plans on some practical basis, that we should have internes, we should have training schools for nurses, we should have a psychopathic institute, that we should have a farm for epileptics—all worked out on a practical basis. I believe Governor Deneen will be in the front rank to help us accomplish these things. [Applause.]

STATEMENT BY DR. WOODWORTH..

Free hand
at Elgin.

Dr. P. M. WOODWORTH: As trustee at Elgin, when a vacancy occurred at the hospital there, I had confidence in the Governor and asked him his choice in regard to a superintendent. His remark was to pick the best man we could get anywhere, regardless of politics. I think we have thoroughly eliminated politics from Elgin in the man we appointed superintendent there with Governor Deneen's approval.

GOVERNOR DENEEN SPEAKS AGAIN.

Conference
proceed-
ings to be
published.

Governor DENEEN: I want to say, in the matter of this controversy, that, as most of you, I think, know, the proceedings here are taken down in shorthand. We expect to publish an account of the proceedings, *verbatim*, in the next Bulletin of the State Board of Charities. I am informed that the Bulletin has a circulation of at least 5,000, and likely this edition will have a much larger number. I am very sensitive, but not so sensitive that I have taken it upon myself to resent attacks made in newspapers and elsewhere, out of my presence, but, in view of the fact that this paper is to be published, and is to go out to 5,000 persons in this State, and every official in this State, and every newspaper in this State, regardless of party, and regardless of its attitude towards me, I conceive it to be my duty, as I do now, to resent in toto and detail any insinuations made in that [Dr. Brower's] paper against me, against any official connected with this administration, against any officer of mine, or anyone else connected with the republican party, in office or out of office.

Charge and
statement
together.

I want my statement to go with that charge, since that charge is to be published, so the people can determine what foundation there can be or may be to charges of this character made, and, as a warning to men, hereafter, to be a little more careful about ascertaining their facts before making such charges. I think it little short of a disgrace for a man, prominent in public life, to make charges of that kind without facts to support them.

Name the
disgrace!

As far as statements made, that the institutions of a charitable nature are a disgrace to the State, I say to him [Dr. Brower] now: "Name which of these institutions is a disgrace so that the people may know which are the good ones and the bad ones." If he knows any one which is a disgrace to this State, I shall be very much pleased to have him state to this body of men, and through this body to the public, which is a disgrace to the State?

I think I told the whole Board of Charities (I know I consulted with the doctor [Dr. Billings] before anyone was appointed superintendent of an institution and made the appointments largely according to his views, stating that I would appoint no person against whom he made protest), that if any superintendent in this State did not comply with the reasonable recommendations made by that board, I, as Governor, notwithstanding charges of politics made against me, would remove him, and if the trustees would not remove him, I would remove them, regardless of any insinuations about my power to remove trustees or superintendents. Didn't I state that to you, Dr. Billings? [Dr. Billings, "Yes."] I believe in that kind of partisanship.

I am Governor of this State, and I propose to be Governor of this State, but I will be Governor of this State under the law. As I said, I don't know anything about Dr. Brower, or why he made such charges. I assume he has listened to this general talk, but I wish to state here that I will not tolerate such attacks to be made in my presence without resenting them. After my administration the people shall determine whether or not I used these institutions for personal purposes. Notwithstanding the very high and honorable standing that Dr. Brower has, in Virginia and in this State, I seriously consider that my services to the public have been as good as yours. I have stood temptation, sir, stronger than yours, and you have attacked me. I have a record, myself, and don't intend to stultify it here nor permit it to be assailed here without reason. I have said all I intend to say.

STATEMENT BY DR. BROWER.

DR. BROWER: I am sorry to prolong the discussion. I simply asked a question, made no assertion. I simply asked a question. I am surprised that the Governor takes it so much to heart. It is a surprising thing. He regards it as personal. There was nothing personal in my question that I asked. I simply asked the question, that is all. I asked the question, if the politicians were interfering with these two men who had been appointed on the non-partisan basis. That is all I asked. The Governor gets himself into a state of intense indignation.

I furthermore said that a change for the better—a marvelous change for the better—has come over the administration of affairs in this State, and in our own [Cook] county, recently. I made no charge against the Governor; made no charge against anybody. I simply asked a question. I am glad the Governor has answered the question. He tells me there has been no interference with these newly appointed superintendents, and there will be none. I thank him for it, and if I offended him by anything I say, or have done, in that paper, I will gladly scratch it out. I will eliminate it with great pleasure. All I did was to ask a question, and you have answered that question to my entire satisfaction. I am glad to hear it so answered.

But you know, Governor Deneen, as well as I do—as well as I do, and better—the way the politicians of this State have been using these poor unfortunate insane in the past. I will very gladly eliminate that question now that it has been answered to my entire satisfaction, and apologize to the Governor for having offended him. I didn't intend to.

STATEMENT BY DR. HIRSCH.

DR. HIRSCH: It is the privilege of my profession to be the peacemaker. Occasionally, however, I rejoice in a splendid exhibition of pugnaciousness, and I could not help but rejoice this evening, when I saw how the Governor was touched by the divine fire. However unfortunate may have been his misunder-

Statement
to Board
of Char-
ities.

Will be
Governor
under the
law.

Nothing per-
sonal in
the
question.

Glad Gov-
ernor has
answered.

Willing to
eliminate
question.

Glad that
Governor
made
statement.

standing of Dr. Brower, we ought to be glad that we have got this positive, clean-cut statement. I had no doubt that it would come from the Governor. We had the assurance when we went on the Board of Charities, that whatever we proposed for the good of the service, he would be with us, and he has been with us, and we have some basis for our encouragement to make these propositions or suggestions, which we have just made to you, sir, and to the superintendents. Ultimately they will have to come before the law-making power of this State. We did so, because we knew that in this step, as in every other step taken to better the service of the State, in these institutions, we would have the hearty coöperation, at whatever cost to himself, of his Excellency, the Governor.

Reverts to
Altgeld's
time.

I, myself, share the opinion that the political element was introduced into the administration of these institutions, under Governor Altgeld. Though not of his political faith, nor of his social faith, I happened to be on very good, intimate terms with Mr. Altgeld. I spent one night in the Executive Mansion, here in Springfield, he sitting up almost all the night, and I with him, discussing all sorts of questions. I told him, then, I thought it was a grievous mistake on his part, when he interfered with the administration of Dr. Dewey in Kankakee.

Has been
asked
same
question.

The impression is abroad, in the State, that these institutions are regarded as the spoils of the politicians. Sometimes an impression of that kind is as fatal as if it were based upon facts. We might as well fight the impression now. So long as that impression prevails, we shall not carry out our intentions as readily as otherwise could be done. I, for my part, did not hear Dr. Brower cast any reflection upon Governor Deneen. I heard the questions asked. I have been asked this question by reporters, and others, since Dr. Greene and Dr. Podstata were appointed: "Will these men now have a free hand, or won't they have?" I say, therefore, the impression is abroad.

Impression
declared
to be
unfounded.

I am very happy for one feature, as I said, though the incident is anything but pleasant that provoked it, I am very happy to feel that that splendid courage which is manifested by Mr. Deneen in all his public utterances and acts, has led him to take occasion to announce, in stentorian notes, to declare, that that impression is unfounded; and hereafter no man, or paper, will dare to say: "There are silent influences at work to undo the good intentions of these plans, the good intentions of the Board of Charities," for these good intentions are, after all, only the good intentions of his Excellency, the Governor. [Applause.]

NURSING AND ATTENDANT SERVICE AND COMPULSORY TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Paper by Dr.
Podstata.

Dr. Vaclav H. Podstata, superintendent of the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Elgin, read the following paper on "Nursing and Attendant Service and Compulsory Training Schools:"

Four classes
of patients

From the standpoint of nursing and attending service there are to be found in almost every hospital for insane (and I am chiefly referring to them) four classes of patients.

1. The acute and presumably curable.
2. The special medical and surgical cases.
3. The chronic, presumably incurable, but capable of some effort both mental and physical.

4. The utterly unpromising, steadily mentally and physically failing remainder.

There are no sharp differentiating features between these classes. Many patients stand on the borderland of two, possibly three. Nevertheless these classes not only exist but present definite individual requirements of nursing service.

Special requirements for each.

ACUTE AND PRESUMABLY CURABLE CASES.

1. The acute and presumably curable cases form about 15 per cent of the total population. They are undoubtedly the most difficult to deal with properly. The maniacal patient, the delirious, the confused and the suicidal depressed—all these call for the very best possible service. In short, the satisfactory nurse must possess following qualifications:

Most difficult to deal with.

a. A broad, intelligent, sympathetic, humane spirit to properly understand and appreciate that the trying people he or she is dealing with are genuinely sick people. Not "more bad than mad," as some prefer to express it. Such tact and kindness may be combined with firmness to very good advantage.

Intelligence and tact required.

b. The thorough knowledge of mental diseases so as to understand the meaning of symptoms as they appear. He must understand hydrotheraphy, massage and other special modes of treatment.

Must know symptoms and treatment.

c. The thorough knowledge of general medical and surgical nursing, so as to be ready for any emergency and able to undertake nursing of the frequently occurring complications.

Ready for any emergency.

Nurses who are able to respond to these requirements are difficult to find and more difficult to keep in service. A salary from \$16 to \$25 per month, fourteen to sixteen hours of duty out of twenty-four and time off from 1 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. once every other week, will be found neither attractive nor even possible for intelligent, interested, and capable nurses.

Competent nurses hard to find.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CASES.

2. The special medical and surgical cases number from 5 to 15 per cent. They require comparatively less attention. Good knowledge of general nursing with at least elementary knowledge of mental diseases and about the same personal fitness required from every nurse, will answer well. Every training-school should easily develop and train a sufficient number of suitable nurses.

Require less attention.

CASES OF A CHRONIC TYPE.

3. The chronic more or less stationary class forms at least one half of all the insane. The requirements of service for this class are limited to elementary knowledge of mental, general and emergency nursing, such as can be readily taught to a person of average intellect in six or eight months training.

Brief training necessary.

There is, however, connected with this service a special requirement of very great importance. I refer to the special fitness of the individual attendant to employ the largest possible number of patients. It means to suggest work for those already capable and willing and to patiently, tactfully teach and stimulate to various employment all who possibly can be reached. This class of work does not require any college education. A big warm heart, natural tact and perseverance, are the requirements. Patients are now being "broken in," as it is commonly called, to do work on the

Provide employment.

ward and elsewhere. The value of that kind of a "broken in" man or woman patient can easily be ascertained by suggesting to the attendant that he or she be transferred to some other department. If it is possible to "break in" and make valuable workers out of one or two by a crude, sometimes decidedly harsh, method, is it not possible to "break in" or educate a large number by a consistent, intelligent effort?

UNPROMISING REMAINDER, MAINLY HOPELESS CASES.

Kind cus-
todial
care.

4. The unpromising remainder, mainly the hopelessly demented patients, require mostly kind custodial care. It is apparent that elementary knowledge of nursing is sufficient to qualify an attendant for this class of service if the individual is possessed of the always essential good habits and temperament.

Ideals per-
fectly at-
tainable.

It may seem to some that I am aiming somewhat high, to others possibly that I do not look high enough. I believe, however, that whatever I have outlined so far, is perfectly attainable, although not without a determined effort. I am perfectly conscious of the fact that it seems sometimes impossible to get enough of *any kind* of attendants, to say nothing of careful selection. Let me also assure you that I have no designs whatever to bankrupt the State treasury. Furthermore, I realize that the fully satisfactory conditions can not be attained the next week or next month.

SUGGESTIONS.

Brief sum-
ming up.

Some of the methods which I suggest to be more generally and thoroughly followed are already in existence in State hospitals and I claim no originality for any of them. I am simply summing them up. The suggestions are as follows:

Agreeable
conditions.

1. Let us make the living condition of nurses and attendants not only bearable, but genuinely agreeable. To effect this we must

Fewer work-
ing hours.

a. Shorten the working hours. It is totally impossible for a genuinely efficient, sensitive nurse to remain with the acute insane fourteen or sixteen hours a day without either rapid decline in efficiency or serious impairment in health. The working hours there should not exceed 10, better yet 8, hours. Even in the wards for chronic patients more than 12 hours service should never be required. It is undoubtedly true that even when the number of attendants present on the ward at a given time has to be decreased to permit of shorter hours, the service is improved by the increased activity and effort of those on duty.

Recreation.

b. The attendants and nurses must be given suitable and plentiful recreation. They should be allowed their dances and parties, should be supplied with good reading matter and given other privileges.

Better
accommoda-
tion and
board.

c. More attention should be paid to the accommodation and board furnished to nurses and attendants. Many better grade nurses are lost, or frightened away because of deficiencies of this kind. Not more than one nurse should ever be required to sleep in a ward, but special quiet and healthful quarters should be provided elsewhere.

Promotion
and recog-
nition of
merit.

2. More thorough system of promotion and recognition of merit should be provided and maintained. The relative value of each position should be determined. Nurses capable of filling difficult positions creditably should be rewarded in proportion. The seniority in service should be recognized only when combined with superior effi-

ciency. It is totally wrong to pay attendants or nurses one or two dollars more for every six or twelve months of service. Some new attendants because of better natural fitness, and other advantages, prove more efficient after one or two weeks' service than others who have been at work for ten or twenty years.

3. The wanderings of the so-called chronic "hospital tramps" should be stopped. That does not mean that a transfer of a worthy attendant from one institution to another should be made impossible. It simply refers to the well-known type of "tramps" who wander from one institution to another leaving at best an indifferent record behind. Our duty to the patients requires further that the re-employment, in this line of work at least, is made difficult if not impossible for the brute and other wise undesirable.

4. Much is gained in the matter of securing and retaining valuable nurses, by securing for their immediate superior officers people whom they can respect, if not genuinely admire, because of their evident superior knowledge, tact and fair dealing.

5. The most important, however, is the establishment of genuine, thorough training-schools.

Abolish
"hospital
tramps."

Competent
superior
officers.

Training
schools.

VALUE OF GENUINE TRAINING SCHOOLS.

There is, of course, no need of argument regarding the need of instructions for new attendants. There may be a question, however, as to how far the instructions should extend. I can not avoid at this point one simple comparison. If it is proper and necessary, as we all agree, to have only thoroughly well-trained people with a delirious typhoid or pneumonia patient, is it not equally, possibly more, necessary to have only thoroughly capable people with the delirious maniac? Further, if we require for our medical or surgical sane patient a trained nurse and hospital atmosphere, is it fair to detail for the insane surgical or medical case, a boy or girl fresh from the farm? Even the care of the chronic and the totally hopeless insane man and woman requires the knowledge of at least the elements of nursing, inasmuch as it is constantly necessary to look for possible symptoms of serious physical disease among them.

After what I have just stated, it is scarcely necessary for me to affirm that I not only believe in training-schools, but consider at least the first year's training absolutely necessary, therefore, believe it should be made compulsory.

I am ready to go further and claim that a well established training-school, offering valuable courses of both theoretical and practical instructions, constitutes an attraction to the very classes of young men and women who are otherwise difficult to secure with the funds at our disposal.

Let me assure you from practical experience that it pays to secure thoroughly competent instructors in massage, hydrotherapy, etc. It is also well to grant the members of the senior class the privilege of nursing for a short period in private cases outside of the hospital, especially in obstetrical and children's cases, which are rather rare in hospitals for insane. They can be granted a leave of absence without pay and their additional experience is of much value to them and to the State.

I can not refrain from briefly mentioning another advantage of training-schools in hospitals for insane. Most of the young people do not remain long enough and really do not actually intend to become trained nurses. It can not be denied, however, that even the elementary knowledge of the human body, its

Need is
apparent.

First year
compulsory.

Attracts
desirable
persons.

Outside expe-
rience.

Spreads
knowledge
outside of
hospitals.

normal and abnormal working and particularly the study of the various causes of mental and other disease will be of value when carried to the many homes and neighborhoods. Thus each training-school becomes an educational center of value as great as the instructions and practical training have been thorough.

QUESTIONS NOT YET FULLY ANSWERED.

Open to
argument

This outline would not be complete if I did not at least briefly mention several pending questions, most of them somewhat uncertain and open to argument.

Women
nurses for
male
patients.

First of these in importance is the use of women nurses with male insane patients. Even superficial observation teaches us that genuine men nurses are rare, whereas good women nurses are decidedly plentiful. In other words man was not made a nurse in the large majority of cases. From this alone it would follow that women nurses should be employed in nursing in preference to men whenever possible. This is especially true of hospital wards and I can testify from practical experience that in such work they have proven to be of very great service. I am not quite prepared, however, to assert that I should favor anything like general displacement of men attendants by women. In wards for chronic patients I can not see any advantage, rather otherwise, if most patients are to be kept employed. I favor, however, in cottages for convalescing and the declining patients, placing a man and wife in charge, as such arrangement still further increases the homelike appearance of the cottage.

With acute
maniacal
patients.

I can also personally testify that even acute maniacal patients may be much better dealt with by women than men in the matter of administration of food and in giving treatment. I must at once confess, however, that women suitable for that work are rare, as it requires very great tact and self-control under very trying conditions.

Young
people.

The problem of age, at present at least, is largely determined by the predominating class of applicants. They are now mostly young people and I believe it should be so. They can more easily adapt themselves to the requirements of service and through their predominating cheerful disposition they produce a better effect upon the susceptible patients.

Salaries
must be
larger.

The third and last consideration is that of salaries. That they must be larger under existing conditions there is no question. What they need be in the future will largely depend upon how good or bad the times are and even more upon how attractive these positions can be made and how valuable the training, therefore, how much permanent benefit can be derived by the employes.

DISCUSSION BY MR. MOULTON.

Attractive
service
needed.

When the Civil Service Commission first went into operation, we were much impressed by the problem of the attendant service. It has been the greatest bother we have had to keep the attendants in the hospitals. At first we had an idea that it must be a question of wages, and that people were attracted elsewhere. I think Dr. Podstata, tonight, has solved the question in a large degree. I don't believe it is, as he stated at the last part, a question of wages. I think the hospitals in Chicago and elsewhere secure enough applicants to become trained nurses without paying them anything. If these trained nurses are going to be real trained nurses, I think that will solve the question, as to the kind of people we shall receive, and the number, and that the institutions will retain them. If it once becomes known, out through the country, that these training schools are giving the same train-

ing that the nurses are receiving in Chicago, in the hospitals, I think our applications will be doubled, and come from a different class of people. I know, in my talks throughout the State, when I mention to people the fact we are going to establish the training schools, they are at once interested. They often say, "I know of several girls who need that training. They don't feel, now, they can go to Chicago, where they ordinarily have to go, to secure that training." I believe that, when, in addition to the training, they are receiving the present wages, that will be such an additional inducement the attendant question will be solved in the end.

DISCUSSION BY DR. DAVIS.

I am only representing the vestibule, through which many patients pass into the institutions, being superintendent of the Cook County Detention Hospital. I can testify to the efficiency of the proposed methods of Dr. Podstata. In my small institution, the 30 attendants only work an eight hour day of service. The women attendants never work the same eight hours longer than one month, successively. I mean by that, they will work one month from 8 to 4 in the afternoon, and the next month from 4 until midnight. Only once in three months they have the eight hours after midnight. They are giving good service. My women attendants don't care to get married. Some of them have remained there six, eight and twelve years. It is my conviction that the methods proposed by Dr. Podstata are the true methods to be followed in the State institutions.

Nursing
at Cook
County
Detention
Hospital.

DISCUSSION BY DR. BILLINGS.

It seems surprising to me, as I have come recently in close touch with these State hospitals for the insane, that this question of nursing has been put off so long. It seems to me like going back, now, 25 years in medical history, when the same questions were debated, back in 1876 or '80, in reference to trained nurses for ordinary medical cases in hospitals. The same arguments were used, for and against trained nurses. It does seem to me, too, that we have considered insane people as something else than sick people, and that the treatment of them should be different from the treatment of other people.

Insane people
are
sick and
need
hospital
care.

After hearing what Dr. Podstata has to say upon the subject, it seems to me to be perfectly rational and right that we should have training schools for nurses in the State institutions, and consider them hospitals, as other hospitals are considered, places for the care of the sick. Furthermore, it appeals to me as a rational idea that there should be a distinction between the people who serve as nurses, and those who serve as attendants, for these people. It is folly to take an individual, highly educated, and naturally fitted to be a real trained nurse, to care for people who are hopelessly, chronically insane. It is absolutely wrong. But, on the other hand, those people who are sick and insane should have the benefit of a trained, intelligent and kind-hearted nurse, just as one who has pneumonia, or any other ailment, who is not insane, has such expert service. It seems to me, too, if this differentiation is made in each of our institutions, there should be a differentiation made in wages. It seems to me, as I have heard our superintendents talk in private conversations about the institutions, and what they paid, that there has not been a proper differentiation made as to the nature of the work. Some individual, a boy, or young man, who does nothing but drive a cart around the grounds, to use a simple illustration, who has no responsibility, may get \$30 or \$40 a month, while the

nurse, who is the right hand and arm of the medical staff, gets \$22 or \$26. This doesn't seem right. I believe Dr. Podstata's paper, together with the paper of the morning, by Mr. Moulton, presents material for a committee to thresh out. If this conference does nothing else but solve that problem, it would be well worth while.

DISCUSSION BY MR. MOULTON.

Civil service
eliminations.

Dr. Podstata spoke about the number of hospital tramps turned out. I think he would be astonished at the number we have cut out since November first. We have cut out 200 people, who heretofore crowded from one institution to another.

PROVED VALUE OF HYDROTHERAPEUTIC TREATMENT FOR CASES OF ACUTE INSANITY.

Paper by Dr.
Dewey.

Dr. Richard Dewey, formerly superintendent of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane, gave a description of the equipment of a modern sanitarium. His talk was illustrated with lantern slides.

Describes
psychopathic
hospital.

Dr. Dewey described the construction of a new "Psychopathic Hospital" erected during the last year. It is a fire proof building for acute and curable cases of mental disease, provided with rooms especially designed to meet the varying conditions of the patient when highly disturbed or delirious; or more quiet and rational as the case may be. These rooms have sliding doors shutting off an alcove when necessary and the window is provided with adjustable shutters and screens. The construction of the building being of brick, steel beams and hollow tile, it is not only fire proof but sound proof to a great extent, and so arranged that one patient is not disturbed by any other.

BATH ROOMS AND APPARATUS

Continuous
warm
baths.

There is also on each floor a bath room with a large tub arranged for the "continuous warm baths" or "dauer-baeder" proven by German alienists to be so exceedingly valuable as a means of treatment in overcoming paroxysms of maniacal excitement, promoting improvement in nutritive processes, and in permanent sedation of nervous irritability.

Other apparatus.

Dr. Dewey also described, somewhat in detail, the apparatus of the bath-house, especially the douche room with its "douche tables," the essential mechanism whereby water is controlled in temperature, pressure and quantity in a scientific manner and applied for the treatment of patients in the form of sprays, jets, rain-bath, fountain sprays, "fan douches," etc., as appropriate in each individual case. The hot-air bath, or cabinet, whereby the equivalent of a "Turkish" bath is produced without the disadvantage of the hot-room; the vapor or "Russian" bath; the electric and hip baths, sheet baths, electric-light baths and the processes connected therewith were also described.

VALUE IS UNDERSTOOD BY SPECIALISTS.

Dr. Dewey stated that these various methods of applying water (hydrotherapeutic treatment) no longer need advocacy as their value is universally understood by all engaged in neurological and psychopathic practice, and yet he believed that the State of Illinois had thus far not installed in its institutions these important means of treatment and was "glad to advocate their use at a time when a spirit of progress seems to prevail."

Glad to
advocate
use in
Illinois
State
hospitals.

EMPLOYMENT AND RECREATION FOR CHRONIC INSANE.

Dr. W. E. Taylor, superintendent of the Western Hospital for the Insane, read a paper on "Employment and Recreation for Chronic Insane." It follows:

Paper by
Dr. W. E.
Taylor.

My subject, "Employment and Recreation for Chronic Insane," deserves more than a passing consideration by those who are immediately interested in caring for those very unfortunate individuals. It should be understood that a large per cent of insane are incurable, also that a large per cent of the incurable have an affliction of such a nature that we can neither stop or even stay the progress of their disease. The brain may be afflicted with an acquired incurable malignant malady which progresses persistently until death claims the victim; or we may have inherited a condition which is beyond the skill of man to repair. With that class, employment, recreation and medical treatment yield no satisfactory results. We can simply care for them kindly.

Care for
them
kindly.

NEED OF MENTAL DIVERSION.

We have another class which, in my opinion, can be benefited and many cured by resorting to the proper recreation, employment and encouragement. I do not wish to be pessimistic in the matter of medical treatment, or too optimistic in my subject, but by medical treatment, when deemed advisable, in conjunction with what I firmly advocate in the way of amusements, recreation, and employment, we can obtain most excellent results. Abnormal physiological conditions very often fail to respond to the indicated remedy, unless by some means the mental concentration is changed. Biochemic deficiencies may be restored by giving an inorganic salt, but a normal co-ordination will not follow unless we secure mental diversion.

Can obtain
most
excellent
results.

If, at stated times, we take our patients out for a walk, or permit them to spend a few hours in a shady grove; if the gardener or farmer selects a number from the ward to do manual labor on the farm; or ladies are taken to the laundry, sewing room, linen room, or any other department, and they are returned to the ward to eat and sleep with the other patients, we do not succeed in diverting the mind from the old trend or rut, which is responsible for their hallucinations and delusions. The diversion and subsequent surroundings should be of such a nature that they forget themselves, their environments and mental condition, and that can only be done by offering some incentive which appeals to them, if a spark of intelligence remains in their brain. I have known the blank countenance of a patient, who has been afflicted with melancholy to disappear, the brain clear, the eye brighten, and ambition return while he was on the floor dancing, engaged in playing ball, or taking part in an exciting game of bowling. I have learned that we should appeal to their pride, encourage them with a reward, flatter and applaud their efforts, and acquiesce in a measure to their whims; but, at the same time,

Methods of
diversion.

control as far as possible what ever work or pleasure they may be engaged in. I selected a number of chronic patients, who at one time were expert carpenters, gave them plans and specifications and requested them to build a cottage. As a result, they built two, which we are using for tubercular patients. They became interested in their undertaking; they worked industriously; and we have no better buildings than those which they constructed. Seventy-five per cent of the patients thus employed fully recovered and the others were greatly benefited.

CAMP FOR DEMENTED, VIOLENT AND UNTIDY PATIENTS.

Great
benefit.

Incurable, demented, violent and untidy patients to the extent of 100 were placed in a camp in the woods, where they were given the greatest freedom, allowed to roll in the dirt, climb trees, indulge in antics, encouraged to wrestle, foot race, and other things. They were fed, lodged, and enjoyed the privileges of a bath house in the camp, and before the summer was over, some of them had entirely recovered, and all were greatly benefited. Three or four succeeded in escaping, and subsequent reports indicate to us that they are all well enough to remain away. On the Fourth of July they formed a marching club, were trained by one of their own number; and made a very nice appearance in the parade. We are so well satisfied with our results, that another year, we will enlarge our camp and will attempt to care for 300 or 400 in a similar way.

STIMULUS AFFORDED BY COMPETITION.

Awakened
pride.

Competition between patients who drive and care for the teams has given splendid results; work on the farm, in the garden, among the hogs, cattle and chickens has been equally as satisfactory, especially where there was a competition between the patients as to which one would do the best. Pride to do fine and appreciated work in the printing office, shoe shop, shirts and pants factory, laundry, sewing room, and in fact every department, has given equally as good results.

Construction
of minor
buildings.

I believe superintendents should be permitted, if considered feasible by trustees and the Board of Charities, to construct minor buildings, make needed changes, and improvement in buildings, machinery, etc., with any available money that they may have without resorting to contracts or competitive bids. I believe superintendents should offer a reward to patients who excel in anything that they may undertake to do.

COLONIZATION FOR MALE PATIENTS

Plans
another
step.

I have been so favorably impressed with what I have seen and experienced in a limited way, that I purpose to carry the idea still farther; hoping to obtain greater results. We are now planning to colonize our male patients, providing cottages or tents on the farm, giving to each colony one, two, three or four acres of ground for the purpose of raising, in a scientific way, vegetables. We will, likewise allot to a number of patients, the care of hogs, cattle, sheep, goats, chickens, geese, ducks, etc. The same plan will be followed in the domestic department.

WILL HOLD AN INSTITUTION FAIR.

Public will
be admit-
ted.

In September we will hold a fair, at which the products of the labor will be exhibited and premiums will be offered to those who make the best showing. The fair will continue for three days. It

will be conducted and equipped in the same way as an ordinary county fair. The public will be admitted, and the income will be given to the patients as rewards or premiums. I believe that this plan will afford incentive, which no other one will, and I am convinced that, if carried out, the results will be far greater than we even anticipate. During the summer the fair grounds will be utilized for recreation and camping grounds.

MECHANICAL AND MEDICINAL RESTRAINT.

Dr. George A. Zeller, superintendent of the Asylum for Incurable Insane, read the following paper, "Mechanical and Medical Restraint:"

Paper by Dr.
Zeller.

When one cares to indulge his taste for the antique in legal literature and phraseology, he naturally looks up the blue laws of the New England states or searches the musty tomes of the olden European libraries. He is rewarded by startling definitions of what the intelligence of the age construed as crime and by some of the penalties inflicted. Most of these laws have long since been repealed or have by common consent fallen into disuse, but there still remains on the statute books of Illinois one that, to my mind, is as out of place as a geography of forty years ago or a treatise on surgery of ten years ago would be in the hands of the instructor of today. Most laws are passed to abolish abuses or punish offenses against the security of property or the person, but this particular law does neither, in that it apparently legalizes the infliction of bodily injury in a manner that the earliest Egyptian and Roman writers decried and against which the finer instincts of all times have rebelled.

Classed with
blue laws.

CITES THE ILLINOIS LAW.

The law referred to is paragraph 21, chapter 85, Revised Statutes of Illinois, 1903, and reads as follows:

Conditions
allowing
restraint.

No patient shall be placed in restraint or seclusion in any hospital or asylum for the insane in the State except by the order of the physician in charge; all such orders shall be entered upon a record kept for that purpose, which shall show the reason for the order in each case and which shall be subject to inspection by the State Commission of Public Charities and such record shall at all times be open to public inspection.

The law itself would appear as a safeguard against the over application of something in itself objectionable and herein lies the absurdity of the law. If the application of mechanical restraint is construed so serious a matter as to call for legislation specifying under what conditions it may be practiced, then why tolerate it at all and above all why give it legal sanction?

Safeguard
against
something
objection-
able.

Search the statutes of Illinois as you may and you will fail to find anywhere a clause legalizing the infliction of bodily injury except in the case of hangman alone and then only after a verdict has been rendered by a jury of his peers and the pardoning power of the Chief Executive has been sought in vain. When men are executed upon the order of an assistant physician there will be some excuse for the restraint law of Illinois.

HISTORY OF MECHANICAL RESTRAINT

Definition.

Mechanical restraint consists in applying to the human body some mechanical device in limitation of its movements. The history of the movement looking toward the amelioration of the condition of the insane is but the history of the curtailment or abolition of mechanical restraint. Narcotics were not sufficiently known to the ancients to have been a factor in the subjugation of the unruly, but might and force and brutality have been agents by which the strong overcame the weak from the days of Cain. If some of the greater minds of the earliest days cried out against restraint, the force of their teachings was evidently lost and it is a well known fact that for nearly nineteen centuries there was absolutely no improvement in the care of the insane. They were burning them at the stake as late as the seventeenth century in Massachusetts and the latest and most scientific text books of a much later day declared that severe and frequent flogging was, after all, the best treatment for the insane.

First demonstration of uselessness.

The first demonstration of the uselessness of mechanical restraint in the care of the insane had its origin in a revolution as sanguinary as and far more bitter than our civil war. Out of the French revolution came Pinel, one of its patriots. Fresh from the movement that abolished monarchy and reestablished the rights of the people, his mind was ripe for the work of removing the fetters from those of unsound mind who were merely the victims of a long-cherished custom, and when he struck the shackles from arms and limbs of the inmates of Sal Petriere and Bicetre he started the movement which later swept through England and was taken up by Gardiner Hill and Charlesworth and Connolly and resulted in the total abolition of restraint as early as 1837.

Earl of Shaftsbury's work.

When at a later time the movement was about to lag, it was taken up by the Earl of Shaftsbury, and the utmost that the advocates of mechanical restraint could say was that the abolition of restraint needlessly increased the labors of those whose duty it was to care for and treat the insane.

Only motive.

And let me say right here that this is the only motive that lies behind the application of mechanical restraint today. Physicians may ease their conscience that it is the welfare of the patient they are considering, but I have invariably found that the convenience of the attendant governed this, as well as every other asylum abuse. I watched it jealously for three years. I saw men and women in the cottages for the violent as regularly in restraint as the day or night came on. Some were only restrained during periods of violence; others for a few hours a day while the attendants were busy, and others almost constantly in some form or other for such trifling matters as picking at and destroying the clothing or fighting each other. In the systematic crusade against restraint it was my observation that the amount of restraint increased in proportion to the previous experience of the attendant. I found that when I cited this or that case that might be handled without restraint, I not infrequently had a responsive echo from a recruit, who seemed willing to give the patient a chance; but ever suggest such a thing to the hospital tramp, and you were invariably confronted with a hundred reasons why it could not be done.

"Experienced employes" restraint.

To completely shift the entire personnel of an insane asylum in times when political activity was responsible for every member upon the force is in itself a more difficult achievement than the abolition of mechanical restraint, yet the one was dependent upon

the other, and the removal of the last vestige of restraint was almost coequal with the disappearance of the last experienced employé.

I am not called upon to recite my own experience in dealing with this subject, yet why should I take such a decided stand against mechanical restraint if I were not able to point to a successful year in which not one vestige of it has been employed? Its utter uselessness has been demonstrated in a hundred cases who wore restraint so long that it seemed a befitting garment. Our working details are filled with men and women who are daily expending upon some useful occupation the energy that once was spent in madly chafing at the restrictions that were limiting the movements of the body. Note the dog that bounds at you when you enter the yard and frisks about you as you walk up the path, and then note the tethered dog tearing at his chain and threatening to tear you to pieces. It is the same with human beings, sane or otherwise. Insanity, like bodily disease, is but a disordered function. The function still remains, no matter how far the disease has progressed. Impaired though it may be, the insane mind is still capable of receiving some impressions. The horse, with supposedly no mind at all, never fails to find his own stall in the largest stable, and the dog will recognize his master among 10,000 men. The child is not more tractable than the average insane person. One might as well bar from the school an unruly child, because it entails a burden upon the teacher to successfully direct it, as to fly to mechanical restraint because its abolition increased the work of those who care for the insane. As well let the victim of infectious disease die, because his care would entail danger of contagion to the nurse. As well leave a battle unfought, because to meet the enemy might expose the soldier to bullets! Men who serve have no right to take their convenience into consideration beyond that of the good of their charges; and, if mere numbers are needed, the State has never limited its force, and all of us in the public service have unlimited resources at our command. Therefore, how can we excuse ourselves, if in a failure to avail ourselves of them we inflict physical and mental torture and resort to the devices of the dark ages in meeting conditions which experience has shown can be solved without the employment of such means?

One of the most potent causes of the preservation of mechanical restraint has been the ingenuity of the dealer and manufacturer, who has artfully adopted the name "humane restraint apparatus" and by that means has caused many who were using it to lapse into a position of false security, when, in fact, the most humane apparatus is inhumane. I have in my museum what any of you would shrink from as the most repulsive of restraining devices, the Utica crib; and yet, hanging upon the wall are apparently harmless devices a hundred times more cruel. The Utica crib is nothing more than a bed with strong and high wood sides and ends and a swinging door over the top. In it the patient had perfect bodily freedom, limited only by the dimensions of the enclosure. Let any one witness the writhings and contortions of a patient in a restraint sheet, tied hand and foot in bed, or study the interference of respiration while wearing the straight jacket or camisole, with arms crossed over the breast and the hands tied across the back by means of the blind sleeve, and see if he would not prefer even the monstrosity known as the Utica crib.

Utter uselessness of restraint.

"Humane" apparatus.

SECLUSION THE COMPANION OF RESTRAINT.

Unnecessary
and unjusti-
fiable.

But the crib brings to mind that other and equally unnecessary and unjustifiable procedure known as seclusion. Seclusion consists in removing the patient from the society of others and in institutional practice commonly takes the form of locking him in a room. So great an evil is this considered even in the lay mind that it has been the subject of legislation and seclusion is ranked along with restraint as so undesirable a practice that the consent of the physician must first be obtained. Where it is practiced it has again only one object in view and that object is the convenience of the attendants. Some states have no laws governing seclusion and it is practiced to a frightful extent in the east. Some of the very latest reports state that recently the experiment of leaving some of the doors that lead from the single rooms into the main halls unlocked at night had resulted in much good in that the patients did not disturb the other inmates by rattling the door knobs. I recently visited an institution in the east that stands almost as a constructive model of many of the later asylums and every door was of double thickness, with a circular opening at the bottom for the rays of a lantern to enter and another higher up for the attendant to look through and observe the occupant.

But the
doors are
wide open.

If any of you will visit the Illinois Asylum for the Incurable Insane you will notice 175 beautiful doors refaced with circular openings in the panels with sliding lid, through which the attendant was to watch his charge. Fortunately though you will find every door standing open, day and night. And this represents an architecture of only seven years ago. Seclusion is the cause of more melancholia and depression and suicides than any feature of institutional life. Mechanical restraint will infuriate and finally kill by the interference with the normal functions of the body and death from such a cause is an outrage, but seclusion brings on a condition of mind from which death is a welcome relief.

Regicide
becomes a
maniac.

When Italy felt that death was too mild a punishment for the regicide who took the life of the late Humberto they sentenced the prisoner to solitary confinement. In 100 days he was a raving maniac and in a year he was a corpse, yet we here in Illinois, in the twentieth century give legal recognition to seclusion, specifying only that it must be sanctioned by an attending physician, who may, after he has prescribed it and perhaps ordered its definite continuance, go at large and move about in his circle of acquaintances. There can be less excuse for seclusion than for mechanical restraint. Fear of bodily injury may excuse the advocates of the latter, but seclusion is absolutely done to lessen the vigilance and responsibility of those who are paid for the exercise of these very qualities. We are not prepared to admit that either is ever justifiable and failure of a sane mind to triumph over one that is impaired is a humiliating admission and simply calls for one of stronger mentality to assume the task.

USE OF SLEEP PRODUCING MEDICATION.

Grave
abuse.

As grave as either of the previous abuses is the resort to soporific or sleep-producing medication. It is not necessary to go deeply into this subject for the public is only too familiar with the victims of the drug habit who abound in every community in the world. Some of the brightest intellects of every age gave way under the blighting influence of narcotics. Thomas De Quincey is one of the few men of genius who overcame the habit

and retained the intellectual power that gave us that classic entitled "The Confessions of an Opium Eater." But the world has had but few men of the mental calibre of De Quincy and even he is but one who survived out of the millions who failed. It would be idle for me to outline the stupifying effect of narcotics upon the victim, of the thrill of pleasure its earlier use conveys, of the freedom from pain or relief from insomnia that come to the novice and tempts him to deeper and deeper draughts, nor is it necessary to dwell upon the constantly increasing dose, to the wretchedness of the reactionary period from which the only relief is greater indulgence, to the coma vigil that even the largest dose can not change to a restful sleep. These are the things that come over the sane mind and they only reflect what the insane mind must endure when once placed at the mercy of narcotics. The subject is purely a medical one and would have no place in this paper were it not for the fact that it is not so long since the tray loaded with its sleeping potion was carried down the aisle by the attendant and the night watch on his rounds had his bottle of chloral and administered it in proportion to the restlessness of the patient, whose restlessness of course grew in direct proportion to his ability to procure "dope."

Example of
growing
demand.

Narcotics in institutional life are easily dispensed with for the reason that, unlike restraint or seclusion, they can not easily be employed clandestinely. In the first place opiates are not easily obtained and secondly the average attendant would fear to employ an agent of whose effect he knew so little. It is doubtful if harm would come to any patient if the employment of narcotics in institutional life were made prohibitive. Certain it is that with hydrotherapeutics, with massage, with the action of the violet ray and the many other non-medical agents at our command the employment of narcotics or hypnotics merely to produce sleep is never justifiable in asylum life. The alleviation of real pain may call for administering an opiate in as well as out of an institution, but as a sleep-producing factor, never!

Easy to
eliminate.

IN CONCLUSION.

In casting about for a suitable ornament for our grounds I decided upon a sun-dial as appropriate and unique. Before it was placed in position the sculptor carved upon the respective faces of its stone base the words "Eight Hours Labor," "Non-Imprisonment," "Non-Restraint," and "Non-Resistance." There it stands, proclaiming the principles upon which 1,820 inmates are being cared for, ever calling the attention of employé and inmate to the lines of conduct from which there has been no deviation in a year and which, if we desire to bring this work up to the highest attainable plane, must eventually be adopted unreservedly by every institution having for its object the care of dependents.

Legends on
sun dial.

The time to do it is now and the place Illinois.

Time and
place.

PAY PATIENTS IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

Mrs. Clara P. Bourland, member of the State Board of Public Charities, made the following address on "Pay Patients in Public Hospitals for the Insane."

Paper by
Mrs. Bour-
land.

When I was asked to bring up this matter for discussion at this meeting, I really knew very little about it and had thought

Negative
side.

very little about it; but all the study that I was able to give the subject has convinced me that I could only take the negative side; that there are more objections to the pay patient in our State charitable institutions than possible advantages to be derived from that class of patients.

Best care
for poorest
patient.

The State in itself is most generous in its appropriations for all our institutions, and it is supposed to give to every patient—to the poorest and least important patient—the best care and the most conscientious and scientific treatment. Therefore, what could be gained if she were to give non-essentials to people who are able to pay for them?

It seems to me that ethically the position is entirely wrong. Of course, there would be no objection, I should think, if all the people who were able to pay in these institutions should pay for what they get. But there should be no distinction in accommodation, or in food, or attendance, or anything of that sort. The State would be perfectly willing for people to pay, if they wished to, but there is a statute which is mandatory, I should think. It provides that every person who wishes to become an inmate, or needs to become an inmate, of any of our charitable institutions, shall receive care, tuition, whatever attention he or she needs, without pay—*shall receive*, it says, making that mandatory.

A disturbing
classification.

The classification which would naturally ensue if there were pay patients and those who did not pay, would, I think, be very disturbing to the administration—the management—of the institution. Those who were to pay for luxuries, for more attendance, for more opportunities to go out to drive, and that sort of thing, would be the envy of the poor patients, who could not well understand how such a thing as that could be done. It would tend to foster class distinctions to a most uncomfortable and embarrassing extent.

Practical
objections.

Then I think there are some practical objections to it. Our institutions, as far as I know, are not constructed for two classes of patients in that way. There would have to be a change in the arrangement and architecture and all that sort of thing, if such a system could be brought about.

There is a hospital near Hamburg which has four classes of pay patients. This hospital is under the care and control of the city of Hamburg. The result has been very embarrassing and unsatisfactory to the authorities in that country, where class distinctions prevail and where they are recognized.

I think you will pardon me, Mr. President, if I say no more. Perchance my tentative "straw" may be knocked down by the affirmative side of this problem.

DISCUSSION BY MR. BICKNELL.

Objects to
inevitable
distinction.

I doubt if there is any opportunity for a debate on this question. I should have to agree entirely with Mrs. Bourland, in her attitude and her position of mind toward the question of pay-patients in the public hospitals for the insane. It seems to me that the prime, fundamental objection to it lies in the inevitable distinction which must be drawn, to the injury of the poor patients who did not pay, not so much as how they would feel about it, in the institution, but as to the fact that they would be put on the charity list, on the poverty side. The comparison would be an inevitable one, and those who were not able to pay would be put in a position of humiliation, which I feel that no state has any right whatever to impose on any of its citizens. To me that is unanswerable, and an obstacle which could not be overcome, no matter how great and how important the argument on the other side might be—that one point, that the State can not af-

ford to humiliate, a large percentage of its own self-respecting population, by putting it in the class of those who ordinarily are regarded as dependents and objects of public charity and common charity. The financial return which would come from pay-patients would be a mere bagatelle, in importance, in comparison with this other point of view.

DISCUSSION BY MR. MOULTON.

The question for discussion here brings up another question, that is, in regard to special attendants, and special things given to patients, by their friends. The other day a gentleman spoke to me in regard to a friend of his who had a relative in one of the institutions, and asked if he could have a special attendant. Friends and relatives often desire to do this, and to do special things for their friends in the institutions. To what extent should this be carried, and is it advisable to have special attendants? I should like to hear that discussed. It is another very important question.

Special
attendants.

DISCUSSION BY MR. MASON.

Let me add to Mr. Moulton's remark a little. Recently at Kankakee, there was an attempt made to abolish these special attendants for special patients, and fourteen special attendants were transferred into the State service, because of a shortage of attendants, at that time. Later on, the board at Kankakee decided to permit special attendants, and some of those special attendants were again transferred back to their patients. Now, the special attendants must necessarily be considered with the other employés. If you employ a special attendant, then he must, necessarily, if he is paid by the State at all, receive a part of that pay through and with the consent of the Civil Service Commission. Ordinarily, the special attendant is a little bit better paid than the other attendant, and that has caused some dissatisfaction among the attendants.

Recent
experience
at Kanka-
kee.

DISCUSSION BY DR. PODSTATÁ.

We have, at Elgin, just one special attendant, and I take the opportunity to speak about his case, inasmuch as it may illustrate a position the superintendent is occasionally placed in. I received a patient, who was an exceptional patient in many respects. The exception was not so much the fact that he came from a wealthy family, but that he was accustomed to a certain mode of living, particularly out of door. He was accustomed to certain other privileges that we simply could not afford him. Our patients go out twice and frequently three times a day—at least twice a day. But, with him, to stay inside of a room, inside of a ward we will say, meant a tremendous punishment. He was not accustomed to it, and the restlessness which developed, the mental excitement which developed, and the tremendous dissatisfaction which he showed, were so great that I was forced to abandon, in that case, the method which I have always tried to enforce, of getting along without special attendants. I suggested to the board of trustees that they permit me to employ a special attendant, under those circumstances. In the first place, that special attendant would not appear on the pay-roll, and would receive no more, in fact less, than the average attendant receives; and, in the next place, the friends of the patient

One special
attendant
at Elgin.

should be compelled to pay even for the board of that attendant. It is under these circumstances that we are employing that one special attendant we have.

Does not
favor the
system.

I will say that, personally, I do not favor the system, and would much rather get along without it. However, in this case, if you could see the tremendous change which took place in the patient, if you could see how rapidly he became contented, you would concede the advisability of making the exception. He is living in the same ward, and under the same circumstances, as the other patients. The only difference is that he can get out at 8:00 o'clock in the morning. He can stay out until 12:00. He can go out at 12:30 and be out until supper time, and he can even be outside after supper. It is just exactly what his restless condition demands. I suppose, in a way, that the State may provide a special attendant in a case of that sort, and, of course, there is a question whether it is not a better thing to do. But considering everything in that case, I employ a special attendant, and make his friends pay for the service, particularly as they are very anxious to do so, and I see no actual disadvantage. I haven't heard any one complain of it. I haven't heard that he bothers the other patients. He stays right with the other patients. He has never shown any disposition to regard himself in any light as being better than anybody else; and, therefore, I can see no special objection in that case; although, as I say, I am personally not in favor of the system. Therefore, I say, there may be exceptional instances, like this one, where the friends of the inmate feel like employing a special attendant.

Three spe-
cials for
patients
not able
to pay.

I have detailed three special attendants with patients who are not able to pay for such service. I mentioned that one specially-paid attendant because friends were willing to pay, being well provided with money, and there was no objection to their doing so. I think, as has been already suggested, a special attendant should be provided for any extraordinary case that actually requires it.

DISCUSSION BY DR. DAVIS.

Create a
special
fund.

I have occasion, very often, to hear from relatives and friends of patients committed to State institutions, a statement of this nature: "Doctor, we don't want our patient to be a charity case. Could you recommend any private institution, where we could pay \$10.00 to \$15.00 a week?" Now, they have to be told that such a thing is impossible; that any private institution worthy the name of an institution, will demand fees ranging from \$25.00 to \$40.00 a week. I, personally, would be in favor of accepting pay from relatives of patients, who are willing to pay without allowing any extra privileges. Such money, derived from this source, could be placed in a special fund, which would be used by the superintendent, at his discretion, for the general good of all the patients. There is no need of denying people, if they want to pay for their cases. There is no wrong in that. A lot of them would willingly do so. So I, personally, while not in favor of giving special attendants, or special privileges, as far as that is concerned, would accept their money, and spend their money for all the patients of the institution.

DR. BILLINGS ASKS FOR MORE DISCUSSION.

Ought to be
discussed
thoroughly.

I do not wish to discuss the question of pay patients, either positively or negatively, but I believe it is a question that ought to be discussed at this time by our superintendents. The question has come from the public, asking if it could be done, if it

is practical, and it seems to me that just at a meeting of this kind it should be discussed. The superintendents of our State institutions are the ones who might be able to say that such a scheme is impractical and can not be carried out, or perhaps they may say, on the other hand, that it could be carried out to some degree.

What Dr. Davis has said is a question that comes to every practicing physician. A case of insanity develops in a family that has some means, yet not enough to send such a patient to a private institution, and yet enough, perhaps, to give that patient some advantage in the way of money, or what money can buy, in an institution. It is a question that seems to me to be practical for discussion. I would like to hear our superintendents, especially, discuss this point. As to the question of attendants—special attendants—that is another thing. I think at Kankakee, as mentioned by Mr. Mason, special attendants have been used more than elsewhere. I think perhaps Dr. Greene could answer the question more practically, probably, than some of the other men. But these are practical questions. These are things we ought to hear about. We ought to be able to answer questions when they are asked in the future.

Comes to every practicing physician.

DISCUSSION BY DR. CARRIEL.

As Dr. Billings wishes an expression, I would say, as my opinion of it, that it seems to me that it would be far more satisfactory to the management of the institution, instead of having special attendants paid, or receiving pay, from private sources, that the institution provide all the special attendants necessary, and let the State pay for them. The duties of the special attendant—you will find some of the superintendents will say I am right about it—are not carried out as they might be in other, private institutions; that is to say, the attendants are not as attentive as they should be. They get into ways of their own. Instead of being out-of-doors with the patients, they are not there. They do not report on time, and do not pay as much attention to their patients as they should, for the amount of work they are expected to give. I think, also, that there is some objection to it, on the lines of discipline. Some attendants are given to shirking their duties in that respect, and the other attendants seem to think they have an "easy" time; that is to say, they do not conform to the rules of the institution, in regard to the hours of going out and coming in. They are a little different from the others. The others get into ways of doing the same things. For my part, I am in favor of the institutions supplying all the attendants, and paying for all the attendants required.

Institution provide all special attendants.

DISCUSSION BY DR. ATHON.

At our institution we have always discouraged the employment of special attendants. We have one case with a special attendant, and we have had very little trouble on that account. At one time there was a little jealousy, and many of the attendants thought he had an easier time than the others. It so happened, about that time, that the man resigned and went away. I tried three or four of the attendants who thought that would be a nice place. There wasn't one of them that kept it a week. Finally I secured the present special attendant, and there has been no further complaint among the attendants.

Experience at Anna.

DISCUSSION BY DR. W. E. TAYLOR.

Develops
partiality.

I don't believe it is policy to have paid special attendants. I tried it—once. There was a complaint, both from the friends and from the other employes, that partiality was shown, and that the attendant was not on duty at the time he should be. He was not amenable to the rules of the institution. He appeared to be more independent. The friends came to me and said: "This patient is not receiving special attention. We understand that this patient is allowed to associate, or is obliged to associate with other patients. We understand that our patient is eating at the same table with other patients, and substantially has the same food."

An incon-
sistency.

Now, it is utterly impossible to have special attendants, paid attendants, and give them privileges we do not give our other attendants. It is impossible to have a patient, and not classify that patient, and have him do and be as other patients. Such a patient should have the same diet as that prescribed for other patients of the same class. He should be compelled, if we deem it advisable, to sleep in a congregate dormitory, or if necessary, in a single dormitory. I believe that whether the patient is a pauper or a millionaire, when he comes into the State institution it is our duty to give a special attendant, if needed, a trained nurse, or two, if necessary. I was in Dr. Podstata's institution the other day and I found three attendants with one patient, on the lawn. She was a violent patient and hard to care for. Still Dr. Podstata had three special attendants out with that patient on the lawn, attempting to take care of her. She was a pauper at that. I believe that is the policy to pursue.

Three at-
tendants
to one
patient.

Trust
fund.

There is another scheme that we work at our place. We encourage all that have money, and speak of special care for their friends, to place some money in a trust fund, which we have there, possibly \$2,200.00 or \$2,300.00. That fund is kept separately. We put it in the State funds. We encourage patients who have that money to spend it. The doctors have a list. They are instructed to go to the patients and urge them to draw some of their money. The list is made out and brought to me. We give the money, not to exceed 25 cents at a time. Some draw 10 cents. Then the attendants or the nurse take the patients, in a bunch of five, six or more. They go down town to the stores, and permit them to buy whatever they want at the store, choose it and buy it themselves. It gives the patients independence and it satisfies them. It is a very good scheme. At our place we are paying out in the neighborhood of \$175.00 a month to patients in that way. I have found it works very nicely, and it is much better than to attempt to have a special paid nurse or a special paid attendant for them.

DISCUSSION BY DR. HIRSCH.

Two points
of view.

There are, of course, two ways of looking at this question. One is from the point of view of the family. The other is from the point of view of the administration and the State. As all physicians will testify, and have testified here, whenever a misfortune of this kind comes to a family, the family, if at all able, would like to be in a position to feel that they were doing something for the unfortunate member of the family. If it were an ordinary case of sickness, where they would have sent the patient to a hospital, the family would pay for the treatment. Here, in this case, the nature of the disease is such that treatment in a hospital is not always feasible. Private institutions,

for certain cases, are not always within reach. The expenses connected with the private treatment are almost prohibitive to many families. It is the general opinion that in private institutions, unless they are of rather an unusual degree of competency, and have a large number of patients, the proper classification is not carried out; and so even physicians advise that certain patients be sent to the public institutions, thinking they will be better off there than in private institutions. Now, here is the family, and especially the "women-folks" of the family—a family of a certain degree of financial competency and a certain degree of refinement—they imagine that they are neglecting their own patient by not providing for him and not paying for him. That is the reason why so many feel something should be done in the direction of enabling the family to do something for the patient in the public institution.

Of course there are ways of doing something, in the ways indicated by Dr. Taylor just now, but if there is jealousy to be feared, that very system will provoke it, as well as the pay system. In fact, it will provoke it more readily, for there the other patients see that this patient has fruit. You send that patient fruit. The superintendents and the attendants encourage the family to send fruit. Arrangements are made that the patient shall receive fruit regularly. It used to be done in Kankakee, and I suppose that is still done. The other patients see that this patient gets fruit and they don't get fruit. As to the system of having a trust fund there, against which the patient can draw, there must be patients in the institution that have no trust fund. They see the other patient goes down town and buys things, and they can't do it. This system, it seems to me, would open the door to jealousy much more readily and effectively than the other system, where the patients would not know who pays and who does not pay.

Of course, if you accept the German system, then you open the door to all sorts of jealousies, and it is a system that must be condemned. In Germany they have pay patients, but they classify them according to the money they pay, and those that pay the lowest fee get only primitive accommodations. Those that pay more are the second class patients, then comes the third class, and finally the fourth class patients. To be a fourth class patient generally means that he has two or three rooms at his disposal, has a special attendant and all the comforts possible. He doesn't mingle with the others. That system, of course, we can not introduce in America. It doesn't work well even in Europe, as the first speaker told us. The city of Hamburg is very much dissatisfied with the way it works. It is thoroughly un-American, and we would not dream of having that.

But this question is open to the superintendents for discussion. I hope they will take it up somewhat seriously, whether it would be possible to have families that are willing to pay, do so, giving the patients no special privilege, and to have that money constitute a sort of trust fund for the benefit of all, so that you can give little delicacies to all alike—not merely to one patient for whom somebody pays, but to all the patients. You would have some money to go out of the ordinary duty, and buy tobacco for such as want to smoke, and do little things for the patients.

You have, even now, a discrimination. According to the law the family is held, when able, liable for the clothing. The bills for clothing are sent to the family. The family can buy the clothing needed, themselves, and send it down there. You see, there is already a discrimination. The patient sees that one patient is well clothed and the other patients not so well clothed. You have, even now, something approaching to that system. It

Will provoke
jealousy.

German
system not
suitable.

Fund for
benefit
of all.

Discrimina-
tion at
present.

makes the family liable for a certain amount of expense; that is, for the clothing. Couldn't it be done, for the sake of the family, that they may contribute, when they cheerfully would contribute for other things, too?

Special attendants.

As to the other question of the special attendant, of course I know the way it has developed in this State. To my idea, it is absolutely wrong. If you have a special attendant, he ought to be under the direct control of the superintendent, as much as any other within the house. You should not have him there as a guest at the house at all. He is on the force, and must be under discipline and authority. He must come up to all the rules and regulations. I think that was a step backward, when the Kankakee trustees resolved to allow special attendants, but put them entirely outside of the regular force, even so far that they do not receive their meals there. If they do, they have to pay for them. That is entirely wrong, from a point of view of discipline. It doesn't give any guarantee to the family that the special attendant does his work, because the superintendent has scarcely any control over him. That is my opinion. If the State is to take care of its wards, regardless of the means of the family, in a case where there are special attendants required, and the superintendent and physician feel that he ought to have a special attendant, the State ought to provide that special attendant.

Ought to be a general principle.

If you take a man that has a fever to the Cook county hospital, and a special nurse is needed to watch over him, I dare say the patient receives a special nurse. That ought to be the general principle. If you adopt the system of allowing certain families to pay without having any special privileges the others don't have, and in a case like where the special attendant is needed, and the family is willing and able to provide the means, and let it go into the State, let the special attendant be paid on a perfect equality, scarcely knowing he is a special attendant, I think you can make it work. Otherwise, if you make classifications, and assign rooms according to the pay, or if you allow special attendants that are outside of the regular force, and are not amenable to our laws and discipline, I think you make a mistake.

Special care for special cases.

If a person has been accustomed to out of door life, and he is confined in the asylum, the very fact that he is deprived of his ordinary freedom will increase the difficulty of treatment. In a case like the one quoted by Dr. Podstata, I should judge the State ought to provide the special attendant, if he has to be outside with the special attendant. It is my view that the State taking charge of these cases, ought to take good care of them. They say, "The State's means are limited." They are undoubtedly. We can't be extravagant, but perhaps it could be met by admitting certain pay patients, and making no discrimination between those that pay and those that do not pay—not adopting the German system, which is un-American and very questionable from the ethical or medical point of view.

Plan in New York.

If you do that, it seems to me that you get a fund which will allow superintendents to do much for all the patients. For that reason I think I am a little bit inclined to believe that in view of the fact how the families feel, and the possible good that may be done to all, the law might be amended to allow people to pay. They have such a plan in New York. I know that. In New York there are pay patients in state institutions. Whether they get privileges, I don't know. As a clergyman, I have had occasion to carry on a correspondence for a family located in Illinois, that had a member of the family in New York in one of the state institutions. I know they paid every week \$10.00; whether it was because he was really a citizen of Illinois, I don't know. I didn't look into it. I know they sent for years, through me, every month, a sum of money equivalent to \$10.00 a week. The

patient didn't appear to have any special privileges. I went to see him once, and noticed he was on the same footing with the others, apparently.

MRS. BOURLAND READS THE LAW.

Mrs. Bourland: May I read the statute? It is very brief.

Text of the statute.

All residents of the State of Illinois who are or may become inmates of any of the State charitable institutions shall receive their board, tuition and treatment free of charge during their stay. The residents of other states may be admitted to said institutions upon payment of the just cost of said board, tuition and treatment: *Provided*, that no resident of another state shall be received or retained to the exclusion of any resident of the State of Illinois: *And, provided, further*, that should any inmate be unwilling to accept the gratuitous board, treatment or tuition, then any superintendent of a State charitable institution is hereby authorized to receive pay therefor, and is required to account for the same in an itemized monthly or quarterly statement to the trustees, as donations, duly credited to the persons from whom they were received; and if any superintendent shall receive any moneys for the purpose of furnishing extra attention and comforts to any inmates of the institution under his charge, he shall account for the same, and for the expenditures, in like manner, to the trustees.

MORE DISCUSSION BY DR. W. E. TAYLOR.

I want to offer a suggestion to you. In the matter of tobacco, I think all the institutions give the patients a limited amount of tobacco and cigars, but if your board, or whoever is in authority, would issue an order that State funds, available to State institutions, should receive 2 per cent upon daily balances, and that would go into a fund for the purpose of doing just what you are talking about, it would be a good thing, and I think it is justice that it should be done. I know, in my institution, if we received 2 per cent on our daily balances, we would be getting 2 per cent on \$60,000.00. Dr. Zeller would be doing the same thing. It seems that money belonging to the institution should be yielding up an income that could be used for that purpose.

Offers a suggestion.

DISCUSSION OF DR. TAYLOR'S SUGGESTION.

Dr. Athon—I would like to ask a question. Would you make that an amusement fund?

Amusement fund.

Dr. Taylor—I would make it an amusement fund, or make it a fund with which we could buy fruit, and equalize, as far as possible, this idea of giving special attention, using it for any purpose of giving special attention or luxuries or amusements to the patients that are not fortunate enough to have such things provided.

Equalize favors.

Dr. Hirsch—I suppose the best way is to refer the whole subject to a committee of experts, to report at the next meeting.

Refer to committee.

Dr. Taylor—Somebody that could issue an order. I expect Governor Deneen could be pretty handy at that.

Order could issue.

Governor Deneen—I should think the superintendent ought to be pretty handy at that. It is entirely within the power of the trustees, who have custody of the funds, who give bond therefor. I call the attention of the trustees to that matter; but the

In power of trustees.

superintendents and trustees have had that power for a long time. We get such a balance here, upon the funds that are in charge of the State. I ordered them turned over. Last year we turned over to the general fund \$9,000.00 interest on the funds in one of the departments here, the Insurance department. My own funds are in the custody of the treasurer.

Write a letter.

Dr. Taylor—Suppose you write a letter to the trustees.

Glad to.

Governor Deneen—Very well, I shall be glad to do it.

Interest on balances.

Dr. Taylor—I would like to ask if any superintendent here receives interest on his daily balance? Do you Dr. Zeller—do you get interest on your daily balance?

Not the treasurer.

Dr. Zeller—I am not the treasurer of my institution.

Come to you.

Dr. Taylor—Does it come to you?

DISCUSSION BY DR. ZELLER.

Does not come.

Dr. Zeller—No, sir. The statement? No, sir. Our institution has no income. Mr. President, while listening to the discussion, it struck me we are getting down to the question of money, and treating this from an income-producing standpoint, and losing sight of the principle of State administration, of that true democracy, almost socialism, that the State practices in an institution where it has congregated the defectives and those requiring State care.

It is not a question of how much money the State takes in, or what becomes of the money, because the State doesn't need the money. There is not an institution in Illinois today that has not a handsome balance on hand, unexpended. We have \$75,000.00 in our institution, unexpended balance, today. Watertown has \$20,000.00 or \$30,000.00. Kankakee may have \$100,000.00! [Laughter.] So that we have ample means at our hands, all the time. We would not deny the most pitiful, abject pauper in Illinois the right to one, two or three special attendants, if required. It seems to me that we belittle the service when we get out and wonder if, whether somebody offers \$10.00 or \$15.00 a week, the State is going into the boarding house business and catering business, and give those patients better care than somebody who is unable to pay! I don't think we are called upon to consider the question. I think the service should be so good that the most exacting family should be satisfied with the care given to their people.

Good critics.

I want to say that the people who "have seen better days" have a good effect upon the management of an institution. They are hypercritical. They look to see how many pairs of socks there are; they note the condition of the clothing; they look at the bedding, at the service, at the table, and instinctively we learn something from them. We learn we are not particular enough, are not giving them enough, that our daily service is not as good as it should be. We aim to bring it up, higher and higher, all the time. We have solved it in our institution, with over 1,800 people present, people graduated at Amherst College, who hold professional diplomas. There is, true, a large percentage of the pauper element. We have been able, successfully, for years, to escape even a demand for the employment of a special attendant for any of the patients in that institution. It is very easy to convince the family that it had better not insist upon that privilege.

Trust fund for all.

The trust fund is one from which we can draw for every patient. It is never a very large fund, but we are always glad to draw from it at any time, and for any other patient.

System of rewards.

Dr. Taylor has a system of rewards for his patients. He pays them a small premium, as a stimulant for some extra effort. That comes out of the ordinary fund.

Ordinary fund.

It is the most elastic fund in all the world. You can do anything from conducting a mill to burying a patient out of that fund. There is no limit to the use to which it can be put. It piles up in every institution, until we turn over, between us all, \$100,000.00, possibly, by the time the next Legislature meets.

PROPOSED STATE PSYCHOPATHIC INSTITUTE.

Dr. Frank Billings, speaking of the "Proposed State Psychopathic Institute," said:

In this country there is but one clinic in psychiatry. It has been in existence a short time. Efforts have been made in two or three other places, notably Boston, to develop such clinics. Because of this lack of knowledge of psychiatry American practitioners do not readily recognize insanity, are unable to classify insane patients, and do not have a proper understanding of what should be done in acute cases. Such patients frequently are kept at home and do not receive adequate primary attention. As a result many who could recover, do not, and become State charges.

In Germany since 1874 some 22 psychopathic institutes, with clinics, have been established. Many are in connection with the universities, so that graduates in medicine commence practice with experience in this sort of work.

There is no opportunity, in most of the states of the Union, for the young medical man to acquire a knowledge of psychopathy. The little he can learn is by going, with a teacher from the medical school, to a hospital for the insane for two or three trips through the wards, looking at patients and perhaps talking about them to some degree. The remainder of his information is gained from contact with mental and nervous diseases in his practice.

In addition to this individual ignorance is the inevitable general ignorance which affects the State, because the State must draw upon imperfectly educated men for the medical staffs of its institutions. Our superintendents must take this deficient material and attempt to mold it for efficient medical work, or, rather, inefficient work. I use the word inefficient advisedly and broadly. Many of these individuals are capable of learning, under the wise direction of a good superintendent, and become good workers, in time, but they do not have half the advantages they should have. That is why I say inefficient work. The State Board of Charities favors a State Psychopathic Institute to supply the needed advantages.

BOTH CLINICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL WORK.

Now I desire to be understood, in recommending a psychopathic institute, that this is not a mere autopsy making nor alone clinical work. The man who does clinical work examines blood, sputum, the feces, or does anything else from a mere routine standpoint, without the individual equation of the patient viewed from all points, is doing unnecessary work and is not working toward an efficient staff or force. On the other hand, the individual who makes a post mortem, without a knowledge of the clinical history of the case, is gaining no practical efficiency. Both clinical and pathological data are essential for knowledge and satisfactory results. Such dual service is essential, if we are to tone up the staffs in our State institutions.

Remarks by
Dr. Billings.

One American clinic in psychiatry.

Twenty-two in Germany.

Scant opportunity for study.

Ignorance affects the State.

For a complete symmetrical service.

SERVICE OF THE PSYCHOPATHIC INSTITUTE.

Located
near a big
city.

Qualifica-
tions for
director-
ship.

Post mortem
to supple-
ment clini-
cal service

Awakened
scientific
spirit.

Benefit the
public
at large.

It is the opinion of your Board of Charities that there should be established in this State a Central Psychopathic Institute to develop in our hospitals the symmetrical service I have described. Our idea is that this institute should be located at one of the State institutions near a big city, like Chicago, because of the natural advantages of such proximity. That institute should have a diagnostic, or clinical, laboratory. Over this should be placed a man who is, broadly speaking, a psychopathist and pathologist in one, a man who knows how to work with the living, who has had experience in hospitals for the insane and understands psychiatry, who knows how to examine patients by well known diagnostic methods, to make blood, feces, sputum and other examinations, to make physical examinations, to teach others to do these things, to express the terms of illness (symptoms, etc.) so clearly the words mean something definite, to formulate what has been written of symptoms and signs so as to make the proper diagnosis, and, finally, to sum up all these factors into a rational prognosis and then determine the treatment. All this is done for the benefit of the patient.

Now, if that patient dies, the director of the institute must be able, to supplement his clinical service, to make the proper post mortem examination, so that the organs may be examined for the good of medical science, which means for the benefit of suffering humanity. Let me say that the clinical examination, if one is more important than the other, is more important than the post mortem, because there is a limited time in which clinical work can be done. Having made the post mortem, the organs may be examined now, or ten years from now. But the examination of the organs is absolutely worthless, narrowly speaking, and we may speak narrowly of that particular thing, if the preliminary clinical work is not done.

TRAINING FOR STATE EMPLOYÉES.

To the State Psychopathic Institute the employées of our State institutions should go. Each superintendent could send one assistant to the institute, for a month, say, to receive instructions. A clinic in psychiatry could be given for the benefit of these young men. Afterward they could go back to their institutions and be sources of inspiration to others of the staff. Then another and another assistant physician could go from each hospital to the Psychopathic Institute. Ultimately the State would have its staffs of medical men upon a basis of higher efficiency than now, because, first of all, they would know how to do higher grade work, and, secondly, the scientific spirit would be so stimulated in them they would want to do it. No doctor in a hospital for the insane, who had that scientific spirit awakened and knew how to work, would permit a patient under his charge to pass to the post mortem table, if he did not know all that could be learned during the life of the patient. This, of necessity, means better treatment of the unfortunates in our State hospitals.

EDUCATION FOR PHYSICIANS GENERALLY.

Furthermore, a State Psychopathic Institute would be a school to which medical men not in the State service could go. A clinic in psychiatry and pathology would mean that the State would be teaching medical men, who could go out as practitioners to residents of the State, to benefit greatly the public at large. Many of the present mistakes in practice would be prevented.

BRANCH SERVICE IN THE INSTITUTIONS.

In the State institutions there should be established branches of the central department. A mere pathologist should not be appointed to a position in a hospital branch. I should prefer to see the superintendent assign some member of the existing force to the work in hand, or, if he hasn't a man adapted for the work, or his man doesn't like it, to draw upon the civil service commission for a proper man. But that man should not be a "dead-house man," making the examinations for others, in sputum, urine and blood, turning over a blank to be filed away, without any knowledge of the patient himself; nor should the attending man be ignorant of what the blood, sputum, etc., were except as he sees entries upon the report. Every member of the staff should have specimens in the clinical laboratory and make examinations for himself. Little clinics should be started in each institution, presided over by the superintendent, if he has the opportunity, or by his chief of staff, or any other member of the staff. In this way the central institute would be the head with branches all over the State. Thus, starting from the central institute a permeating and effective service would be developed in all the hospitals.

Not a
"dead
house
man."

Effective and
permeating
service.

EASY TO MAKE A START.

Now it doesn't need a great deal of money to start this psychopathic service. I don't believe it needs legislative action. I think, if we could agree that such an institution should be started, and where it should be, the superintendent of that institution could prepare a room, or a building. If we could apply to the Civil Service Commission for an examination for the position of a psychopathologist for the central institute we could begin the work as soon as the position has been filled. Perhaps it would be well to refer the matter to a committee, to be worked out at an early date.

Committee
suggested.

I hope we may have some expression from the superintendents upon this subject. I have talked with some of them. I think they are willing and glad, to have this aid in elevating their medical staffs to a higher standard, and bringing them to a higher grade of efficiency. If there is any objection to the plan. I think it ought to be brought out here today. I know we have the sanction of his Excellency, the Governor. This service was one of the first things about which he and I conversed, in my early connection with the Board of Charities.

Sanction of
the Gov-
ernor.

In closing I desire to emphasize the scope of the proposed State Psychopathic Institute. Perhaps the ordinary medical man, and quite certainly the layman, in thinking of such an institution, would say what we needed was simply the opportunity to make post mortems—pathology. That is the one thing which of itself we do not want. What we want is a psychopathic institute, with a director who is a good psychologist, who is a pathologist as well, who will bring to that place the opportunity for a study of psychiatry, as well as a study of pathology.

Study of
both
psychiatry
and
pathology.

MOTION BY DR. W. E. TAYLOR.

I think the idea evolved by Dr. Billings is the greatest and grandest one that has been brought out at this conference. It is of so much importance, and such a brilliant idea, that we should take action at once; and, in order to bring the matter to the house, I make a motion that Dr.

Ready to
help with
cash.

Billings be instructed to proceed at once to inaugurate and establish this department; and I am willing to make a check for \$500.00 or \$1,000.00 to provide funds to carry this work on until the Legislature meets, if such action meets the approval of the State Board of Charities. My motion includes a request that the superintendents contribute, from their surplus funds, sufficient funds to carry on the work until the Legislature makes an appropriation.

Dr. Athon seconded the motion.

Athon
seconds.

DISCUSSION BY DR. CARRIEL.

Sanctions
the plan.

I think the superintendents agree with Dr. Billings in every word he said as to the advisability of such a department. As to the ways of starting it, I don't know. Some of us have balances and some of us have not. That part would have to be looked into later. The idea is a good one. No one is going to disagree with what Dr. Billings has said. I certainly sanction the plan in every way I can.

DR. BILLINGS TALKS OF THE COST, ETC.

Settle ques-
tion of
legality.

I don't think it would take much money to start it. I think it would be necessary to settle the question of the legality of starting it. We could very soon obtain an opinion from the Attorney General, and also from the Civil Service Commission as to whether they could create the position of State Psychopathologist under the law. If they can, it will be necessary to hold an examination. During a conversation with the Governor a month ago, I received the impression he thought we could go ahead and establish a psychopathic institute at once, provided it didn't cost too much, and provided one of the institutions had sufficient room for a beginning, and then bring the matter before the next Legislature for an appropriation, not for the establishment of the institute, but that we might have the appropriation recognized.

DISCUSSION BY DR. DAVIS.

Scarcity of
good men.

While entirely agreeing with Dr. Billings' proposition as to the advisability and appropriateness of instituting a psychopathic clinic and laboratory, I think the suggestion that the Civil Service Commission hold an examination for a State psychopathologist would be difficult to carry out. If the statement of Dr. Billings is correct, that this country is very short of this class of men, I would make the suggestion that we don't call for any such examination, because we will not have hardly anybody take it, but leave the matter entirely in the hands of Dr. Billings and his associates on the board, to seek and find such a man. They will find possibly one or two who would be willing to take up the work. A competitive examination at this time would be almost valueless, because so few would dare to go into it.

Civil service.

Dr. Billings—It has got to come under civil service.

DISCUSSION BY MR. MOULTON.

Accredited
to trustees

The director or State psychopathologist would have to be accredited to the board of trustees of the hospital where the institute is established. As to applicants, the greatest psychopathologist of this country, Adolph Meyer, was an Illinois boy,

who took the civil service examination in New York. We have already received applicants for this position enough to hold a competitive examination today, if we are ready for it. You need not fear that we should not get enough applicants. The examining board would be the same as for our assistant physicians. We have sent abroad for applicants. I understand we have a number.

DISCUSSION BY DR. PODSTATÁ.

Dr. Billings' suggestion speaks for itself. So far as I am concerned, and I am sure I can say, as far as the Elgin hospital is concerned, the need of such work has been so well and clearly planted in the trustees' minds they have already started work at Elgin. We have a pathologist, and are doing the same kind of work Dr. Billings suggested. I mean by that we have a man who acts not as a "dead-house man," as Dr. Billings expressed it, but as a clinical man, whose chief duty is to assist in the regular physical examinations in the wards, as well as examining the blood and sputum and various secretions and excretions. That is the very work we need more than any other class of work. So it would be superfluous for any one to discuss the problem—as to whether we need it or not. The only question is, how to proceed so as to accomplish the purpose in the quickest and most effective manner. I am not sufficiently well acquainted with the law to pass upon the suggestion of Dr. Taylor, as to the contribution from various institutions, but, personally, I doubt if it could be done legally. Very likely there would have to be an arrangement made, by some one institution, that institution to pay the expenses until such a time as an appropriation could be made. I think the funds of any separate institution could be made available for such purpose. I don't doubt, in the least, if each institution could contribute, the board of trustees of Elgin would be very willing to do their share in that respect and would be willing to pay all, if the institute were located at Elgin.

DISCUSSION BY GOVERNOR DENEEN.

I was, unfortunately, called to the long distance telephone. I haven't heard the discussion here, but discussed the matter with Dr. Billings and the members of the State Board of Charities a number of weeks ago, at the Union League Club. I don't think there is any necessity for action upon the part of the General Assembly in regard to providing funds for the establishment of the new department in any institution. It comes under the ordinary expense. We create positions of all sorts, as they are required, within that fund. I understand, if it should be located at Kankakee, and I assume that will apply at Elgin, there will be a sufficient fund there, now, so that the matter could be acted upon at once, and the institution begun within reasonable limits, and then, by the meeting of the General Assembly, in January, we would be able to forecast what it would cost to place the institute in a high state of efficiency. It would take some time to organize it. There is a very short time to elapse now, between this date and the convening of the General Assembly. I think the institute should be organized.

DISCUSSION BY DR. WOODWORTH.

I may be intruding, but I speak as a trustee, and interested personally in the work. At Elgin we have already put in a pathologist, as Dr. Podstata has told you. The good effect has already been seen. In our medical library the books are missing,

and we have had to buy new books. Our medical staff is studying. We have infused new life there, into our medical staff. We see what it is doing for Elgin, and we hope it will do the same all over the State. If you want to bring the institute to Elgin, I think I can be confirmed by Mr. Rew that we will stand the expense for our institution.

DISCUSSION BY DR. GREENE.

Offers location at Kankakee

The necessity for progress in the investigation of the psychopathological problem that presents itself to the American public today is of such vast importance from an economic standpoint, that the small expense of instituting and maintaining a scientific laboratory of this sort ought not to be considered. My trustees are not here, but I am willing to bind them, in the face of the fact that we have a little deficit now, to take care of this institute until the first day of next July. We will provide a room, a place for the man to live, and will feed him. In addition to that, we should be glad to give every support that can be given to the project.

Insanity a growing burden.

The conditions that confront us, in this State, and every other state in the Union, in the greatest of nations, is not measured by what it costs today, but what will be the cost 50 or 100 years from now. If there is a relative increase in the proportionate cost to society of maintaining the defective classes, which would compare with that at the end of the last century, the burden will become insuperable. Scientific means to restore the acute insane should disseminate knowledge through the medical profession and through them to their clientele, of the possibility of the transmission of the hereditary tendency to be insane, and the possibility of avoiding it, and reach the avoidable cases of insanity in time. If we can have the medical profession in every village attain a knowledge of the scientific treatment of those cases, in which the stress of modern life develops into activity a latent tendency to become insane, the burden would be, not now, perhaps, so greatly as later, materially decreased. If the man be selected, and the board see fit to send him to Kankakee, I would be glad to give my whole support to the work.

REMARKS BY DR. BILLINGS.

Points the way.

It seems, from what the Governor said, that it is probably not legal to carry out the elements of the motion of Dr. Taylor, that the contributions from each institution go to the maintenance of a State Psychopathic Institute, but that it is perfectly legal to locate the institute at one of the existing State hospitals as a department of that institution, and to put the institute under the hospitals' present appropriation.

Question as to cost.

Dr. Taylor—Wouldn't it cost considerable money to buy the instruments and implements?

Man behind the gun most important

Dr. Billings—I think most of the places have a good many of the instruments now. The man behind the gun is most important. We want the gun, but we want the man behind it, to start it. It seems to me, therefore, the motion I would rather have entertained would be that we accept the suggestion of the paper and that it be referred to a committee, to put it into operation at the earliest practical date. That is what I would like to see done.

Makes new motion. Branches in all hospitals.

Dr. Taylor—I will withdraw my motion and make that motion.

Dr. Billings—I would like to have it understood that this department is only one of eight, for we look for the establishment of local laboratories and service in each of the hospitals for the

insane and feeble-minded. Every institution ought to have a department of the central institute. These departments should be established at the same time. I would like to have a committee formed, not only to establish a central institute but to establish the branch institutes in the several hospitals.

The motion was unanimously carried.

Motion
carried.

NEED OF UNIFORM AND COMPLETE MEDICAL RECORDS.

Dr. J. T. McAnally, Member of State Board of Charities, discussing the topic "Need of Uniform and Complete Medical Records," said:

Address
by Dr.
McAnally.

The problems of our State charitable institutions are never quite solved. The rapid growth of population and more rapid increase of the dependent classes bring to us ever new problems, numerous and difficult, demanding our earnest consideration.

New
Problems.

Any discussions of these problems in all their varied aspects as related to the mere humane and scientific care of the wards of the State or as related to the interests of society at large, should be characterized by the utmost candor and frankness on the part of all who are attempting to do conscientious work and achieve the best results.

Candor and
frankness.

In this conference are assembled men of large experience in the management of charitable institutions in this and other states, able and competent observers who have given intelligent consideration to all phases of the work as carried on in these institutions and it is our duty here to make comparison of methods and establish *standards of efficiency* for these institutions that will serve as a guide and stimulus for better work.

Stimulus to
better
work.

NEED OF UNIFORMITY.

We have belonging to this State seven hospitals for the care of insane patients, each of which has its own board of trustees and is conducted entirely independent of the others. The purpose for which these institutions are carried on is the same; but the spirit manifested in the work, the methods adopted, the ideals that govern, differ widely. These in a large measure can and should be harmonized. There should be unification of standards, a co-ordination of methods and a certain coöperation in management which will not only improve the quality of work done but will contribute to the economic management of the institution.

Purpose the
same;
methods
different.

The immediate work of our institutions is that of relief. We must care for the weak, the sick, the helpless, the wrecks, those who by reason of infirmity have become wards of the State. This is no light or easy task. It is a burden undertaken by the State which grows in magnitude from year to year.

Immediate
work
is relief.

The ultimate idea in all charitable work is broader. It embraces more than relief of distress or suffering, more than medical treatment of the sick. Prevention is better than cure. We should seek, therefore, to know the causes; to understand all the etiological factors that lie back of those diseases that make dependents and fill our charitable institutions to overflowing. Statistics indicate that insanity is increasing in this country at a greater per cent than is the population. Who can say how long it will be until we are a nation of lunatics? This is a distressing situation. The all important question is, "What are the causes of the alarming increase of insanity?"

Knowledge
leading to
prevention.

High stand-
ards of
efficiency
necessary.

Our State institutions have a work to do in ascertaining these causes more definitely than it has ever been done, in getting deeper into the question of etiology, and so tabulating and stating these factors that they may more readily be comprehended and understood by society at large. When this is done we will be in a position to more successfully combat disease and to eliminate the causes of disease. This greatly enlarges the field of utility of our hospitals for insane. It is a subject of vital importance to the State. The public recognizes it and there is a demand for the highest grade of medical work in our institutions, and for the establishment of the highest and best standards of efficiency.

SUGGESTIONS LOOKING TO IMPROVEMENT.

Contribute
to more
thorough
work.

The following suggestions are offered, therefore, believing that they will, in a measure, contribute to a more scientific, more thorough and more satisfactory work, especially in our hospitals for the care and treatment for the insane:

Uniform
classifica-
tion.

First. We should have a uniform classification of mental diseases. This should be adopted by all our State institutions and would add greatly to the scientific value of our statistics.

Uniform
records.

Second. We should have a uniform system of medical records. This point I wish to lay especial emphasis upon. A uniform system of records is necessary in order that we may use them intelligently, that we may study them easily and that we may make deductions from the large number of patients that are being treated in this State. I understand that the records of our institutions, so far as the business and financial side is concerned, have been uniform for a number of years. If that is the best business method it is also the best from the scientific and medical standpoint. I have recently had occasion to ask the superintendents for the blanks that are in use in the various institutions. These I have not had opportunity to study carefully, but casual observance shows that they differ in all the institutions. I think it will be readily conceded by all that it will add to the value of our medical records if they are made uniform.

Complete
for each
patient.

Third. There should be a loose leaf or card system of records. There should be a complete set for each patient. This should be provided with a folder which should contain all the examination blanks, all legal papers and all letters pertaining to the patient, and should be in a convenient form for filing.

System for
each
physician

Fourth. There should be a card system for each physician in charge of patients. He should have this with a record for each individual patient, for his own use. This is absolutely necessary in order that the physician may keep in constant touch with each patient in his care, and that he may be able to recognize changes in the condition of his patients from time to time and more intelligently to direct appropriate treatment for them.

Complete
medical
records.

Fifth. The medical records should be complete. They ought to be perfect or as nearly so as they can be made. There should be a preliminary examination made of each patient on admission to the hospital, or as soon thereafter as possible. A record should be made of this examination and of the subsequent examinations from day to day, which should be as thorough and complete as can be made. There should be a daily clinical record of each patient during the first two weeks following admission, or until such time as a satisfactory diagnosis can be made. It is the practice in some of the best institutions in this country, after the preliminary examination is made by the attending physician, to bring the patient before the whole medical staff, and that the physician give the patient's history, the result of his examination and study of the case, his diagnosis and reasons for the same, and let the case be studied and discussed by the entire medical staff.

I most heartily commend this practice. From time to time there should be clinical records made of all patients. There are instances in some of our institutions in which months, and even years, have elapsed without any records, clinical or otherwise, being made of some of the patients. In acute cases there should be daily records, and even in chronic cases a record should be made at least once a month. These records, properly made, would be of great value. They will be of benefit to the patient and they will be of benefit to the medical staff, and tend to improve the medical service.

Clinical
records of
all
patients.

STUDY LEADS TO EFFICIENT TREATMENT.

The more thoroughly a case is studied and understood the more efficient will the treatment be. The matter of medical reports is largely in the hands of the superintendents. You should have a corps of internes or assistants capable of doing this work and you should insist upon the records being thoroughly kept and made complete in every possible detail. This kind of work would improve the efficiency of the service. It will make it necessary for the assistant physician to study each case with all possible thoroughness until he knows all that can be found out in regard to the case, and when so studied in detail and the case understood as completely as may be, the treatment to be applied may be given in a more exact and scientific manner.

Corps of
internes.

The purely custodial work of our hospitals for insane should become less from time to time and more attention given to the scientific treatment of the patients, with a view to curing them or improving their mental and physical conditions. An insane person should be treated as a sick person. Instead of coming to the Legislature from year to year, asking for funds to build new wards and enlarge our institutions to accommodate the increasing number of new patients, it would be better to ask for funds for better equipment to enlarge and improve the quality of the medical service. We should insist upon the very best service possible in our hospital work, but the medical service will be handicapped and will be unable to do the best work unless supplied with the necessary equipment with which to do the work.

Get away
from
purely cus-
todial idea.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would suggest that a committee be appointed to consider this subject and formulate and recommend for adoption a uniform system of medical records.

Committee
suggested.

DISCUSSION BY DR. WILLHITE.

I think this is a very important question, and until our medical records are rendered accurate, nothing but harm can come from the compilation of them. We oftentimes find, in our medical records, trifling, and even nonsensical things, which become factors in solving the problem involved. Now, why do we find these conditions? In my experience I believe it is largely due to the fact that the medical men have not had the proper training before entering upon such work, as they do in taking up institution work, and the establishment of a psychopathic hospital certainly is a most important thing for the medical man today.

Records
must be
accurate.

It is not a matter of recording as we oftentimes find in our history, and especially subsequent histories, such things as the patient being noisy or violent, or some such thing, which many records contain and nothing else, but we need something in our records which indicates the changes, the psychopathic process, which takes place in that individual from time to time. We have all observed, on the post mortem table, pathological changes

Medicate
psycho-
pathic
process.

We take the clinical history. We find nothing from which we can draw any definite conclusions or deductions. It contains nothing to help us to do this, though our post mortem findings would indicate there was something, at some time, which should have made a clinical history. I think the matter of filling our blanks and our records should be largely from individual cases, specific cases. We can not expect to accomplish the best results by making a complete examination of all the cases, and of all the faculties of the mind, you might say, in each individual case. Good results have not come from such work, such as the examination of the blood. All the good work we have accomplished in that respect has been done by taking individual cases, and finally drawing definite or general conclusions. So, I think, with the work we are dealing with, we must begin with individual cases, studying each individual case, and, after a time, we can draw conclusions from the number of cases we have examined. Until we do this, it seems to me, our blanks will be nothing but spaces filled with empty phrases.

MOTION BY DR. ATHON.

Authority
of Board
of
Charities

As I understand it, the Board of Charities, under the law, has the authority to adopt any form as it might see fit, and then it would become the duty of the superintendents to carry out the ideas. That is the way the uniformity was adopted, in regard to keeping the accounts of the institution, after the Board worked out the plan; and unless the Board of Charities would get up that system it wanted adopted, it would still not be uniform, and if a motion would be in order, I would make the motion that the Board of Charities prepare such forms as it desires to put in use in all the institutions.

Seconded.

Seconded by Dr. Carriel.

Superintend-
ents as
members.

Dr. McAnally—Of course, the Board of Charities may have the authority to do that, but it seems to me it would be better a committee prepare a system and to have at least two members of the committee superintendents of hospitals. I make an amendment to that effect.

Amendment
accepted.

Dr. Athon accepted the amendment.

Motion
carried.

Thereupon Dr. Hirsch, presiding, put the motion. It was carried.

THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF EPILEPTICS.

Paper by
Dr.
Churchill.

Dr. Frank S. Churchill of Chicago spoke upon the subject, "The Care and Treatment of Epileptics." He said:

Regrets Dr.
Patrick's
absence.

Nobody can be more despondent than I am that Dr. Patrick is not here to present this subject to you, and I must confess to feeling some embarrassment, to be given the discussion of such an important subject before men far more competent to discuss it than I am. However, I come as a private individual and as the secretary of the Children's Hospital Society, to plead the

cause of the epileptic, and to touch very briefly upon the number and present condition and care of the epileptics in Illinois, and to touch upon some remedy, if we can find such, for that condition.

It has been my lot, since I have been in practice, for twelve or fourteen years, to see, at one of the largest clinics in Chicago, a considerable number of epileptic children, and I have been impressed with one or two things. I have been impressed with the number, the large number of cases that one sees. I have been impressed with the utter hopelessness of attempting to take care of them in their homes. I have been impressed with the lack of proper care, at public expense, for these unfortunate individuals. This, of course, has been the experience of all physicians, whether they be neurologists and alienists, or whether they be general physicians dealing with purely nervous diseases or dealing with children. That has been the experience, of course, of physicians all over the State.

Impressions
from
experience.

PRELIMINARY STATISTICS IN ILLINOIS.

In regard to the total number of epileptics, in our State, it is rather a difficult matter to get at, accurately, at least as far as the number of cases in private life are concerned. But upon the general basis, that is accepted in this country, of about one epileptic to every 500 of population, we have over 8,000 epileptics in our State. That is the basis that is accepted by such men as Spratling and Peterson of New York, Flood of Massachusetts, who has also established a proportion as high as one to 300, which would increase the number within our State.

More than
8,000.

In regard to the number at present living in our public institutions, the latest statistics which are now available, and for which I am indebted to Mr. Graves and Dr. Zeller, place the number at 1,500, distributed, in the almshouses, over 444; in the insane asylums, 724, and at Lincoln, about 500 cases. Some of these figures are estimates, but I am informed that a census is being taken with a view to obtaining more accurate data. Based on the figures now available there are more than 1,500 epileptics at present in our public institutions. The rest of the 8,000 or 10,000 live, or rather, exist, in homes good, bad and indifferent, most of them, especially in our large cities, bad and indifferent, rather than good.

In Illinois
institutions
1,500.

THE ADULT EPILEPTIC.

Whether we look at the situation from the point of view of the adult, or of the child, the condition of the epileptic, living, existing, in private life, is most unfortunate. If the adult be a man of family, and the bread-winner, the condition hardly needs to be described. He is very apt to be dangerous, as you know, and a source of danger to the rest of the family. The influence of the epileptic upon other members of the family, you are all familiar with. An epileptic may get a job between his attacks, but after his first attack, as a rule, his job is gone. No business man wants an epileptic around his premises. So there is the bread-winner out again, and he and his family too often become a burden to society. If it be the mother who is afflicted with epilepsy, why the condition is almost as bad. Those of you who have been in the home of a family where the mother was an epileptic, know what a sad and pathetic sight it is. The children are neglected. The whole home is one of the most sad and depressing scenes into which an individual can go.

Reduces
efficiency
of bread-
winner and
home-
maker.

SUFFERINGS OF EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Butt of
ridicule.

Now, from a point of view of the children, the picture is even more sad and more pathetic. I don't know of any sadder sight that a physician sees than the epileptic child. Nobody wants him. He is excluded from the public schools, and very properly. It is not fair to the rest of the children in the public schools that they should be exposed to seeing the contortions and writhings of an epileptic child. If he goes out into the playground he is too often pointed out with scorn and ridicule, by his playmates, as one who "has fits." Children, you know, are perfect savages to each other. It is in one sense a good thing, and it helps to rub off the animosities of other children, but when it comes to the epileptic child it seems hardly fair or just. He is very apt to be the butt of the scorn and ridicule of his playmates. Even in his own home, I am sorry to say, he is, too often, not treated with the consideration, patience, and affection which his condition demands. In some other homes, he takes up so much of the time and care and attention of the mother, that the rest of her household duties are neglected, and the other children do not receive the care which they ought to receive. Again, during the seizures, as you well know, he may suffer very great damage. He may fall into the hot washtub, on Monday morning, or fall against the hot stove and be terribly burned at any time, and may receive harm from all sorts of accidents to which the epileptic is exposed, especially if he be a child in the home. There is no opportunity in the home for the proper care of any epileptic, whether an adult or child.

CARE OF EPILEPTICS IN ILLINOIS INSTITUTIONS.

Colony idea
the best.

Now, with regard to the care which epileptics can receive in the institutions of our State under the present conditions, you know very much better than I do. I hope, in the discussion, the utter impossibility of treating epileptics, according to the most modern lights and methods, will be brought out by the gentlemen who are well qualified to speak on it. Now, the condition of this unfortunate class in the community, I think, I have not exaggerated a bit. It is impossible at least for me to describe the conditions, and to picture them as they actually are. What can be done with the epileptics? Obviously, these patients are wards of the State. The State must take care of them. How are we going to do it? The best way, and the best remedy for this condition of things, is by the grouping together, and the segregation of all epileptics into a community by themselves, that is to say, the establishment of a so-called epileptic colony or village. The idea has now passed beyond the experimental stage. As you all know, it is accepted as the very best way to meet this problem.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COLONY SYSTEM.

Provides
normal
conditions
of life.

The colony system, very briefly, consists in the grouping together all epileptics in a large community, preferably on a large farm, with many vocations, the patients being grouped and classified in various ways; first, in regard to sex, the men on one part of the farm and the women on the other. Then a further classification, according to the severity of the case, mental condition, etc., and age. Those details I won't go into. They are familiar to most of you. The essential feature and principle of the colony system should be to establish, for the epileptic, a home. That is the underlying principle of the colony system, to give these poor people as happy a life as we possibly

can, considering the malady from which they are suffering; to give them as much of the home surroundings as it is possible to give. Now, that means, grouping them and housing them properly, having them properly segregated, and above all, having the adults work, and having the children sent to school.

The colony system has been in vogue now for a matter of at least forty years. As far as I know, the first colony in the world was at Biederfeld, Germany, in 1867. It was established with only four epileptics, and now, I believe, has a membership of 1,000. In our own country there are a considerable number of epileptic colonies, some private and some sustained by states. Only four state colonies have been instituted. The first one was started by Ohio, in 1893; then followed New York in 1896, then New Jersey and Massachusetts, in 1898. Pennsylvania also has a colony, but it is run entirely by private management. Other steps have been taken, in other states, in Texas, Virginia, and some others.

in vogue
for forty
years.

Perhaps the best known colony in this country is the Craig colony, at Sonyea, New York, the superintendent of which is Dr. Spratling. Perhaps I can give an idea of the colony life by a short description of that colony. At Sonyea there are a few over 1,000 patients, men, women and children. They are housed, grouped and classified along the line which I have already indicated, and everything is done to promote the home surroundings of the patients. Great stress is laid upon leading as happy a life as possible. For this purpose the patients are housed in pleasant and delightful surroundings. They are given a great deal of amusement. Dancing and other forms of recreation are provided for all. Games, such as baseball and football, are provided for the younger members. They have organized athletic teams. Everything is done to try and promote the happiness of the individual epileptic.

Best known
American
colony at
Sonyea.

With regard to the work which these individuals do, I can best give you an idea of it by quoting from the last report of the Craig colony. We find, in the summary of industries, these trades: Carpentry, blacksmithing, tailoring, dress making, a shoe shop, brick yard, plumbing shop, mattress shop, and others. Practically every ordinary trade is represented by the epileptics in this colony. As you all know, that is the most humane way to treat the epileptic adult, giving him work. When it comes to the children of this colony, there are teachers, specially trained for teaching the epileptic children, and schools well adapted to that training. The manual element plays a very important part. The purely intellectual side of education is not neglected, but great stress is laid upon the manual training those children are to receive. They also are grouped and classified according to their mental capacity, and the severity of the cases. So much for the humane side.

Nature of
the work.

COSTS LESS THAN CARE OF INSANE.

There is another part of it which must appeal to the trustees of public funds, and that is the element of the cost. You can readily see that a colony like this, composed of physically, at least, sane adults, can be made very largely, or to a considerable extent, self supporting, and that is the case with all of the epileptic colonies. The products of their labor are sold in the public market, if there be any in excess of what is used in the colony itself. The Massachusetts colony, for example, in 1904, received \$22,000 from the sale of its products; but perhaps the most significant figures are those which obtain in the management of the Craig colony in New York. There it is estimated by very careful statistics and figures, that the average cost to

Earnings.

the state of the epileptic is \$40.00 a year less than the cost of the average insane person, that is to say, the cost to the state of New York, of the average insane, is \$185.00 a year, and the average cost of one epileptic at the Craig colony is \$145.00, a saving of \$40.00 per capita. I am told that in this State the saving would not be as great. Perhaps we might save as much as \$30.00 a year per capita by the grouping of the epileptics, taking them out of the insane asylums, and grouping them where they could do productive work. If this be so, and we are now supporting about 1,500 epileptics, and we can make them save \$30.00 at any rate, it would be a saving of \$45,000 a year to the State. This seems to be an additional and very weighty argument in favor of grouping and segregating those people by themselves. I do not wish to be understood as advancing that as the main argument for the establishment of a State colony for epileptics. It is an important one. To my mind, however, it is secondary to the humane side of the system, the greater care, more kindly care, and more homelike surroundings we can give to these epileptics.

Illinois
should
have a
colony.

Other states now have their epileptic colonies. I am sure that we ought not to be very much behind the other states of the Union in this matter. It is a matter, and must be, a matter of State pride, to us, aside from our duty toward, and sympathy for, these poor people, to have established such a colony as now exists in other parts of the country and abroad. And I am very sure that his Excellency, our present Governor, must be in sympathy with such a movement. I know that the State Board of Charities is in sympathy with it, and, if we can have established some such a colony, it will redound very greatly to the credit of the whole State, and to the credit of the officials who put it through.

Existing
institution
as nucleus.

I do not wish to suggest, in detail, what could be done, but, if nothing else could be done, it seems to me it would be possible to take one of our present institutions, and take out the insane and feeble minded, and others, and put the epileptics all into that one institution. There would be thus secured a nucleus for a colony, and little by little there could be built up a splendid, well equipped and well managed institution of this kind.

DISCUSSION BY DR. PODSTAT.

Out of place
with
insane.

I desire to say that the epileptics are certainly not well provided for in the hospitals for the insane. It is not fair to the epileptics, most of whom, at least, are usually in almost normal condition of mind, to be associated with the insane, many of whom are full of delusions, and many of whom are continually showing in their actions and talk, the insanity from which they suffer. On the other hand, it is not fair to the insane, particularly to the acute, curable insane, to witness the horrible convulsions of the epileptic. If it is sufficient for the normal mind to be badly affected by such a sight, it is even more detrimental to the mind abnormally sensitive, and unusually easy to affect.

Theoretically
no effect
now.

This matter of establishing a colony has been taken up in this State at every recent session of the Legislature. With regard to the enactment of a law by the General Assembly, I wish to state that there is one in effect now theoretically. All that is necessary now is to secure an appropriation to put the law into effect. The original appropriation amounted to \$2,500, for the purpose of investigating for a suitable site for the colony, and then for suitable plans, to be submitted, later on, to the State Board of Charities, and, through the State Board of Charities, to the

Legislature. Investigation was made at that time, but, unfortunately, two reports were made, a majority and a minority report, which did not agree on essential details, in the matter of a suitable site. That was the reason the matter was dropped at that time. It is not necessary, now, to pass a law to establish a colony, but simply necessary to obtain sufficient funds to begin the work.

I thoroughly agree with Dr. Churchill, on this proposition—that the care of epileptics can certainly be accomplished at much less cost than the care of the insane. The epileptics, even those we are dealing with in the hospitals for the insane, are largely able to contribute to their self-support, and they can contribute just in proportion as we enable them to do the kind of work for which they are especially adapted. I heartily concur in everything Dr. Churchill has said, and feel quite certain the establishment of such a colony will contribute to the welfare of the institutions for insane, and particularly to the welfare of the poor epileptics that need special care so badly.

Less cost
than for
insane.

SURGERY AMONG THE INSANE.

Dr. J. L. Greene, superintendent of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, read the following paper on "Surgery Among the Insane:"

Paper by
Dr.
Greene.

The direction to prepare this paper came to me only one week ago. In that short time, with my other duties, I have found it impossible to make a research of the literature of the subject. What follows, therefore, is largely an expression of my personal convictions, derived from some years of reading, observation and contemplation of the general subject of the insane and their diseases.

Expression
of personal
connec-
tions.

The fundamental principles upon which all rational practice of the healing art depends are accurate scientific knowledge of the human body—its various tissues and organs, together with knowledge of their functional activities, when in health. But more important still is investigation and research into that field which furnishes knowledge of the causes leading to, and responsible for, a departure from bodily ease and the establishment of a condition we call disease; which condition, so far as its underlying cause is concerned, may be expressed by a single word—pathology—and any system of medicine, or practice of the healing art in any of its branches or specialties, not based upon a sound pathology cannot long endure.

Fundamental
principles.

PATHOLOGY OF MENTAL DISEASE.

The scientific study of pathology, in general, is exceedingly modern and the study of the pathology of mental disease can be said to have only just begun. Indeed, it is not a far cry, nor does it require a retrospection leading to a remotely distant day, to bring us to a time when mental disease was considered to be only the manifestation of evil spirits, or being possessed of witches, if, indeed, it can be said that this period has yet passed. Only last week I had a letter from an attorney, residing in one of the counties of the Eastern Hospital district, telling me that the parents of one of our partially recovered and paroled patients said that their daughter was only bewitched, but that the patient's husband insisted that she be returned to the hospital.

Study just
begun.

for further treatment as a sick person. Inasmuch as the last expressed view of the unfortunate woman's state coincides with my conception of what constitutes mental disease in general, viz., that an insane person is physically ill, I trust that a further word of digression from the main subject may be allowed, in order that I may make my position clear.

INSANITY RESULT OF PATHOLOGIC PROCESS.

Surgery
one of
the cures.

Insanity, as I understand it, is but a manifestation of a pathologic process, or condition, in the brain, or a like condition in some remote organ or system of organs. Its manifestation may arise from a true brain pathology, or be brought into activity by a pathologic condition in remote organs: irritation from such remote pathologic states being transmitted to the brain through the general or sympathetic nervous system, or be brought about by toxic influences due, in the main, to faulty metabolism or the introduction through the blood current of toxic or irritant material from without. Assuming that the last stated proposition is correct, the problems presented in the selection of remedial agents, intended to palliate or relieve the insane condition, contemplate an exhaustive investigation into every discoverable pathologic condition present and the application of such remedies as have the approval of a modern and rational system of treatment. This, at times, brings us to the consideration of surgical intervention as a palliative or curative measure.

SURGICAL INTERVENTION DURING INSANE STATE.

Slow
progress
toward
solution.

A thorough research of the literature of this subject, with a tabulation of all available statistics, would have a certain value, only, in reaching a definite conclusion as to the general effect of surgical intervention during the insane state, for this reason. During the last past five or six years so much has been written and said upon the subject; there has been so much controversy, much of it of an acrimonious nature; so many discordant statistics, coming in a large degree from members of the profession not identified with insane hospital work, and all too frequently not founded upon accurate observation or correct information, that little, if any, progress toward a definite solution of the problem has been made. Two incidents briefly stated will serve to illustrate: The Philadelphia Medical Journal of June, 1903, commenting upon the fact that Dr. Robert Jones of Claybury Asylum (London), had reported two cases of abdominal section, expressed a doubt whether anything of this kind could occur in an American institution for the insane. During a discussion at Atlantic City in June, 1900, a prominent member of the profession, from one of the large eastern cities, said that only a few years before he had written to nearly all the hospitals for the insane in America to ascertain if gynaecological examinations were made in them, and found that such procedure was not done in any of them. Those of us who have knowledge of the subject covering the last twenty years, and of the literature of the subject in general, know that such statements are not founded on facts and that they may have been prompted by malice. Indeed, the very first reported abdominal section for the removal of a foreign body from the alimentary tract was done almost a century ago; to be exact, in 1807, by Dr. White, an insane hospital superintendent, who removed a spoon from an insane patient's small intestine by laparotomy, closing the incisional wound with silk. I know from personal observation

and practice that gynæcological examinations, with appropriate treatment, was a routine procedure in some institutions twelve or fourteen years ago.

SAME TREATMENT AS OUTSIDE OF A HOSPITAL.

During the years that I have been actively identified with insane hospital work it has been my belief that every patient admitted was entitled to just as good treatment as could be procured for him were he outside a hospital for the insane, and that each case rested on its individual merit; that the examination should be thorough and searching, and that if it revealed a pathologic condition calling for surgical intervention, with a view of relieving either physical suffering or sources of irritation possibly responsible, in whole or in part, for an abnormal mental state, the doctor should act, and I have acted, and furnished such surgical treatment as seemed necessary, in the hope that the surgical procedure would improve the patient's general health, and thereby increase the chances for mental recovery. I have no patience with the man who advocates wholesale pelvic evision, orificial interference, or craniectomy after years of mental disease in the belief that the surgery *per se* could have any effect upon the insane condition, regardless of the then present neuropathologic findings.

Surgical
treatment
where
necessary.

CONCURRENCE OF EXPERTS NECESSARY.

Surgery for the insane based upon anything other than an opinion, concurred in by a physician, a pathologist, an alienist, and a surgeon, as to the merits of that particular case, is neither safe nor sane.

Merits of
each case.

A little while ago Dr. Marcy of Boston said:

The science and art of medicine has advanced during the present generation with such tremendous strides that it is impossible for any man to be wisely conversant with it in all its subdivisions and detail. In the vista of the future many unexplored fields are inviting keener research, with a promise of fruitfulness to the race none can prophesy.

Day of
specialists.

It is my belief that every man and every woman, denied their liberty and forcibly consigned to, and detained in a public institution, for no reason other than that they are ill, suffering from a disease, the intelligent management of which requires the combined skill of so many of the special branches of the healing art, has a right to have his or her case referred to such a board of specialists as that mentioned above. That the staff of every large hospital for the insane should be selected with sole reference to assembling a corps of co-workers, skilled in the various specialties, whose community of interest would bring to every case the intelligent application of every remedial agent known to the healing art, surgery among the rest.

Regrets of
the
patient.

PSYCHOPATHIC WARDS AND TEMPORARY COMMITMENTS THERETO.

Paper by Dr. Carriel. Dr. H. B. Carriel, superintendent of the Central Hospital for the Insane, read the following paper on "Psychopathic Wards and Temporary Commitments Thereto:"

Not enough curable patients. It has long seemed to me that one of the principal troubles with the insane hospitals in Illinois, from statistical reports, etc., was that they were not getting patients to treat that were curable. Like Dr. Greene, I only received word, about getting something up on this subject, six days ago, and have been unable to get anything in the way of answers to letters on the subject, and have been unable to find anything that was satisfactory, from reports that I could obtain. Therefore, what I have to say is largely on the suggestive order, as to reasons why, what should, or can be done, to obtain better results. I have just jotted down a few ideas, which I will read.

Figures from Central Hospital. Of the patients admitted to the Central Hospital for the period included between July, 1902, and July, 1904, 80 per cent belonged to the incurable class. Of those patients admitted between July, 1904, and July, 1905, in which the duration of the disease was stated as being not over six weeks, 44 per cent have been discharged as cured, and I have no doubt but that if the statements regarding duration had been more accurate the percentage of cures would have been greater.

Imperative need of action. With the knowledge of these facts it seems imperative that something should be done to impress upon the people of this State the importance of bringing their friends to the hospitals. With such a large proportion of incurable cases being admitted annually, who afterward become wards of the State as long as they live, does it not become the duty of the State to take some action that will encourage, or even compel, these cases to be brought under treatment, while there is yet some hope for a cure? The hospitals for the insane should be what their name implies, hospitals, and not places of refuge or last resort, as is too often the case.

CHIEF REASONS FOR DELAY.

The two chief reasons for delay may be given as,

Publicity. *First.* Because of the publicity given the case by a court trial.

Doctor's advice. *Second.* The recommendation of the local physician.

Plan to lessen prejudice. To devise some plan that will lessen the prejudice the people have in regard to our hospitals brings us to the subject, "Psychopathic Wards and Temporary Commitment Thereto."

FORMERLY RECOMMENDED PSYCHOPATHIC WARDS.

Admissions out of proportion to cures. Three years ago in looking over the records of the hospital with reference to admissions and discharges, I was very much impressed with the fact that the hospital was not doing good work; that the number of admissions was all out of proportion to the number of cures. In this respect it did not compare with reports from other institutions and did not compare even

with the reports of former years. With a view of improving this condition of affairs, I recommended in a report to the trustees, printed in 1904, the establishment of a psychopathic ward in connection with the hospital where recent or border-line cases might be admitted for a limited time without the formality of a court trial. As changes would first have to be made in the law regarding commitment, nothing came of the suggestion. The establishment of such a ward would, I believe, to a great extent, hasten the treatment of these cases.

As to the recommendation of the physician, if the people could only be made to know that the first and very best treatment that can be given an insane person is to remove him or her from accustomed surroundings, even placing the patient among strangers, the recommendation of the physician would not be so often unheeded.

New environment.

PSYCHOPATHIC WARDS IN OTHER CITIES

In accepting the invitation of Secretary Graves I hoped to be able to present some statistics that would show that the establishing of such a psychopathic ward in connection with our State institutions would not only bring cases under treatment early but would result in a decided increase in the number of cures. I regret to say that in the limited time given me I have been unable to collect this data. At Bellevue Hospital, New York City, and the General Hospital at Albany there is such a ward where patients are admitted upon application of their friends. The ward at Bellevue is more of a detention hospital where these cases may be admitted for a limited time and later transferred to other hospitals in the state for treatment. During my visit to New York this summer special inquiry was made in regard to this matter at the different hospitals visited and all spoke in most glowing terms of the good work that was being done. Dr. Everts, at Ward's Island, stated that 40 per cent of those admitted were cured. No superintendent in Illinois dares make such a statement. If Ward's Island, with its large foreign population, which it has been my experience do not recover, can report such a claim, what is to be expected from such a plan in Illinois?

In New York and Albany.

ONE IN EACH HOSPITAL.

In the establishing of a psychopathic hospital it is quite important that it be easy of access from all parts of the State. For this reason it seems better to have a psychopathic ward in connection with each of our five hospitals than to have a single hospital situated in some certain portion of the State. In building such a hospital it would be my plan to have it removed from the other buildings and so constructed that all kinds of cases, including violent and noisy, could be admitted and isolated so as not to disturb those about them. Caution should be used that the wards be not too large. A ward that will accommodate ten or fifteen patients would be found more advantageous, I believe, than a larger one.

Easy of access.

FOUNDATION FOR GOOD MANAGEMENT.

The foundation for good management in all institutions of this kind is careful classification of patients. This applies to all classes, but is especially desirable in border-line cases and those nervous, anemic people who are always afraid that something is going to happen. Besides good classification it is also

Careful classification.

important that such cases be isolated; that they do not come in contact with the older or chronic cases; that they be impressed with the idea that they are sick and that their surroundings be in keeping with those of a well regulated general hospital.

SUCCESSFUL WITH WOMEN PATIENTS.

Isolation
and
hospital
treatment

During the past two years we have made an effort to carry out the hospital and isolation idea in the treatment of all female patients. These patients are put to bed for periods varying from a few days to two or three weeks, depending upon their physical and mental condition. As we become acquainted with them they are transferred to the infirmary, a building entirely separate from the rest of the institution. Without going further into the subject of treatment at this time, I wish to state that the result has been all that could be wished for and the number of cures reported at the close of our last biennial period shows a gain of 25 per cent over the number reported two years ago.

TEMPORARY TREATMENT WITHOUT COURT TRIAL.

Important
factors.

In the treatment of insanity drugs are useful, but in my opinion proper surroundings, massage, hydrotherapy, fresh air, kind treatment and good food are quite as important. If we are not to continue building homes for our insane, we must do something to bring them under early treatment. The plan of establishing a psychopathic ward in connection with our institutions where patients may be admitted for a limited time without the formality of a trial seems most practical. It is meeting with success in other states. I trust it will receive consideration in Illinois and at least be given a trial.

DISCUSSION BY DR DAVIS

Cases at
Cook
County
Detention
Hospital

Of as much importance as the subject of improved and earliest possible treatment of insane cases may be, I wish to state that nobody, possibly, gentlemen, of the superintendents of institutions here, has opportunities to see cases as early as I can see them right along. If I may use the vernacular expression, I see maniacal cases, or cases of acute delirium, right while they are "flying off the handle." They are brought to our institution very often, and properly so, by the police, picked up on the streets, dragged, often bound hand and foot, from a wagon, or brought in in much the same condition by their relatives. The whole question of the need of psychopathic wards, and, for that matter, the establishment of psychopathic institutes, could be very easily and plainly seen by any disinterested person, by spending from six to twelve hours in the Detention Hospital of Cook county. Patients are brought in, in such acute condition, maniacal condition, or delirium, that we are compelled to adopt the treatment of a hospital. We have to put them to bed. These matters have so forced themselves upon us at the Detention Hospital, which by so many is considered a home of detention only, that I have occasion, very often, to advise the court that the patients remain five or six days longer, when, after the proper treatment, they may be permitted to return to their ordinary duties, or entrusted to their relatives, and to proper care.

Danger of
overcrowd-
ing with
alcoholics

I wish to raise one other question, in connection with the psychopathic hospitals, in large cities, and in the county hospital of Chicago. We must devise some means to guard our psychopathic hospitals from being overcrowded, especially if we

are to follow your idea, Dr. Carriel, that patients be admitted without being committed by the court, by a large class of undesirable patients—I mean alcoholics. If we should have a hospital where relatives could bring in their patients, for temporary detention, to be taken care of, we would be overcrowded with simple “drunks.”

My statistics show me I am taking care of, every month, from twelve to fifteen cases of acute delirium. As far as the city of Chicago is concerned, I, personally, was always in favor of compelling the city to take care of this class of patients. The city of Chicago, at the present time, is deriving a revenue of nearly \$7,000,000 a year from saloon licenses. In my judgment, it would be proper for the city to establish an alcoholic ward. In this regard, I wish to state that the success of the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital, in New York, is so great because of the fact that institution does have alcoholic wards, as you know, doctor.

The city of Chicago ought to establish an alcoholic ward, at the Bridewell say, to keep such patients there, under proper care and treatment, until they are cured, so to say, and even making them pay, if not in cash, then by their labor. Only then will psychopathic hospitals be successful, and only then, doctor, shall the proper class of patients come in, of their own volition, or be brought by the family. That proper treatment, in acute cases, often in the first forty-eight hours, is very important, goes without saying, because not only the ultimate recovery of the patient, but very often the life of the patient depends upon such treatment.

REPLY BY DR. CARRIEL.

The object of the paper—I can hardly call it paper—suggested by me, was not so much to take care of drunks, or anything of that kind, but to provide a place where the insane would come, and not hesitate, on account of the stigma of the court trial, in order to get there. I believe that many of those cases detained at home for six months, or until the chance of their getting well is past, would, if they could, without any court trial, be brought in without hesitation. The result would be, we would not have so many chronic people to take care of. They would get well and go home, in many cases.

MOTION BY DR. DAVIS.

I move, Mr. Chairman, that in connection with this whole question, the committee you appoint, at the same time take up the discussion of our present laws as to the commitment of insane persons, because of the probable benefit of discussing the systems in vogue in other states. It might be proper to bring to the next Legislature such amendments to our laws as would further this idea of admitting patients, without trial, in the institutions throughout the State.

Seconded by Dr. Carriel.

DR. BILLINGS, Chairman: The motion of Dr. Davis is that the committee to whom this paper shall be assigned is instructed to endeavor to modify, through the Legislature, the present system, and permit of temporary commitment without court trial.

Unanimously carried.

City ought
to handle
drunkards.

Places for
hopeful
insane
cases.

Amendment
of commit-
ment law.

Motion
carried.

WHAT SYSTEM OF CHARITY ADMINISTRATION IS BEST SUITED TO THE NEEDS OF ILLINOIS?

President Billings, speaking of the general subject "What System of Charity Administration Is Best Suited to the Needs of Illinois," said:

Some seek
a change.

This question has been brought to the attention of the State Board of Charities, because there are citizens of Illinois and societies as well, that think the present method of administering the charitable institutions and prisons and reformatories of Illinois is not adequate or modern. They have made suggestions that we should bring before the Legislature a method of changing this system. New York, Massachusetts, and other states have laws governing the administration of the charitable institutions, penal institutions, and so on, which differ from our own. In New York there is a very radical difference. Our board has looked into this question and has brought before you in the basis for discussion a suggestion that time be taken for very careful inquiry before making a recommendation.

Investigation
in the
East.

Mr. Graves investigated in the east and discussed the matter with representatives from fourteen states. I have written letters to many physicians and have received answers from some, and expect to receive answers from others, concerning the practical working of the New York law, as well as the laws of other states.

Now, our board does not bring this to you with the idea that it thinks a change should be made, but it realizes the matter is going to be discussed. It may be brought by some individual before the Legislature, without the consent or without the direction of this board; and we desire, therefore, that it be brought before you, as a matter for thought and consideration, and ask you to write for our information your own ideas of what is the best system and why you think so.

Present
charity
law.

Briefly stated, our present law is this (without the statutes before me), that our charitable institutions are governed by local bodies, that is, that "home rule" exists, by trustees, three for each institution, appointed by the Executive of the State, that board of trustees being empowered, without the consent of the Executive, to appoint the superintendent, audit the accounts, and ask for appropriations through the Board of Charities, and so on. Second, a Board of Charities, which is a committee representing the Governor. It is a body of men and women chosen by him. The only power conferred upon us is that we may gain entrance to any charitable institution in this State, examine its methods of administration, methods of medical conduct in institutions and hospitals, and report our findings and recommendations to the Governor. This board has, of course, more or less of moral force, and its benefits to the State depend almost altogether on the amount of moral force it has, plus the status of the Governor, and what his intentions are. That is good, under ordinary conditions, of course.

Various sug-
gestions.

Now, in Illinois, shall we let well enough alone or try some system new to us? The suggestion from some people is that there should be a central board of control, that that central board of control should have, with or without local boards, power concerning purchases; or, instead of a board of control, there should be a board of charities, with a purchasing agent, or that there should be, with local boards as they now are, a commission in lunacy, which should have power in reference to the

hospitals for the insane, and regulation of those institutions, and a penal commission, something like the Board of Pardons, with its power increased, to have control of the prisons and reformatories, including hygienic conditions, as for instance, we have discussed here regarding Joliet. Another board, different from these two, would have control over the charitable institutions other than hospitals for the insane and feeble-minded. Now we, as a board, are not going to suggest any changes unless we find, studying the situation in our own State and elsewhere, that something we believe is better can be suggested.

We bring this before you not for oral discussion today, but to ask you to write, and give us your opinion of the conditions in Illinois, and, as you may have experience in other states. Write to the secretary, or to me. If we are to make any changes do not suggest them for this Legislature, but let us all study this problem as a matter to be presented two years from now, if we then believe a change should be made.

Study for
two years.

BUSINESS SESSION AND CONCLUSION OF CONFERENCE.

Following is a report of the business session, which came after the reading of papers, and concluded the conference:

Close of
meeting.

President Billings announced the appointment of the following committees to consider the items in the Board of Charities basis of discussion and other items brought before the conference:

Appointment
of com-
mittees.

STATE CARE, INCLUDING NEW INSTITUTIONS, NO. ASSIGNED TO SPECIAL COMMITTEES:

Miss Lathrop, Dr. Evans, Dr. Webster, Mr. Bicknell, Dr. Churchill, Mrs. Bourland.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION, INCLUDING INTERNES AND UNIFORM RECORDS.

Dr. McAnally, Dr. Podstata, Dr. Zeller, Dr. Willhite, Dr. Davis.

HYDROTHERAPY AND INDUSTRIAL RE-EDUCATION AND RECREATION.

Dr. Podstata, Dr. McAnally, Dr. Carriel, Dr. Songer.

STATE PSYCHOPATHIC INSTITUTE.

Dr. Greene, Dr. Podstata, Dr. W. E. Taylor.

IMPROVEMENT OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS AND EQUIPMENT.

Dr. Hirsch, Mr. Zimmermap, Dr. W. E. Taylor.

SYSTEMS OF CHARITY ADMINISTRATION.

Dr. Hirsch, Miss Lathrop, Dr. McAnally, Mrs. Bourland.

UNIFORM GRADES, RULES, SALARIES AND NOMENCLATURE.

Mr. Moulton, Dr. Athon, Dr. Podstata, Dr. W. E. Taylor, Dr. Zeller.

PROBLEM OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

Mrs. Bourland, Dr. C. B. Taylor, Dr. Willhite, Dr. Zeller.

TUBERCULOSIS IN STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Pr. Zeller, Dr. Carriel, Dr. W. E. Taylor, Dr. Webster.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON JOLIET PRISON.

Dr. Hirsch, Dr. Webster, Mr. Zimmerman.

Ex-officio
members.

Dr. Carriel—I would like to make a motion that the president and secretary of the Board of Charities be made *ex officio* members of all the committees. Unanimously carried.

WORK FOR COMMITTEES TO DO.

Suggest
another
meeting.

President Billings—I think we may all feel that this meeting, so far as the subjects brought before us, has been a success. It will not be a complete success if we let it rest here. It will be a success if these subjects, referred to committees, are worked out in the committees and brought back to us. I suggest a motion that this meeting be adjourned to some date before the 1st of January, before the Legislature meets, to receive the reports of these committees and formulate definite plans as to what shall be done.

STATEMENT AND MOTION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Reconvene
to hear
reports.

Governor Deneen—I move that the conference reconvene early in December to listen to the reports, and that the various committees appointed to consider policies which will require the expenditure of money—those dealing with the consumptives and epileptics, for instance—be requested to formulate by that time plans showing the expense, the cost of maintenance, the number of persons who will receive treatment and the number of persons of that order within the State.

Epileptics.

In the case of epileptics, I think we should have a report of the number of epileptics in each institution, also a more accurate estimate of those at large.

Consump-
tives.

As to the matter of dealing with consumptives, I have been informed, as I recollect, that about 8,000 persons die of consumption in this State each year. Perhaps I am well within, and maybe I overstate the number. It is, in any event, a very large number. I think the committees handling this subject should state, in addition to the cost of establishing the hospital for consumptives and sanatoria, the number that can be treated and the cost per capita, the number of that class in the State, so that we would have that information and we could mature our policies in advance of the convening of the General Assembly. We expect those having to do with subjects involving a large expenditure of money—aside from the charitable institutions—to have the estimates of expenditure in definite form early in December, as the University of Illinois and penal institutions, so that we can have the particulars of each case well in hand.

I think that early preparation is a very important thing. I have had considerable experience in observing legislation, and a limited experience in taking part in it, having been a member of the House at one time. The Legislature is frequently abused by the people of the State for an alleged lack of intelligent action regarding measures. The truth is that policies are suggested to the Legislature which are good in themselves, but, when presented to the Legislature, are so lacking in detail, in facts essential, that they may understand the scope of the new measure that is to be crystallized into a law later in the administration, that the legislators are loth to act regarding it, especially in those cases which require a fixed annual charge upon the State, a charge which is to grow.

Therefore, I think all of this information should be at hand First, the initial cost; then their cost of maintenance and the scope of the work for which such an institution is to be created, so that we may have intelligent action among ourselves in reference to the recommendations to the Legislature. The Legislature initiates nothing. It passes upon matters initiated by outside persons, and it passes upon them intelligently when the full facts are before it; and not intelligently when inaccurate statements are before it.

Those from Chicago will remember what occurred at the last meeting of the General Assembly regarding the charter. The Legislature was prepared to do anything that was reasonable. It was abused by a number of our friends in Chicago roundly because it did not act. Finally they called a charter convention to agree upon a measure. It has ample work to keep it busy until next session. When the consensus of opinion is once reached, it is not a difficult matter here. So I say, I think we should have this accurate data early in December, so that it can be published, through the bulletin and through the press, and people can begin to form their views upon this matter and can be represented by their Representatives in the Legislature, who, I think, will represent the people fairly and act upon their views.

President Billings—I would ask, Governor, if you include in that the question of the establishment of the hydrotherapeutic department in the hospitals for the insane?

Governor Deneen—All matters that relate to money. Then we will see the thing accurately and determine whether or not all can be done; and if not, the order of precedence. We can tell that later. First, find what we have to do and the money we have to do it with.

The motion of the Governor was carried unanimously.

COST OF THE MEETING.

Governor Deneen—Just one other motion. I recommend, or move, that the cost of this meeting and the one in December be distributed among the various institutions represented here—the insane hospitals and the hospital for feeble minded—*pro rata*, if it can be done within the law. I will have that investigated by the Secretary of the Board of Charities and the Attorney General.

President Billings—That means publication of the proceedings?

Governor Deneen—The publication? Yes. The appropriation was made for this Board of Charities, assuming it would do as boards have done heretofore. This board has enlarged the scope of usefulness of the board and the members, and because of that the expenses were enlarged accordingly. That was not foreseen when the Legislature made the appropriation. It think it is fair as the benefit comes to each institution, it should pay its proportionate part. Therefore, I make that motion.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Early preparation.

Items to be presented.

Recalls Chicago charter.

Include hydrotherapy?

All matters relating to money.

Pro-rate the expense.

Board of Charities Fund too small.

Motion carried.

AUTHORITY FOR PHYSICAL SURVEYS.

Additional
work.

Secretary Graves—There is one matter recommended by the State Board of Charities, in the basis for discussion, which has not been touched upon here. That is that the State Architect, in making certain surveys which the Governor called upon him to make, covered the problem of ventilation very thoroughly, but was able to make only a superficial survey of other physical conditions, like boilers, water supply, sewerage and things of that kind. In the basis for discussion there was a suggestion that the different superintendents authorize the State Architect to employ an expert engineer, to go over all their physical property and make recommendations to them, and that they pass the recommendations and the cost thereof to the State Board of Charities. as the basis for such appropriations as are found necessary. I think somebody ought to make a motion to have this done.

Governor
moves en-
gineers be
employed.

Governor Deneen—I move that an engineer be employed to make such investigation of the heating plants of the different institutions here represented, and that the cost of the investigation be proportionate to the work; and I will say in reference to that, that the head of that department at the University of Illinois will either undertake the work or assign some competent person so to do. He informed me it would take about one year to complete the work. In that event, I think two or three engineers should be appointed, in order that the next General Assembly may act in making appropriations. Therefore, I make the motion that an engineer—or engineers—be employed, under the direction of the Board of Charities, as we will have to have some general body make these investigations. I am quite sure, from the information I have received, it will not be an expensive matter. It will be found that the \$2,500.00 or so of cost will be more than saved, over and over each year.

More than
boilers.

President Billings—That includes the investigation, not only into boilers, but plumbing and sewerage, etc.?

Everything.

Governor Deneen—Everything.

Carriel has
report.

Doctor Carriel—The State Architect has made such report in some cases as in mine.

Not care-
fully
prepared.

Secretary Graves—The State Architect himself is not satisfied with his report on anything except ventilation. He stated to me that the report was made hastily—the inspection made hastily and superficially and unsatisfactorily, and he wants it done more in detail, in a more painstaking manner, and that is the reason why, in the Board of Charities' basis for discussion, a suggestion of that kind was made.

Motion
carried.

The motion was carried unanimously.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNOR.

Motion by
Dr. Hirsch

Doctor Hirsch—I know that I merely express the sentiments of all of us when I propose that a vote of thanks be given to the Governor for having called us together, for uniform kindness and cooperation with us; and I desire to go on record that the Governor has shown himself in full sympathy in all that tends toward the improvement of the service and enlargement of the service of the institutions now existing, or to be called into existence, in this State. I move that a vote of thanks be extended to the Governor.

Motion
Carried.

Seconded by Mrs. Bourland.

Carried unanimously by a rising vote.

Doctor Hirsch—I move that this conference now adjourn, subject to the call of the Governor.

Governor Deneen—The Board of Charities will be more familiar with the work, and I suggest it would be better to make reconvening at the call of the Board of Charities.

The amendment was accepted.

The motion as amended was carried unanimously.

Call of
Governor.

Amendment.

Adjourn-
ment.

DECEMBER, 1906, CONFERENCE OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

INTRODUCTION.

Committee Reports Adopted.

Reports of the various committees appointed at the October, 1906, conference of superintendents, were made and adopted at the second conference held in Chicago on December 14, 1906. This conference was attended by his Excellency, the Governor, the superintendents of the hospitals in the insane group, and some of the trustees of the institutions, the State Board of Charities, representatives of the Civil Service Commission and the State Board of Health, and by certain citizens not in the public service.

AGREEMENTS AND UNDERSTANDING.

Results of two Con- ferences.

The result of formal action by and understanding of those attending both conferences may be stated briefly as follows:

Psychopathic Institute. Hydrother- apy. Re-education. Uniform No- menclature, and wages.

1. To establish the State Psychopathic Institute.
2. To favor installation of hydrotherapeutic apparatus.
3. To encourage industrial re-education.
4. To establish uniformity of nomenclature and positions of service in the hospitals for the insane and to recommend that trustees establish a uniform maximum and minimum wage scale in all hospitals for the insane. Such wage scale was submitted.

Uniform Records. Uniform Cur- riculum.

5. To adopt uniform complete medical records.
6. To draft a uniform curriculum for training schools in hospitals for the insane.

Only fire- proof build- ings. Tile floors. Iron beds.

7. To erect only fire proof buildings in the future.
8. To use tile floors in all toilet rooms.
9. To replace wooden beds with iron beds.

Free diph- theria anti- toxin.

10. To support the State Board of Health in its endeavor to secure an appropriation of \$15,000 a year for free diphtheria antitoxin, as a purely economic item in hospital service, not to mention its manifest humanity.

Epileptic vil- lage.

11. To favor and work for an appropriation of \$265,000 for a State Colony for Epileptics.

Sanatorium for con- sumptives. Cottage plan

12. To favor and work for an appropriation of \$150,000 for a State sanatorium for curable consumptives.
13. To use the cottage plan in new institutions.

Board to introduce appropria- tions.

14. For the Board of Charities to introduce the institution appropriation bills into the Legislature.

PROGRAM OF THE CONFERENCE.

The program of the conference, as carried out, each subject being a committee report presented by the chairman, follows:

State Care. New Institutions:

- (a) Colony for Epileptics, Dr. F. S. Churchill.
- (b) Sanatorium for Consumptives, Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell.
- (c) Free Diphtheria Antitoxin, Dr. George W. Webster.

Problem of the Feeble-minded, Mrs. Clara P. Bourland.

Tuberculosis in State Institutions, Dr. George A. Zeller.

Improvement of Buildings and Grounds and Equipment, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch.

State Psychopathic Institute, Dr. James L. Greene.

Hydrotherapy and Industrial Re-education and Recreation, Dr. V. H. Podstata.

Medical Administration and Uniform Records, Internes, Dr. J. T. McAnally.

Uniform Grades, Rules, Salaries and Nomenclature, Mr. W. B. Moulton.

Review of Appropriation Requests, all superintendents.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The items in the appropriation bills were gone over and reduced very materially in the amounts asked. Each superintendent was requested to absorb all items of rehabilitation into the usual special appropriations, so far as possible, and to classify the others as surplus appropriations, i. e., those which should be made in view of the State surplus, if the Legislature should see fit. Superintendents were requested to report their revised appropriation requests to the Board of Charities for presentation to a final conference of all superintendents and trustees in January.

It was decided to invite the chairman of the Appropriation Committees of the Senate and House to attend the January conference, to be held in Springfield, that they might have a foreknowledge of the condition of the charity service and property of the State and of the recommendations of the State Board of Charities looking to improvements.

THOSE WHO ATTENDED THE CONFERENCE.

Following is a list of those attending the December conference:

Dr. W. L. Athon, Superintendent Southern Hospital for the Insane.

Dr. Frank Billings, President of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities.

Mrs. Clara P. Bourland, member of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities.

Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, Superintendent Chicago Bureau of Charities.

Dr. H. B. Carriel, Superintendent Central Hospital for the Insane.

Mr. Charles A. Chapman, Consulting Engineer.

Dr. Frank S. Churchill, Secretary Childrens' Hospital Society of Chicago.

Dr. William A. Evans of Chicago, member consulting staff Cook County Hospital for the Insane, (Dunning).

Program.

Appropriations considered.

January conference.

Senate and House committee chairmen invited.

Those present.

Dr. James L. Greene, Superintendent Eastern Hospital for the Insane.

Mr. William C. Graves, Secretary Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, member of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities.

Dr. H. H. Hart, Superintendent Illinois Childrens' Home and Aid Society of Chicago.

Mr. S. C. Kingsley, Superintendent Chicago Relief and Aid Society, Chicago.

Mr. W. B. Moulton, President State Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Joseph C. Mason, Secretary State Civil Service Commission.

Dr. V. H. Podstata, Superintendent Northern Hospital for the Insane.

Mr. Robert Rew, President Trustees Northern Hospital for Insane.

Dr. Walter E. Songer, Superintendent Asylum for Insane Criminals.

Dr. W. E. Taylor, Superintendent Western Hospital for the Insane.

Dr. C. B. Taylor, Superintendent Asylum Feeble-minded Children.

Dr. George W. Webster, President State Board of Health.

Dr. P. M. Woodworth, trustee of the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

Dr. O. C. Willhite, General Superintendent Cook County Institutions at Dunning.

Mr. John Wagner, trustee Asylum for Feeble-minded Children.

Dr. George A. Zeller, Superintendent Asylum for Incurable Insane.

Mr. W. Carby Zimmerman, State Architect.

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS.

The first part of this report is devoted to committee reports made at the December conference. Because of the immense amount of discussion, especially of appropriation items, the cost of printing a full report of the conference is prohibitive. Therefore discussion is omitted. The appropriations and the general policies of the board growing out of the conferences are reviewed in the first part of this volume in the Board of Charities biennial report to the Governor.

The committee on State Care divided itself into sub-committees to cover the various subjects assigned to it. The committee members are: Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Dr. William A. Evans, Dr. George W. Webster, Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, Dr. Frank S. Churchill, and Mrs. Clara P. Bourland.

Special attention is called to the chapter devoted chiefly to hydrotherapy, or water treatment for the insane. It includes the special committee's report, a list of public and private hospitals for the insane in the United States using hydrotherapeutic apparatus, and statements from experts showing its successful employment especially in place of injurious drugs, mechanical restraint, and seclusion.

Committee
Reports
printed.

State care
sub-commit
tees.

Water
treatment.

HYDROTHERAPY AND INDUSTRIAL RE-EDUCATION AND RECREATION.

Every State hospital for the insane in Illinois is so overcrowded that within six months it will be necessary to return patients to county almshouses. Insanity in the State institutions of Illinois is increasing at the rate of 317 new cases each year. Facing this problem, and informed that insanity has increased to an alarming extent during the last fifty years and that it is becoming more difficult to cure, the Board of Charities has developed policies, which, if carried out, promise to relieve congestion in the State hospitals.

Hospitals
over-
crowded.

1. By educating physicians at hospital clinics to detect the early symptoms of insanity in unstable persons and by early treatment *prevent their commitment to hospitals for the insane.*

Prevention.

2. By treating by hydrotherapy (water treatment) acute cases sent to hospitals early in the illness so as to effect *as many cures as possible and relieve the State of the care of such patients.*

Cure.

3. By re-educating chronic insane so that many of them can be wholly or partly self supporting *outside of hospitals.*

Self-support
through
industrial
training.

INSANE TREATED AS SICK PERSONS.

This chapter is devoted mainly to treatment by applications of water. Its use is both humane and economic. Water has served as a remedy for disease since the dawn of medical science, centuries before the birth of Christ. It has come into use for insanity because insane persons have been recognized as sick and not as persons afflicted by the wrath of God. They need hospital care, not mechanical restraint. Just how water is applied and its effect in cases of insanity are told in the special committee report, which closes this chapter. Any person can testify as to its value from his personal experience of the soothing and refreshing effect of a warm bath upon himself when tired or nervous. The quieting effect of water does away in a large measure with the straps, cribs, screen rooms, chains, etc., used to restrain the excitable and violent insane. It materially reduces the use of stupefying drugs.

Water an
ancient
remedy.

USE OF HYDROTHERAPY ABROAD.

Hydrotherapy for the insane is used with marked success in Europe, especially in Germany, Holland, France, Belgium, Italy, Austria, and Greece. Cuba and Mexico apply it.

In many
countries.

USE IN THE UNITED STATES.

List of Insane
hospitals.

The following is a list of public and private hospitals for the insane in the United States, which use hydrotherapeutic treatment for patients:

United States Government Hospital for the Insane (St. Elizabeth's), Washington, D. C.

Binghamton State Hospital, Binghamton, N. Y.

Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, New York City.

Central Islip State Hospital, Central Islip, N. Y.

Long Island State Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

King's Park State Hospital, King's Park, N. Y.

St. Lawrence State Hospital, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Buffalo State Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.

Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea, N. Y.

Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, Middletown, Conn.

Danvers Insane Hospital, Hathorne, Mass.

Philadelphia City Asylum (Blockley), Philadelphia, Pa.

Michigan State Insane Asylum, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Psychopathic Ward, University of Michigan Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.

Columbus State Hospital, Columbus, Ohio.

Dayton State Hospital, Dayton, Ohio.

Cleveland State Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

Massillon State Hospital, Massillon, Ohio.

South Dakota State Hospital, Yankton, South Dakota.

New Milwaukee Sanitarium, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

*Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane, Elgin, Ill.

*Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane, Kankakee, Ill.

Cook County Insane Hospital, Dunning, Ill.

Livermore Sanitarium, Livermore, Cal.

Sheppard & Enoch Pratt Hospital, Townson, Md.

Greylock Rest, Adams, Mass.

New England Hospital for Women and Children, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Channing's Sanitarium, Brookline, Mass.

Adams Nervine Asylum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Massachusetts General Hospital, Waverly, Mass.

McLean Hospital, Waverly, Mass.

Oak Grove, Flint, Mich.

Dr. Parson's Private Home for Nervous Invalids, Greenmont, N. Y.

St. Vincent's Retreat, Harrison, N. Y.

River Crest Sanitarium, Astoria, N. Y.

Dr. Bond's House, Yonkers, N. Y.

Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I.

State hospital
for New
York city.

The State of New York has appropriated \$250,000 for a large psychopathic hospital in New York City where a complete hydrotherapeutic equipment will be installed.

*These Illinois hospitals are installing small hydrotherapeutic equipments.

STATEMENTS REGARDING THE VALUE OF WATER TREATMENT FOR INSANE.

The following are statements from men of experience regarding the value of hydrotherapy in the treatment of the insane: Views of experts.

DR. WILLIAM A. WHITE, SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

From our experience here I am inclined to the belief that no other therapeutic agent is so valuable as hydrotherapy in such an institution. * * * * * I can tell you in a few words that the results of our experience are: In the first instance, we expect by the aid of hydrotherapeutic measures to practically *do away with all forms of restraint whatever*, either mechanical or chemical. The most recent statistics on the matter of restraint in our hospital show only one patient in nine hundred in mechanical restraint and this low proportion is especially noteworthy because of the large proportion of criminals of a dangerous type in our population and it is due in the main to the wide use of hydrotherapeutic measures. In addition I might say that in a great many of our cases of poor nutrition there is a marked improvement in the condition of the patients under treatment, notable in the main by their gain in flesh. * *

Abolishes instruments of restraint

I may further state that the system of treatment by hydrotherapy is one which appeals very much indeed to the patients themselves. They are not only benefitted by it, but they feel that the hospital is making active efforts for their welfare and this, as you know, is of no small moment in dealing with the class of patients that we have to do with. It gives them confidence in the management of the hospital and further than that it is a form of treatment which seems to be *extremely agreeable and many patients apply for the treatment*, and very few object to it. We have had patients return for baths who have been discharged from the hospital, and have had patients, who felt that they were becoming unstable again, *come back to take a few baths in the belief that they would be able to avert another attack of mental disorder*.

Patients like it.

REPORT OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
JUNE 30TH, 1906, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The three hydrotherapeutic rooms have been in continuous operation and a large number of patients have been treated in them. This method of treatment seems to be highly advantageous, and it is *especially beneficial in cases of the noisy and the disturbed classes of patients, who are often rendered quiet and enabled to sleep after the treatment*.

Benefits noisy and disturbed insane.

DR. RICHARD DEWEY, PHYSICIAN IN CHARGE THE MILWAUKEE SANITARIUM, FORMERLY SUPERINTENDENT
AT KANKAKEE.

I desire to state in reference to the water treatment for the insane that I consider it essential in accomplishing curative results. There is nothing but plain, sober fact in the statement that for a large proportion of patients suffering from mental trouble, there is no one means so important. If I were limited to one measure of treatment and obliged to

Water more effective than drugs.

choose between drugs of all kinds and the use of hydrotherapeutic means, I should select the latter in a very large number of cases—especially where the patient is suffering from malnutrition and exhaustion of nerve force. Also in the management of maniacal cases—violent cases—where the prolonged warm bath has proved of such great utility as almost to revolutionize the treatment formerly in use. In relieving excitement and modifying favorably the nutritive processes—a thing which is often necessary to recovery—scientific water treatment takes the lead.

State should
provide it.

The various methods in which water must be applied makes necessary a certain amount of apparatus. * * * All this involves, in its installation, a certain outlay, yet it seems to me that the *State has no right to deny this proved means of greatest utility and curative power to its wards, especially when its economic value in restoring to health and sanity is considered. I do not hesitate to say that * * * there is no one thing that would so effectually promote this greatly-to-be-desired result as the introduction of modern hydrotherapeutic methods and apparatus.*

T. E. MCGARR, SECRETARY NEW YORK STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Almost uni-
versal in
New York
State.

The New York State Commission in Lunacy has no doubt whatever of the very great value of hydrotherapy in cases of prolonged motor activity and restlessness, and is constantly increasing its use whenever funds are provided by the State Legislature. There is hardly one of our institutions which has not a hydrotherapeutic outfit and many of them have an absolutely perfect system so far as manufactured.

J. H. KELLOGG, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT, BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN, SANITARIUM.

Water
remarkably
successful.

I am exceedingly glad you are in a position to encourage the introduction of hydrotherapy and other reforms into the insane asylums of the great State of Illinois. The leading insane asylums of France have for many years made large use of hydrotherapy. It is indeed relied upon as one of the principal means of dealing with certain classes of insane patients. The leading institutions of this country have within the last few years made great advances in the same direction. I may mention among these the Michigan State Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo; the Ohio State Insane Asylum located at Columbus, Ohio; the large insane asylum located in Philadelphia, and others. Within the next five years there will be a general movement in this direction. * * * My personal experience is this: Some of our patients had been treated unsuccessfully in insane asylums and other institutions before coming here. We met with the most remarkable success in the treatment of acute mania and certain forms of melancholia. * * * It is in acute mania and melancholia in particular that hydrotherapy wins its greatest triumphs, and in these classes of cases it is wonderfully successful. * * *

Induces
sleep.

One of the most common difficulties with certain forms of insanity is insomnia. Insomnia is often, indeed, a cause of mental disease. Dr. Edwards, formerly superintendent of the Kalamazoo Insane Asylum, stated before the Kalamazoo

Academy of Medicine in the hearing of many physicians that since the introduction of hydrotherapy * * * * the use of sleep producing drugs had been so reduced that in comparison with the quantity of drugs used twenty years before, they found that with three times as many patients they used less medicine in a year than was formerly used in one week. Another superintendent told me of a case of acute mania which could not sleep, and which they could not make sleep with anything except chloroform. They gave as large doses of other drugs as they dared give and with no effect. Six nurses were required to control this woman. She was put in the neutral bath at the suggestion of one of my assistants who was visiting the asylum at the time to give instruction in massage, and in a couple of hours she became quiet, and by repeating the treatment was able to sleep seven and one-half hours the following night without any medicines, and continued to improve under the same treatment with no further drugs, and at the end of three months was discharged cured. * * * * In his annual report recently published by the superintendent of the Columbus Insane Asylum, a most enthusiastic account is given of the good results obtained by hydrotherapy. * * *

Your Legislature must permit this step of progress to be made or be left behind and see your insane hospitals discreditably trailing along in the rear. The State insane hospitals ought to set an example to the profession in the application of hydrotherapy in dealing with the special forms of nervous disorders which are classified as insanity.

Supplants
chloroform.

Woman cured
in three
months.

Legislature
should act.

DR. E. C. DENT, LATE SUPERINTENDENT MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

*In using hydrotherapy we dismiss sedatives, restraint, seclusion and many objectionable features. A case in point—a young woman aged 22, with a strong insane heredity was admitted to this hospital suffering from a typical maniacal excitement, which subsided in a few days, and was followed by a marked depression with persistent insomnia, on which hypnotics had little or no effect. She was placed in a continuous bath * * * and three hours after her immersion she fell asleep and slept continuously for nine hours. The following day she was removed from the tub and that night again passed a sleepless night. The next morning she was again placed in the tub, slept for three hours during the day and the following night for seven hours. She was again removed from the tub and the two succeeding nights slept none. It was then decided to keep her in the bath continuously for two weeks. This was done with an average of nine and a half hours sleep in the twenty-four. At the expiration of two weeks she had gained two and a half pounds in weight, her symptoms of depression had disappeared and the patient made a rapid and uneventful recovery.*

Dismiss
sedatives,
restraint
and
seclusion.

Case of a
young
woman
cured.

The superintendents and medical directors invariably speak highly of hydrotherapy and its various forms as a hypnotic and eliminative. Where the continuous bath is used, and especially in the German clinics, without exception, they place this procedure in the foremost rank as a hypnotic. * * * Prof. Nissil, the Medical Director of the Clinic for Mental Diseases, University of Heidelberg, states that since the establishment of the continuous bath in 1903, he has abolished sedatives and hypnotics and no longer allows seclusion. In this clinic, patients have been continuously in the bath for a period of nine months.

Produces
sleep,
expels
poisons.

Testimony
from
abroad.

Prof. E. Kraepelin's * * * Text Book of Psychiatry of 1904 * * * speaks of the full bath as an important factor as a hypnotic, sedative and eliminative. Prof. A. Cramer of the Government University and Polyclinic for Mental and Nervous Diseases at Gottingen, states that he uses this form of treatment in cases of disturbed patients. * * * Prof. Hallmayer states that he used the continuous baths almost to the exclusion of hypnotics and restraint. Prof. Wernicke of the Director of the Clinic for Mental and Nervous Diseases in the University at Halle, states that he uses the continuous bath in cases of excitement and anxiety and also states that its use makes to a large extent hypnotics and sedatives superfluous. Reports from a large number of public and private hospitals for the insane in the United States show that hydrotherapy in the form of douches, showers, sprays, packs, etc., has been most extensively used for the past three years, and invariably each medical director speaks in the highest terms of this hypnotic and eliminative.

FROM MANHATTAN HOSPITAL SECTION OF NEW YORK COMMISSION IN LUNACY, SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Very best
results.

The two continuous bath tubs located in ward 23 have been in almost constant use night and day during the entire year. A contract has been let for installing eight improved continuous bath tubs for the women's division, and four for the men's division. We expect to get the very best results obtainable from the use of the prolonged warm bath. Patients are often continued under this treatment for weeks, remaining in the tub day and night, eating and sleeping while in the tub. They are at times, however, taken from the bath for the purpose of anointing, or to allow a change, and are then placed in bed, or, if their condition will permit, are allowed about the ward for a time.

Supplants
drugs.

Very few remedies of a sedative class are now given in this hospital, which fact I attribute mainly to the introduction of the various forms of treatment by hydrotherapy. In the men's division, hydrotherapy has been put into practice with the most gratifying results.

Causes
maniacs to
sleep.

The following is quoted from previous notes made at the hospital:

"In acute maniacal conditions, or acute delirium states, characterized by great motor activity, the prolonged warm baths have proven very efficacious. * * * After some hours in the bath produces sleep. In some cases of insomnia we have found great benefit in this way without the use of sedatives. In acute delirious conditions * * * the following results have been obtained: restlessness has been reduced, sleep promoted and temperature reduced; we have also noted an increase of appetite, the patient taking food better, and receiving more benefit from the food. * * * In manic depressive cases, manic form, it is not unusual to leave the patient in the prolonged bath four or five days or even weeks. There is no doubt but the prolonged bath is a great benefit, and the cases from a mental standpoint are much improved.

SIMON BARUCH, M. D., PROFESSOR OF HYDROTHERAPEUTICS IN THE NEW YORK POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL.

Substitute for
harmful
drugs.

I have observed with great interest that hydrotherapy has won a prominent place in the therapy of the insane and that *in the most progressive hospitals it is substituted for injurious hypnotics and narcotics*; many reports state that the

latter have become almost a negligible quantity since the introduction of systematic hydrotherapy. To the statements of the late Dr. Foster of St. Elizabeth and Eastern Maine Hospital, of Dr. Richardson, Dr. Dent and others quoted in my book, I shall have to add in my third edition, now in course of preparation, the opinion of Dr. Edwards of the Kalamazoo, Michigan, Asylum and others. Dr. Edwards states that since the introduction of the water treatment pharmaceutical hypnotics (drugs) have been almost abandoned. * * * Real service was obtained in hysteric psychoses. Paralytics and maniacal cases in the mania-depressive groups were the most frequently treated by hydrotherapy. Dr. W. Alter expresses the belief that "No matter how expensive the hydrotherapeutic apparatus may be, its use is always profitable."

DR. CHARLES W. PAGE, PHYSICIAN TO INSANE HOSPITAL, DANVERS, MASS., FROM TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT, 1898, PAGE 22.

In our experience, hydrotherapy is a most gratifying substitute for hypnotic and sedative drugs. It seldom fails to relieve insomnia, and several cases that could not be controlled by drugs readily yielded. It calms excitement, and chronic patients subject to periodical disturbances have had their attacks modified and cut short by the same means. Several cases of prolonged melancholia, on the very verge of dementia, have been cured while being treated simply by the external application of water.

Gratifying substitute for drugs.

DR. CHARLES W. PAGE, DANVERS INSANE HOSPITAL, DANVERS, MASSACHUSETTS.

I have to say that a douche table with accompanying apparatus for hydrotherapeutic treatment can be made very efficient in a hospital for the insane. There are many cases that can be more quickly toned up in this way than in any other, especially alcoholic cases and cases of young strong persons who are depressed. Such seem to react favorably to this method of treatment. * * * We believe it is a very desirable part of hospital equipment.

Help for the young.

BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL, 1898, ADDRESS BY O. F. ROGERS, TRUSTEE OF THE DANVERS INSANE HOSPITAL, MASS.

Any one who has studied the matter much or has seen much of it, feels just as certain of this as that the sun rises and sets. *Every general hospital ought to be equipped with a complete hydrotherapeutic outfit.*

Every hospital should use it.

DR. GEORGE STOCKTON, SUPERINTENDENT COLUMBUS, OHIO, STATE HOSPITAL.

In my opinion *hyarotherapy should be used in all state hospitals* and you will find it not only a great therapeutical agent, but also it has a good effect on the patient mentally.

All should employ hydrotherapy.

DR. HENRY C. EYMAN, SUPERINTENDENT, MASSILLON STATE HOSPITAL, MASSILLON, OHIO.

We have almost superseded drugs with hydrotherapy. I am a great believer in the practicability of a thorough equipment; in fact I do not see how we could run an institution without it.

Couldn't get along without it.

D. C. MEAD, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT SOUTH DAKOTA STATE HOSPITAL.

Most important remedy known.

Personally I regard hydrotherapy as *the most important single therapeutic agency at present known* in the treatment of conditions met with in institutions of this character.

TEXT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORT.

Special committee.

The following is the report of the special committee on Hydrotherapy and Industrial Re-education and Recreation:

CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1906.

To the Honorable, the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities:

Submit report.

Your Committee on Hydrotherapy and Industrial Re-education and Recreation has investigated and jointly discussed the several problems referred to it and wishes to report the following as its joint conclusions and recommendations:

HYDROTHERAPY.

Different effects.

The effectiveness of water treatment is through its mechanical, thermal and chemical properties, which can be made of *soothing, stimulating or irritating nature as desired*. Through these properties it is capable of producing the following general results:

Changes distribution of blood.

1. To very effectively change the distribution of blood in the various parts of the human body, that is:

- a. Reduce local congestion.
- b. Relieve local anemia.
- c. Increase or decrease velocity and tension of blood current.

Affects respiration.

2. To decidedly affect respiration:

- a. By increasing it.
- b. By decreasing it both in volume and frequency.

Muscular effects.

3. To very promptly affect muscular tone and energy:

- a. Increase muscular tone.
- b. Reduce muscular tension.

Affects temperature.

4. To radically affect bodily temperature:

- a. Increase body temperature.
- b. Reduce body temperature.

Affects nervous system.

5. To affect the peripheral and central nervous system by:

- a. Decreasing its irritability.
- b. Increasing its sensitiveness and irritability.

Nutrition.

6. To affect tissue changes, including secretion, excretion and absorption, therefore, general nutrition, chiefly by its action upon circulation.

Elimination of waste.

7. To either decrease or increase elimination of waste products not only through the skin, but through other organs of elimination.

Preferable to any other remedy.

These results may be obtained in the hands of a skilled operator with no detrimental secondary effects and in that respect hydrotherapy is to be preferred to any other remedy.

Valuable for all insanity

Hydrotherapy is of genuine value in every variety of insanity. In the most trying forms, maniacal and delirious, it is of greater value than any other treatment known.

Efficiency proved.

Hydrotherapy has passed the experimental stage. Its results are not theoretical but positively proven. In various hospitals, particularly in Europe, hydrotherapy has been used extensively in the treatment of insanity for many years. Professor Kraepelin, as an instance, has used it in his clinic for about sixteen years and is enthusiastic about its efficiency.

The Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington, D. C., in its last report to the Secretary of the Interior, states the following as to the efficiency of the hydrotherapeutic equipment:

U. S. Government uses hydro-therapy.

"The three hydrotherapeutic rooms have been in continuous operation and a large number of patients have been treated in them. This method of treatment seems to be highly advantageous and is especially beneficial in cases of the noisy and the disturbed classes of patients, who are often rendered quiet and enabled to sleep after the treatment. The success of this method of treatment has been so marked that it is hoped during the coming year to extend it somewhat by the introduction of the continuous bath."

The equipment to be effective should consist of the following apparatus:

1. In the douche-room,
 - a. Controller-table arranged for hot, cold and ice-water, also for steam vapor. It should control the shower, perineal douche, sitz-bath and full-bath. It should have the necessary regulating and mixing valves, the non-scalding valve, thermometers, pressure-gauge and clock.
 - b. Shower and needle-spray, well-built and supported in the floor. It is to provide side sprays and overhead douche and is to be fed from the controller-table with water of any desired temperature and pressure.
 - c. The sitz-bath, also controlled from the table.
 - d. Full-bath with same control.
 - e. Massage-table, preferably of marble.
2. The continuous bath.
3. The electric light and hot-air cabinets.
4. The necessary rooms for dressing and resting.

Every institution for the insane, which takes care of excitable patients, needs the special continuous baths, the number and distribution of which depends entirely upon local conditions and class of patients received.

Baths for excitable patients.

Wherever possible, a special small hospital-ward should be established for the care of acute excited patients and such ward should have at least one such bath for every four or five patients, so that during the most acute stage a patient may be left in the bath for a prolonged period.

Special hospital ward.

It is much preferred, however, to have a special building built for the purpose of housing and treatment of this class of patients, as an ordinary ward never fully answers the purpose.

Special building.

The cost of an equipment would be about as follows:

1. A controller-table with douche and spray, sitz-bath, perineal-bath and massage-table, from \$800.00 to \$900.00.
2. A hot-air or electric light cabinet, each \$200.00.
3. Each continuous bath with mixing chamber, non-scalding valve, large outlet, etc., \$95.00.
4. Necessary plumbing, according to location, from \$300.00 to \$500.00.
5. Cement or terrazo floor, marble, furniture, etc., from \$500.00 to \$1,000.00.

Cost of different apparatus.

Taking for a basis the requirements of a hospital of about fifteen hundred patients of mixed type and figuring upon about forty excited patients needing special attention, the total cost should not exceed \$3,000.00, should the apparatus be installed in wards already existing.

Cost for one hospital.

If a new building is to be provided with a capacity for forty patients, its cost, including all the apparatus mentioned, the building of fireproof construction with a system of forced ventilation and heating and with special safeguards provided for the supervision of patients, should not exceed \$36,000.00 or \$40,000.00.

Cost of building and equipment.

Recommendations.

The committee recommends on the basis of foregoing:

1. That each hospital for the insane be provided with a modern hydrotherapeutic equipment at the earliest possible time.
2. That each hospital make a provision to teach hydrotherapy to its nurses, preferably through a regular training school course.
3. That so far as the resources of the State permit, each institution be provided with a special building for the hydrotherapeutic treatment of acute excited patients.
4. That where such an appropriation cannot be secured, at least sufficient equipment be provided and installed in wards now existing to permit of effective hydrotherapeutic treatment of acute cases.
5. That the proportion of acute excited cases received determine the location of the most extensive hydrotherapeutic institute.

INDUSTRIAL RE-EDUCATION.**For chronic insane.**

It is the full belief of the committee that the vast majority of the chronic cases of the insane, numbering from 40 per cent to 50 per cent of all insane, are capable of employment more or less constant and requiring different degree of intelligence. Common labor or simple gardenwork constitutes most of the employment. A considerable number of patients can be utilized, however, for higher grade of work, particularly making repairs and manufacturing needed institutional supplies.

Advantages.

An extensive employment of insane patients would result in following advantages:

Reduces inactivity.

1. Marked reduction in the enforced inactivity, so evident all through hospitals for insane. This would result in marked alleviation of the apathy, stupor and genuine dementia necessarily resulting from inactivity.

**Diverts the mind.
Improves physical health.
Financial aspect.**

2. Making patients more contented and satisfied as employment also means diversion of mind.
3. Improvement of the physical condition of patients.
4. Some financial gain to the institution and the State.
5. Eventually a reduction of the number of chronic insane.

Self-support.

in State institutions, this reduction corresponding to the number of those who would be able, though partially demented, to work for their self-support either in or outside of institutions.

Cost of shops.

Suitable shops can be constructed according to size and special requirements of each institution at a cost of from \$8,000.00 to \$20,000.00. The system of teaching does not require any additional appropriation for maintenance.

Recommendations.

The committee, therefore, recommends:

1. That the management of each institution, if suitable space is not available, ask for an appropriation sufficient to establish an industrial building. The construction may be of very cheap material, if made only one-story high, and the cost should not exceed \$8,000.00 to \$20,000.00 with full equipment.
2. That the management of each institution favor the development of truck-gardens and flower-gardens to provide employment for the largest possible number of patients suitable for that work.
3. That the medical staff of each institution be interested in the systematic study of individual cases and in devising suitable employment for each.
4. That the scope of training in the training-school include a course to prepare and fit attendants and other employees dealing with patients for successful teaching of industries to the insane.

5. That the management of each institution prepare its own plan of industries suitable for that institution as may be indicated by the local conditions.

6. It is the opinion of the committee that extensive classes of women patients should be formed for the employment and training in general fancywork, in every practical variety of sewing, in weaving, etc. The committee realizes that already this kind of work has begun in Illinois, but desires to emphasize the value of making it an extensive feature of the hospital problem.

ENTERTAINMENT OF PATIENTS.

The committee desires to state as its conviction that the entertainment of patients is of secondary importance only to the employment of patients and that it is superior with some classes of the insane, particularly those physically incapable of continued work.

The committee finds that considerable successful effort is now being made in the various institutions for the entertainment of patients, and, therefore, desires to simply suggest that this effort be enlarged, as stated below.

The beneficial effects of the right kind of entertainments for patients are shown chiefly in the diversion of mind from the customary, very detrimental line of thought. It is further found to be stimulating and promoting of better satisfaction among the patients with their position. The committee, therefore, recommends:

1. That the entertainment of patients receive the attention of the medical staff of each institution and whenever possible be placed under the charge of one or more members of the medical staff, so that suitable entertainments are provided for various classes of insane. Let entertainment take in effect the form of a doctor's prescription.

2. That the entertainments be varied so as to keep up the interest of the patients.

3. That aside from the regular dances, occasional musical programs and various "parties" be provided for the patients, permitting a large number to gather for varied games and entertainments, perhaps some of them taking on the character of holidays or seasons of the year.

4. That games requiring physical exercise as bowling, baseball, both indoor and outdoor, and various other athletic pastimes be provided when possible.

5. That the matter of entertainment of patients receive just as careful consideration and study as any other mode of treatment. The effect of various entertainments should be carefully noted so that the repetition of unsuccessful methods be avoided and new ones be devised.

This committee endeavored to obtain and present at this time some more definite data as regards the total cost of placing the improvements suggested in various State institutions on the basis of number of patients suitable for that treatment. Considerable information was obtained, but not enough to permit of definite estimates. The committee, therefore, recommends that each superintendent of a hospital for insane be requested to furnish to the secretary of your board information upon these points:

1. The average daily number of patients to receive hydrotherapeutic treatment consisting of showers, needle-baths, etc.

2. The average daily number of patients to be treated by continuous baths.

Essential
treatment.

Enlargement
suggested.

Beneficial
effects.

Recommendations.

Information
sought.

3. The present facilities for installation of this system in existing buildings.

4. The capacity in number of patients of special building desired for this purpose.

5. The present capacity, if any, in existing buildings for suitable shops for men and women patients.

6. The capacity and extent of new buildings and equipment required for the purpose of industrial re-education of patients.

7. Estimated total needed special appropriation for each institution for these purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

V. H. PODSTATKA,
J. T. MCANALLY,
H. B. CARRIEL,
W. L. SONGER.

STATE CARE—STATE COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1906.

To the Honorable, the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities:

Sub-committee report.

I have the honor to submit the following sub-committee report on a proposed State Colony for Epileptics in Illinois:

First steps.

Agitation for a State Epileptic Colony in Illinois began in 1893. At that time Dr. J. B. Maxwell delivered an address on the subject before the Illinois State Medical Society. Also the State Board of Charities at that time was impressed in their visits to State institutions by the urgent need of a colony. Their reports for the biennial periods ending September 30, 1894, 1896 and 1898, described the condition of affairs and urged the Legislative action.

Work of Conference of Charities.

The State Conference of Charities at its annual meetings has given the subject much attention. Addresses were made in 1898 in Kankakee by Dr. H. T. Patrick, and at Bloomington in 1899 by Dr. Spratling, Supt. of Craig Colony.

Provisions of existing law.

The Forty-first General Assembly passed an Act, approved April 19, 1899, for the establishment of a State Colony for Epileptics. The State Board of Charities was constituted a commission to establish the home. A report was made to the succeeding General Assembly. This Act may be found in the Revised Statutes, chapter 23, section 160 to 165. In accordance with this Act, the Board of Charities selected a site on the Mississippi river about thirteen miles north of Alton. The property consisted of about 1,620 acres; one and one-half miles of river front, had an excellent water supply, good drainage, an unlimited supply of good building stone, and an abundance of sand and gravel. There were two fine residences and several good houses, with barn and etc., all in good condition. The river and railroad afforded good transportation facilities. The location seemed an ideal one for the colony, but unfortunately the bill appropriating money for its purchase failed to pass the Legislature in 1901. A bill drawn by, and introduced through the energetic efforts of Dr. V. H. Podstata, in February, 1905, also failed to pass.

Failure to secure site.

Children's Hospital Society work.

In November, 1905, the Children's Hospital Society of Chicago had its attention directed to the urgent need of an epileptic colony and this organization joined in the effort. Dr. Billings, the president of the society, appointed a committee in January, 1906, to work for the cause. This committee has been at work throughout the year, gathering data as to the number and the conditions of epileptics in the State, the cost of starting and main-

taining a colony, based on estimates obtained from other state colonies in the United States. The bulk of the present report is based upon the work done by this committee. Needless to say it has had the hearty and sympathetic support of the State Board of Charities, without the assistance of which the statistics presented in this report could not have been gathered. The chairman of this committee wishes to thank the board warmly for its cordial and sympathetic help.

This committee has held various meetings and its members have addressed various organizations in and out of the city of Chicago. In April, 1906, it invited Dr. Spratling to address a meeting held at the Chicago Woman's Club. It has sent out literature to all the county medical societies of the State, to all clubs of the Woman's Federation, and has sought the support of these and kindred organizations in trying to arouse public interest in the colony plan. It is now prepared to send out to these various organizations a circular letter reminding each club of the names of their respective representatives and senators as determined at the recent election asking them to urge on these representatives and senators, both officially and as private citizens, to make appropriations as are recommended to the next Assembly by the State Board of Charities, especially those appropriations recommended for the establishment of an epileptic colony, and for a tuberculosis colony.

Arousing
public
interest.

NUMBER AND CONDITION OF EPILEPTICS.

There are at the present time 1,015 epileptics in the various State charitable institutions in Illinois, distributed as per the accompanying table. (See table attached to this report.) In addition to these there are 160 epileptics in county almshouses, making a total of 1,175 patients of this class now supported at public expense. Five hundred and sixty-one are inmates of the insane hospitals, the remaining 454 being in the institution for feeble-minded, and other charitable institutions. There is no adequate provision for the care of these epileptics in any of the institutions. No systematic plan of life is followed for either adult or children. The former have not the regular daily work necessary for their best possible good, there is no provision for the proper training and education of the latter. Those in the insane asylums are housed intimately with the insane, a condition of affairs bad for both the insane and the epileptic. The condition of these epileptics in the county almshouses is even worse. They have not proper care, nor regular work and their general surroundings are most unfortunate.

Epileptics
in public
institutions

All of these patients should be taken out of their present surroundings and placed in a settlement or colony by themselves, where proper provision can be made for the better care of the adults and for the education of the children. In this colony they can be grouped or classified according to the severity of the case, mental condition, power for work, etc., into, say, three divisions: Classes 1, 2 and 3. Work can be provided for those able to work and thus the labor of the physically healthy be made productive. At present the labor of this class is practically nothing in a productive way. A properly equipped school, with properly trained teachers should be established in the colony for the education of the children, and in this school manual training should play an important part. There the epileptic children will grow up with some educational training and will become self-supporting, self-respecting citizens.

Should be
segregated
in a colony.

There are living or existing in private life about 10,000 epileptics in addition to those mentioned above. Most of these are inadequately cared for at the homes of the poor, who prefer to keep them at home rather than send them to existing institutions.

Epileptics
in private
life.

Many of these will seek admittance to a well managed colony; most of them are physically in better condition than those now in asylums and their admission would increase the number of productive laborers. Again, more children and children who have suffered less mental deterioration would also seek admission to the colony. This has been the experience in other states, on the establishment of a colony, notably in New York. The Craig colony has a long waiting list of applicants.

Good a
colony
can do.

The good which a colony in Illinois would do can not be measured by the benefit done to those epileptics already cared for by the State. It would also reach and provide a home for the hundreds of others now existing in most miserable and unfortunate surroundings in private life. It would furthermore help to prevent the propagation of the epileptic by segregation of the sexes.

Most humane
and most
economic.

The colony treatment of epileptics is not only the most humane one and the one attended by the best results, but it is also a more economical means of providing for them than by housing them with the insane. This has been conclusively proven by the experience of the New York colony; where the average cost per capita is \$156 per year, the per capita cost of the insane in that state being \$186, a saving of \$30 per capita a year. This saving is of course due to the large number of productive laborers available among the colonists.

Annual
saving.

With the better organization of a colony and the improved physical condition of the patients there would then be a great saving of expense. A conservative estimate places the saving at \$30 per capita, a total saving to the commonwealth with 1,100 epileptics of about \$30,000 a year.

Make room
in existing
institutions

Finally, the withdrawal of the 1,100 epileptics from present institutions and grouping them together will relieve those institutions now overcrowded, and made room for more inmates in others not overcrowded.

Present law
creates the
colony.

QUESTION OF LEGALITY.

The Act passed by the Forty-first General Assembly, already mentioned in this report, makes the establishment of an epileptic colony in Illinois legally permissible. The opinion of Attorney General W. H. Stead on this point is as follows:

W. H. Stead, Attorney General.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

SPRINGFIELD, November 16, 1906.

Charities.

Hon. William C. Graves, Secretary State Board of Public Charities, Springfield, Illinois:

Attorney
General's
opinion.

DEAR SIR—I have your favor of the 15th inst., in which, after calling my attention to the provision of an Act of the Forty-first General Assembly establishing "The Illinois State Colony for Epileptics," you submit the question whether under section 4 of said Act the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities still has authority to act under the law passed by the Forty-first General Assembly, in order to bring the matter of creating an epileptic colony again before the next succeeding General Assembly.

Board of
Charities
may
proceed.

By reference to the Act establishing the Illinois Colony for Epileptics, it will be noted that the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities is constituted the board of trustees for such colony until otherwise provided by law. I presume that, pursuant to said Act, plans and specifications have been prepared, the only thing lacking being an appropriation by the General Assembly. The Board of State Com-

missioners of Public Charities being *ex officio* trustees of said colony, it will be entirely proper for said trustees to bring the matter of an appropriation for said colony before the Forty-fifth General Assembly in any way or in any manner that the board, in its judgment, may deem proper and appropriate.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) W. H. STEAD,
Attorney General.

It only remains to obtain from the General Assembly an appropriation to carry out the intent of this Act. How large an appropriation will be required? Study of the colonies established in other states of the Union and investigation into conditions in our own State, as to value of land, present cost of building, cost of maintenance, etc., show that a colony for epileptics can be started properly and maintained for a little less than a year for \$265,000.00. It is recommended that the General Assembly be requested to appropriate this sum for the purpose.

Appropriation
required.

The various items are as follows:

Land—800 to 1,000 acres at \$100 per acre		\$80,000	Estimates of the State Architect.
Surveying, etc., with building of power house, etc		65,000	
Five cottages, at \$10,000 each		50,000	
Each cottage with a capacity for 20 colonists.....	100 colonists.	40,000	
Two buildings, at \$20,000 each.....	100 colonists.		
Each building with a capacity for 50 colonists.....			
Total	200 colonists.	\$235,000	
Maintenance till 1909.....		30,000	
		\$265,000	

ITEM OF LAND.

Study of the experience of other colonies shows the necessity of plenty of land for farming and gardening purposes and for future growth. Large tract needed.

The following statistics are of interest in this connection:

Original Tract.	Present tract—acres.	Present population.
Ohio colony, 101 acres.....	500	1,300
New York colony, 1,895 acres	1,895	1,050
New Jersey colony, 187 acres.....	779	232
Massachusetts colony, 230 acres.....	658	521
Indiana colony, 1,228 acres	1,228	Just started ..
Texas.....		232

Our State with a total population of over 5,000,000 and with 10,837 epileptics must make ample provision for a right start with room for growth. We should start our colony with 800 to 1,000 acres. Land of suitable quality and in a desirable location can be bought at a figure not exceeding \$100 an acre. Need about 1,000 acres.

Certain characteristics in the land selected are greatly to be desired. It should have first of all a good water supply; it should be well drained, it should be diversified in character, part being fertile and suitable for truck gardening and farming, and part being suitable for pasturage to maintain a dairy, part being Character-istics.

woody. Deposits of clay are important, brick making being one of the most profitable industries carried on by an epileptic colony. Gravel beds and plenty of sand are also desirable to be utilized in the making of cobble stones and concrete. It is perhaps not likely that we shall find a tract of land fulfilling all these conditions, but in a State as diversified as our own, we can undoubtedly find a tract on which at least one of the above industries can be carried on. It is important to bear this in mind for the future economical management of the colony. It must be made as productive and self supporting as possible.

Preparation.

Much of the preparation of the land should be done by the colonists themselves, preparing the land for cultivation, the laying out of the walks, drives, etc. Considerable work, however, must be done before occupation to make ready the tract, such as the building of a power house, the laying of sewers, underground electric and heating systems, etc., and for this purpose we should require \$65,000.00.

ITEM OF BUILDINGS.

Colleges.

In the number and kind of buildings which we put up shall we show our appreciation or lack of appreciation as to the true intent and character of the colony. The patients must be classified; the home element must prevail as much as possible. For this purpose, small, attractive cosy cottages should be built, and not hideous, unattractive monuments of stone and mortar. Cottages to accommodate from 18 to 20 colonists can be built for \$10,000.00 apiece. We should have five of these, giving us accommodation for 100 colonists of Class 1. Patients of the second and third classes can be grouped in larger numbers; we should build for these latter two buildings each, to cost \$20,000.00, with accommodations for 50 patients each. Of these buildings the five cottages should all be occupied by men for reasons which will be detailed below. Of the two larger buildings, one can be occupied by men, the other by women.

ITEM OF MAINTENANCE.

\$30,000.00.

The total of the various items; purchase and preparation of land and construction of buildings amounts to \$235,000.00, leaving a balance of \$30,000.00 for the maintenance of 200 colonists for a certain portion of the year 1908. (The selection of a suitable site, the preparation of the land, the construction of the buildings will take considerable time and it is improbable that the colony would be ready for occupancy before the spring of 1908, say in March. For the remaining ten months then, we should have a balance of \$30,000.00 for 200 colonists, or at the rate of \$180.00 per capita per year, an estimate well within bounds.

SELECTION OF PATIENTS.

First occupants.

In the plan thus briefly detailed two factors need further mention: (a) The selection of a large number of adult male epileptics of the first class as the first occupants of the colony; (b) the absence of provision for epileptic children.

Reason for selection.

(a) Selection of male patients of the first class. This is done for two reasons: humane and economical. The colony is essentially for this class of patients, male and female; they are the ones best adapted to, and most liable to profit by, the colony life. They are the ones who need it most. Sane between their attacks, they are the ones who suffer most by being housed, as at present, in our insane asylums and almshouses. They are the ones who are in most urgent need of rescue from their present

surroundings. For humane reasons, then, they should come first. Furthermore, their selection is wise from an economical point of view.

There will be much constructive work to be done during the first year of the colony's existence. This must be done as economically as possible. If we exercise great care in selecting the first occupants and put into the colony 100 men in the best condition physically and mentally, we shall start with an excellent nucleus of productive laborers, who by their work will do much to support themselves and the 100 patients of the second and third classes, and thus lower the cost of maintenance at the very start. Obviously this can be done better with men than with women.

To perform
constructive
work.

(b) The absence of children. As already said, during the first year of occupancy of the colony, much constructive work must be done, and we shall want able bodied men to do much of this constructive work. The enrollment of a considerable number of children as colonists would entail the building of a proper school house at a cost of \$15,000.00, and would raise the cost of maintenance by obliging us to carry in the colony a certain number of patients, wholly or almost wholly, non-productive. Teachers would have to be employed. Furthermore, the presence of children and of the school would add another problem to the superintendent's work at a time when he will need to devote all his energies and power to the proper and thorough organization of the colony. It is a time of building and constructing and the more freely the superintendent can give his time to this side of the question, the more satisfactory will be our start.

Absence of
children.

To one whose chief interest in an epileptic colony is on behalf of the children and who has worked for the cause chiefly with the object of providing for these unfortunate little ones, it is difficult to take this stand and to make this recommendation, and it is only slowly and reluctantly after months of study on the problem, that I have come to this opinion. I do it, however, for the reasons already given and with the firm belief that it is in the long run the best arrangement for all concerned. The State, the patients first selected and the children themselves. We must build the colony first before we can take proper care of the children.

Take the
children
later.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK S. CHURCHILL, M. D.,
Sub-committee on State Colony for Epileptics

Census of Epileptics in Illinois State Charitable Institutions, 1906.

[As reported by institution officials during November.]

Name of Institutions.	Insane males.	Insane females.	Total insane.	Same male.	Same female.	Total sane.	Feeble-minded male.	Feeble-minded female.	Total feeble-minded.	Total epileptics.
Northern Insane, Elgin.....	17	14	31	3	3	6	1	1	2	38
Eastern Insane, Kankakee.....	56	28	84							84
Central Insane, Jacksonville.....	90	43	133							133
Southern Insane, Anna.....	75	50	125							125
Western Insane, Watertown.....	24	13	37	1	2	3	14	10	24	64
Incurable Insane, South Bartonville.....	77	71	148							148
Criminal Insane, Chester.....	3		3							3
Deaf and Dumb School, Jacksonville.....										
Blind School, Jacksonville.....					1	1				1
Industrial Home for Blind, Chicago.....										
Feeble-minded, Lincoln.....							195	188	383	383
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.....	28		28							28
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.....					1	1				1
Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.....					1	1				1
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.....										
State Training School for Girls, Geneva.....					3	3				3
St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles.....				3		3				3
	370	219	589	7	11	18	210	198	408	1,015

STATE CARE—STATE SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1906.

To the Honorable, the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities:

Subcommittee
report.

The following report upon the care by the State of Illinois of those of her citizens afflicted by the disease of tuberculosis has been prepared by direction of the Committee on State Care appointed at the conference of superintendents and trustees of State institutions held in Springfield in the latter part of October, 1906:

TUBERCULOSIS IN ILLINOIS.

Eight thousand
and
deaths per
annum in
Illinois.

It has been estimated that about 8,000 deaths are caused annually in Illinois by tuberculosis and the statement is made that about one death in seven from all causes is the result of this disease. The loss to the State from tuberculosis alone is many-sided and beyond statistical computation. It is impossible to apply a monetary gauge to the losses which are annually caused in the State by broken and destroyed homes, by despair and discouragement and by the deterioration and disintegration of the families who are dependent upon the victims of this disease. Some attempt has been made to estimate the economic losses

which the State suffers. These losses are the result of the reduced earning power of the patient himself during the months or years which intervene between the contraction of the disease and its termination, the total loss of earnings thereafter, the cost of care of the sick and burial of the dead and the cost of supporting orphans and widows and other dependents. The total loss to the State amounts annually to a staggering sum, running far into the millions.

THE SANITARIUM, ITS VALUE AND COST.

The value of the sanitarium method of treating tuberculosis has been demonstrated in many different localities and climates. It is held that the ordinary climate in almost any part of the temperate zone is favorable for the sanitarium of outdoor treatment of this disease. This belief is apparently supported by the success which has attended sanitariums in Germany and France and the eastern states of this country. The work of such institutions in Massachusetts, New York and other states has been of a character to give strong impetus to the movement toward the establishment of similar institutions elsewhere. Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and other states have either created sanitariums as state institutions or have taken the preliminary steps toward such establishment.

Value demonstrated.

The initial cost of erecting a sanitarium is smaller than that required in creating any other class of state institutions. This is due to the fact that buildings for sanitarium purposes should preferably be of inexpensive construction. Experience has shown that the initial cost need not exceed \$250.00 per capita of capacity.

Building cost comparatively low.

The cost of maintenance of such a sanitarium, however, is comparatively expensive. This is because of the necessity for providing special foods of high nourishing quality and in liberal quantities. In the State Sanitarium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis in Massachusetts the cost of maintenance amounts to about \$9.00 per week per patient. In some sanitariums, the weekly per capita cost is lower, but it would be unsafe to establish a sanitarium on the theory that it could be supported at a cost per patient comparable to the cost of maintaining inmates in the ordinary state institution. Whether the state should meet the entire expense of maintenance is a question which may well be considered. In Massachusetts, the state bears one-half the cost of maintenance and the other half is paid by the county or town in which the patient lives. The patient himself or his friends may or may not reimburse the county or town for this expenditure.

Maintenance comparatively high.

The method of gaining admittance to the sanitarium is a matter of detail which does not require extended attention in this report. It may be stated, however, that in Massachusetts, a system is in operation through which certain selected examining physicians in different cities of the state are required to pass upon the condition of all the applicants and the decision as to their admittance depends upon the reports of their examinations which these physicians file with the management of the sanitarium.

Method of admittance.

The value of the sanitarium system is shown in the results which have been observed in communities in which sanitariums have been maintained for a series of years. It is found that of the patients who are admitted during the incipient stages of tuberculosis, from 10 to 20 per cent are permanently and thoroughly cured; that the disease is checked so as to restore the patient to a position of economic independence for periods varying from one to two years to many years in 60 per cent or more of the cases.

Results.

The educational value of a sanitarium is such that the statement has been frequently made that a tuberculosis sanitarium is primarily an educational institution. Every patient who enters the sanitarium is given the most thorough and enduring training in the importance of a generous supply of pure air, of wholesome and properly prepared foods, of outdoor exercise and of moderation and temperance in all the habits of life. He carries these lessons home with him and because his own future depends upon his faithfulness in obeying them, he enforces their observance upon the other members of his family. His home, in fact, becomes in itself a small educational center in the care and prevention of tuberculosis.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Based on
experience
of others.

In view of the results which have been obtained from the sanitarium treatment of tuberculosis in other states and countries and with full consideration of the terrible social and economic losses annually sustained by the people of this State from the ravages of tuberculosis, your committee submits the following recommendations:

Appeal to
Legislature

1. That the General Assembly of the State of Illinois at the regular session to be held in 1907 be urged to create a State sanitarium for the treatment of incipient tuberculosis and the dissemination, among the people of the State, of information and instruction in methods of prevention and cure.

Land.

2. That for the purpose of accomplishing this object in accordance with the dictates of experience and the teachings of science, a tract of high, well-drained, easily-accessible land be obtained, to contain an area of not less than 320 acres and to be sufficiently remote from any city or large town to assure an abundant supply of pure air and water.

Buildings.

3. That buildings to be erected shall be of inexpensive type and material and that the teachings of experience in other states shall be given due regard in determining the size, style and location.

Total asked,
\$150,000.

4. That for the purchase of the necessary tract of land, the erection of buildings and the maintenance of the sanitarium, the sum of \$150,000 will be required, and it is, therefore urged that that amount be appropriated by the General Assembly for this purpose.

The following is a rough analysis of the foregoing figures:

Analysis of
figures.

Land	\$ 32,000 00
Buildings and equipment	100,000 00
Maintenance, etc.	18,000 00
Total	\$150,000 00

Capacity of sanitarium proposed, 400.

Per capita cost for buildings and equipment, \$250.00

Respectfully submitted,

ERNEST P. BICKNELL.

Sub-Committee on State Sanitarium for Consumptives.

STATE CARE—FREE DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1906.

To the Honorable, the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities:

Following the example of Massachusetts and New York, the State of Illinois should authorize the State Board of Health to manufacture and furnish free of cost to all its citizens, all the diphtheria antitoxin needed for the treatment or prevention of diphtheria. It should do so for the following reasons:

Example of other states.

First—It should be clearly understood at the outset that this is a public health measure designed primarily for the protection of the well who have a constitutional right to such protection. It is no more a matter of charity than is the building of battle ships or the maintenance of a standing army. The well have the same right to protection of their lives as they have to their person or property. *It is not intended primarily for the free treatment of diphtheria by the State, but primarily for the purpose of protection, the cure really being secondary, and it is on this ground alone that it is justified by the State on the same principle that we maintain costly penitentiaries, insane asylums, pest houses, not primarily for the reformation of criminals, the care of the insane and small pox patient, but for the protection of society against a preventable disease.* There is nothing inconsistent in the people being taxed to protect them from disease and premature death. A state that has spent forty millions of dollars for a drainage canal in order to provide Chicago with pure drinking water and prevent typhoid fever, can well afford a few thousand dollars to prevent diphtheria. Neither is it "paternalism" as I am sure will be argued by some, an argument which reveals a lamentable want of knowledge and proper conception of the fundamental principles, both of the Federal Constitution and the sanitary rights of the people. It is not "paternalism" but "fraternalism." It should be supplied by the State free to all citizens of the State who need it and want it.

Public health measure.

It will be argued that it should be supplied free to the poor only, as the rich can afford to pay for it. The latter fact is true, but irrelevant; inalienable rights of the Constitution have never been in proportion to the individual's tax paying ability. Furthermore, the rich man who pays the most taxes is certainly entitled to it as he pays for it, but the rich would doubtless pay for it just as they do now.

Rich pay the bill.

USED AS A PREVENTIVE.

Second—It is chiefly on this ground that its manufacture and free distribution by the State is justified. In Chicago, in the homes of the poor, 8139 cases were given immunizing doses by the Department of Health. Only one half of one per cent subsequently acquired the disease, and none died. The reports of the New York State Board of Health show where over one thousand nurses and inmates of one state institution were exposed to diphtheria, all were given immunizing doses of antitoxin and only three developed the disease within four weeks, which is the usual period of protection resulting from a single protective immunizing injection.

Free distribution justified.

Dr. H. D. Pease, director of laboratory, New York State Department of Health, says, in a personal communication to me, June 18, 1906:

Letter from Dr. Pease.

To obtain all the antitoxin which a superintendent requires to abort a beginning epidemic in a public institution of 1,000 to 1,500 inmates without having to consider for one moment

Quick action.

its cost, or even to do anything but send a telegram to our laboratory, removes entirely all the cumbersome red tape which is such a terrible hindrance to effective work at such a time. I think that at the least calculation the State would have had to pay out, directly or indirectly, the full amount of our appropriation for a year to cover the cost of the management of the epidemics, which would have obtained a full headway if they had been obliged to go through the usual routine procedures for obtaining supplies before they could have obtained the antitoxin which they needed from some commercial source.

Saves money
and
trouble,
too.

In addition to the saving of expense is the saving of a vast amount of worry and trouble, which always accompany such disasters, and which effect everybody from the governor down to the inmates to a greater or less degree.

More
New York
records.

New York has records of 11,358 cases in which the immunizing doses were administered. Of these but thirty-three persons subsequently developed diphtheria within one month. It is thus demonstrated that antitoxin protects 99 per cent of those well but exposed who receive prophylactic injections of it.

IT WILL CURE DIPHTHERIA.

Antitoxin
cures.

Third—Previous to the use of antitoxin the average mortality from diphtheria was about 33 per cent. Dr. Herbert D. Pease, Director of the Antitoxin Laboratory of New York State Department of Health, reports (North American Journal of Homeopathy, May, 1906) 4,000 cases treated with antitoxin with a mortality of only 8.3 per cent. In 822 cases in which the antitoxin was used on the first day of the disease, the mortality was only 1.7 per cent, and his report for 1905 of 330 cases shows a mortality of less than one per cent for those in which the antitoxin was used on the first day of the disease. The reports of the Massachusetts State Board of Health are equally convincing and satisfactory. The 1906 report of the Chicago Health Department shows 8,003 cases with a mortality of only 6.48 per cent. Of those treated on the first day, less than one-half of one per cent died; second day, 1.66 per cent, and after fourth day over 21 per cent.

Record in
Massachu-
setts.

In Massachusetts the whole number of positive cases treated in the nine years ending Sept. 30, 1904, was 13,753; deaths, 1,316 9.6 per cent. This covers the whole period and includes its administration up to the 8th day of the disease and even later. In 1904 the number of cases in which it was used on the first and second days was 59.4 per cent of the whole number and the mortality for these cases was only 2.5 per cent. Every life saved is an economic asset to the State.

STATEMENT OF OTHER REASONS.

Pays in
dollars
and cents.

Fourth—It will pay. "The prolongation of life by the suppression of preventable disease is of much greater value to the State than the cost of the means employed." It will pay in dollars and cents. The commonwealth of Massachusetts has provided free antitoxin to the people for the past ten years. The average annual cost to the state is \$10,000.00, and last year the amount of antitoxin actually used, if paid for at current rates would have cost the people \$135,000.00, thus making an annual saving to the people of the state of \$125,000.00. New York state produces nearly \$45,000.00 worth of serum with an annual appropriation of \$14,000.00, and Dr. Pease informs me that they could double their present output of antitoxin with an increase of one thousand dollars in the annual expenditure.

Educational
value.

Fifth—It will be valuable as an educational institution both to the physicians and the people. Properly conducted, an antitoxin

laboratory directly and indirectly, spreads broadcast reliable information concerning the real character of infectious diseases and the best and surest methods of preventing and curing them. It enables use to wage a successful warfare against the trade of quacks and to destroy the sale of nostrums offered for sale for the alleged cure of persons suffering from infectious diseases.

Sixth—It will prevent the possibility of serious epidemics of diphtheria in any of the State or other public institutions. The experience of New York is doubtless the experience of other states. To be able to obtain a sufficient supply of antitoxin for any emergency and if need be to immunize every attendant and inmate, with no red tape but a telegram to the State Board of Health and with the additional expense to the institution, would be to save many lives as well as much money to the State every year. One epidemic in a large institution would cost the State as much as the amount of the needed annual appropriation. In the same way it will render impossible any epidemic of any magnitude in the schools, or anywhere else in the State.

Prevents
epidemics.

Seventh—It will save many lives now lost because the dose of the antitoxin has been too small. The report of the Massachusetts board for 1904 shows that 315 cases each received over 20,000 units; 93 received 15,000 to 20,000 units of antitoxin. 20,000 units have been administered as an initial dose and 100,000 units during the treatment, thus establishing the fact of its harmlessness and value.

Permits
large
doses.

PROMISE OF VERY ADVANTAGEOUS PRICES.

What would it cost to furnish free antitoxin to the State outside of Chicago? I am informed by Dr. Chas. J. Whalen, Commissioner of Health of the city of Chicago, that the city will continue to supply antitoxin just as at present, even though the State Board of Health should furnish it free to the remainder of the State. Last year the state of Massachusetts furnished about 75,000 one-thousand unit packages to the entire state and it is conservatively estimated that Illinois outside of the city of Chicago would require much less than this; probably not over 50,000 one-thousand unit packages. A reliable non-commercial institution today offers to supply an unlimited amount at 28 cents per thousand unit, the regular commercial price of which, to the consumer is \$2.00. Fifty thousand one-thousand packages at \$2.00—\$100,000. It would cost the State \$12,000 to furnish it. The saving is \$88,000. It is conservatively estimated that \$15,000 per annum will furnish all the antitoxin in that will be needed for the entire State, outside of Chicago, and that for the entire State, including Chicago, considerable less than \$30,000 will be required.

Low cost
assured.

CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY.

In conclusion, to summarize, the State should provide an abundance of high grade antitoxin free to all on the grounds that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure;" that it will pay; that it is not a charity but a duty; that it is primarily not for curing but for preventing the disease; that it is a legitimate duty of the State; that it is good business sense; that it is a proper legitimate exercise of the police power, that it will save many lives and much suffering and prevent any important epidemic in schools or in State institutions. It is not "paternalism" but "fraternalism" and answers with an affirmative the question of Cain, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

Summary.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. WEBSTER, M. D.,
Sub-Committee on Free Diphtheria Antitoxin.

PROBLEM OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1906.

To the Honorable, the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities:

Two meet-
ings held.

Your committee on the Problem of the Feeble-minded held two meetings, the first at the Illinois Asylum for the Feeble-minded, November 17, 1906; the second at Bartonville, November 24. Besides the chairman, Dr. C. B. Taylor and Dr. George A. Zeller were present at Lincoln; at Bartonville the committee was represented by Dr. Zeller, Secretary W. C. Graves and the chairman.

Statistics.

The institutional authorities at Lincoln supplied the following information:

Total number of inmates	1 453
Absentees (on a vacation) included in the above.	140
Farm colony included in the above.	35

Age.

More than four hundred of the inmates are between forty and fifty years of age. The youngest inmate is four years old, the oldest seventy.

Tuberculosis.

According to the asylum officials sixty per cent of the patients have tuberculosis in some form. With twenty per cent of them the type is pulmonary.

Epileptics.

Three eighty-three of the patients are epileptics—188 females, 195 males.

Death rate.

The annual death rate is over five per cent.

Classification.

The following is the classification of the patients:

Number of low grade imbeciles (wholly custodial).	670
Number of middle grade imbeciles (employed).....	345
Number of higher grade imbeciles (in school).	438

Helping force
inadequate.

For this large number of feeble-minded, old and physically defective children the helping force is painfully inadequate. There are but three physicians, no trained nurses, no dentists, no druggist. The attendants number sixty-one (61) and there are fifteen teachers. Most of the teachers have teachers' certificates, but this is not compulsory. The principal of the school receives \$35.00 per month with board and quarters. Other teachers are paid \$25.00.

TWO SPECIALTIES ARE REQUIRED.

Inter-depend-
ence of
physician
and
teacher.

In the care and training of the feeble-minded the work of the physician precedes and is closely associated with the work of the teacher, and the work of the teacher follows closely and should depend upon the indications given by the doctor, who should test every avenue to the senses. He will often by correcting one defect be able to modify exaggerated conditions. For instance among the children at Lincoln there are many cases of enlarged tonsils and adnoid growths, both fruitful of defective speech, as well as defective mentality, which a simple operation would relieve. This is seldom or never attempted, owing doubtless to the fact that the medical staff is too small and overworked, and also that in the modern operating room of the infirmary there are no conveniences for operating, no table nor cases of instruments, nor sterilizer. There is no pathological laboratory.

Points to be
considered
in the
training of
the feeble
minded.

In the opinion of experts, Dr. Barr and others, the period of receptivity in the feeble-minded extends only from the seventh to the sixteenth year. Also, four times the period of normal practice is required, to insure independent work. It follows that to insure results the instruction must be from the very beginning adapted to the child and his peculiar individuality. It is at this moment in the history of the child that the work of an

expert teacher is indispensable. Intuition born of sympathy, clear intelligence, and the patience of a saint are the qualities required to awaken and nurse the feeble spark. And here the question arises whether, even among the middle and higher grades of intelligence the possibilities of development would warrant the added expenditure of energy and money required for individual training. Expert training.

The value of manual training over the work of the school room is very apparent. At Lincoln excellent work is done in the industrial school rooms. Besides a good quality of plain sewing, hemming towels, napkins, etc., girls of the middle and higher grade attain much proficiency in embroidery and lace making. The work shops turn out more mattresses and brushes of all sorts than the institution can use. Some of the finest work shown in the brush factory was done by a boy who cannot speak his own name. The shoe factory furnishes fifty per cent of the institutional needs. This includes also the shoes for deformed feet which if made elsewhere would cost a great deal. Obviously the scope of the manual training could be greatly widened to the advantage of the children and a corresponding profit to the State. Manual training.

PREVENTION OF FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS.

The problem of the feeble-minded is, in its last analysis, the problem of prevention. As there is no law in Illinois to prevent a parent or guardian from removing his child from custodial care whenever he may see fit to do so, it follows that many, especially of the higher grade, are thus removed. The greatest menace to the State comes from the freedom allowed to this class of defectives. In the case of 126 feeble-minded persons parentage can be traced directly through either the father or mother to former inmates of the asylum at Lincoln. While it is the duty of the State to provide protection and scientific treatment for the least of its unfortunate wards, legislation to prevent the increase of this growing family of dependents would be both wise and merciful. Ultimate problem.

The state of Connecticut has had since July 4, 1895, a law prohibiting the marriage of epileptics, imbeciles or feeble-minded when the woman is under forty-five years of age. The penalty for violating this law is imprisonment in the state prison for not less than three years. Connecticut.

In 1901 a bill for the prevention of idiocy by a sexualization was presented to the legislature of Pennsylvania. It passed both houses, but being returned by the Governor for the correction of some technicality, was lost and failed to become a law. An appeal urging the passage of the bill was signed by Dr. DeForest Willard, Dr. Samuel Risley, surgeons of repute, and Dr. Martin W. Barr, chief physician of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded at Elwyn, Pennsylvania, who took the ground that, as the state must always care for the feeble-minded and defective, and as heredity plays such an important part in their increase, the State has a right to take measures to prevent their propagation. This, it appears to your committee, is the paramount question suggested by the problem of the feeble-minded. How shall their increase be prevented in Illinois? Pennsylvania.

The State has at Lincoln the possibilities of an absolutely up to date institution. The acreage is large and the present buildings would probably house most of the feeble-minded in the State, should the epileptics be colonized. A moderate appropriation at the coming session of the Legislature for scientific care, training and medical treatment would probably be sufficient for present needs. Possibilities at Lincoln.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Recommendations.
Internes.
Dentist.

Training school.
Surgical equipment.
Laboratory.

Play room.

New Industries.

Committees of doctors.

Your committee respectfully recommends:

1. The addition of three or more internes to the staff, one to be a dentist.
2. A training school for nurses.
3. Proper equipment of the operating room.
4. A pathological laboratory.
5. A large play room, furnished with toys, playthings and simple gymnastic apparatus, for the younger children of all grades.
6. New occupations and industries (such as basket-making, weaving, etc.)
7. A committee of physicians to take under consideration the question of State legislation for the prevention of idiocy.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA P. BOURLAND, *Chairman*,
C. B. TAYLOR,
O. C. WILLHITE,
GEORGE A. ZELLER.

NOTE.

Committee of physicians authorized.

In the motion to adopt this committee report, which motion was carried unanimously, the President of the Board of Charities was authorized and requested to appoint a committee of physicians to consider legislative steps looking to the prevention of the growth of idiocy and to report recommendations to the State Board of Charities.

TUBERCULOSIS IN STATE INSTITUTIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1906.

To the Honorable, the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities:

Statistics.

The Committee on "Tuberculosis in State Institutions" in deference to Mr. Bicknell's committee dealing with the State sanatorium for consumptives and Dr. Hirsch's special investigation of Joliet prison decided to confine itself principally to statistics and herewith presents them as given by the institutional authorities.

In asylums

Taking the seven insane asylums, with a total population of nine thousand, three hundred and twenty-five, we find two hundred and fifty reported cases of tuberculosis or a percentage of two and sixty-eight hundredths.

Prisons and other institutions

The penal and correctionary institutions and schools with a total population of four thousand and eighty-six show a total of sixty-six cases or a percentage of one and sixty-two hundredths or about three fifths as great as that of the insane while all other institutions such as the Soldiers' Home, School for the Blind, with a total population of two thousand, seven hundred and nineteen show but nine cases of tuberculosis in all or a percentage of three-tenths of one per cent, only one-fifth as great as the penal and one-ninth the percentage of the institutions for the insane.

If we could stop with these figures we could feel that conditions are not so deplorable, but we have omitted one institution not properly classed with those above named. It is the Asylum for Feeble Minded Children at Lincoln, and here the astonishing information is brought out by the officials that of a population of one thousand, two hundred and fifty-two, a percentage of sixty-three and seventy-four hundredths, or a total of seven hundred and ninety-nine of the inmates are afflicted with some form of tuberculosis.

Heavy among
feeble
minded.

These added to the others, naturally modify the entire estimate of the prevalence of the disease among the public charges of the State and for that reason are given separately and a free discussion of this remarkable revelation is invited, even if it intrudes upon the topic assigned Mrs. Bourland.

Modifies
other
figures.

The tables, for which we are indebted to Mr. Graves, the Secretary of the State Board of Charities, are hereto appended for the minute study of those interested.

Tables.

NEED OF PREVENTION AND CURE.

As for recommendations, this committee can but emphasize the immediate necessity of every institution adopting every prophylactic and curative measure. In the face of the popular interest in this matter, an interest that has reached the legislative bodies of all cities and many remote villages, public officials cannot hope to retain public confidence if they fail to contribute their share toward the prevention of this now recognized preventable disease.

Duty of
public
officials.

Reports show that feeble efforts at segregation have been attempted in most of the institutions, but we feel that the situation demands immediate attention, and that any other feature of institutional life can for the time being be permitted to rest until this all important matter has received attention. In the two institutions where segregation is absolute, separate wooden cottages in one case and eleven canvas houses in the other have been erected and equipped out of the ordinary fund without perceptible increase in the cost of maintenance.

Feeble
efforts at
segregation.

A series of outdoor tents can be attached as an annex to any ward or hospital at a cost of less than fifty dollars per bed and no institution is so poor that it cannot spare from its funds a sufficient amount to meet what we consider an emergency. Mere outdoor treatment in summer with the patients reverting back to the wards in the winter will not be deemed sufficient and is as idle as for the surgeon to prepare his field with every aseptic precaution and then operate without washing his hands. Both at Bartonville and Watertown the consumptives spent the entire winter in these open air influences without detriment and in many instances with marked improvement and even the inside of prison walls would render such treatment safe.

Tents.

Such an annex would consist of a wall tent eighteen by twenty-four feet, connected with the ward by means of a covered passageway at one end. Along each side two nine by nine canvas houses could be ranged and a similar one at the other end all connected by covered passageways. The large tent thus becomes a day or living room and the smaller tents sleeping rooms accommodating two patients each. A stove with wood fire is gratefully appreciated by the convalescents and enough heat enters the sleeping tents to break the chill. It is an easy matter to add another large tent for a dinning room and if it is not deemed desirable to use the toilet facilities of the ward another adjoining tent can be equipped and connected with a sewer and another can be as easily arranged as a serving room and diet kitchen.

Typical.
annex.

Extension
easy.

It is easy to extend such a colony to meet the needs of an institution and artistically arranged it constitutes a decided relief from the brick and stone and is pleasing to every sense.

Porch
colony.

Or if the expense is prohibitive a convenient substitute is the porch colony. Any porch with south or west exposure will answer and an expenditure of fifty dollars will enclose it with canvas that can be rolled up in pleasant weather and strapped down in cold. If there is a door leading into the ward the toilet facilities may be shared but it is better to provide separately for those afflicted with tuberculosis and the necessary equipment will suggest itself.

RECOMMENDATION FOR BENEFIT OF CONVICTS.

Separate
prison
plan.

It is recommended that in the case of the prisons there be but one designated to care for consumptives and that it be thoroughly equipped and that some provision be made for the interchange of sick prisoners when physical conditions indicate such a move.

LIKE RECOMMENDATION FOR ASYLUMS.

One asylum

This is equally true of the inmates of the insane asylum. Instead of spasmodic efforts of varying fitness in the individual institutions some authority should designate the asylum best qualified by reason of climatic and geographical location to offer the best results in the treatment of tuberculosis and to this place all consumptive insane could be transferred immediately upon the discovery of the disease.

This central colony for consumptives would be equipped far better than the smaller annexes to the asylums and by reason of the larger number to be treated there would naturally be a concentration of medical talent and the special diet preparation, and administration would be in more competent hands.

Vigilance
necessary.

In the presence of the medical men comprising this conference it would be idle to speak of prophylaxis and the necessity of bringing to bear every diagnostic agent. These things are demanded of the every day practitioners, and their omission on the part of the medical direction of a State institution is doubly censurable.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE A. ZELLER, *Chairman*,
H. B. CARRIEL,
W. E. TAYLOR,
GEORGE W. WEBSTER.

*Census of Cases of Suspected, Curable, and Advanced Tuberculosis
in Illinois State Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institu-
tions October, 1906.*

[As reported by institution officials.]

	Suspected.	Curable.	Advanced.	Total.	Popula- tion.	Per- centage
INSANE AND FEEBLE-MINDED.						
Elgin	14	10	9	33	1,250	2.64
Kankakee	6	7	19	32	2,242	1.43
Jacksonville	9	.....	5	14	1,375	1.02
Anna	25	16	4	45	1,198	3.76
Watertown	34	30	12	76	1,230	6.18
Peoria	23	9	10	42	1,826	2.30
Chester	8	.....	.....	8	204	3.92
Lincoln	399	327	72	798	1,252	63.74
Total	518	399	131	1,048	10,577	9.96
PENITENTIARIES, RE- FORMATORY AND SCHOOLS FOR DELIN- QUENTS.						
Joliet	12	8	.....	20	1,521	1.32
Chester	7	.....	5	12	1,016	1.18
Pontiac	7	6	1	14	1,007	1.39
St. Charles	12	3	.....	15	222	6.76
Geneva	1	4	.....	5	320	1.56
Total	39	21	6	66	4,086	1.62
OTHER INSTITUTIONS.						
Soldiers' Home .....	.....	.....	6	6	1,488	.04
Soldiers' Widows' Home .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....
Soldiers' Orphans' Home .....	.....	1	.....	1	300	.03
School for Deaf	2	.....	.....	2	407	.05
School for Blind .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	.....
Industrial Home for Blind .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	.....
Eye and Ear Infirmary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186	.....
Total	2	1	6	9	2,719	.03
Grand total	559	421	143	1,123	17,382	6.47

IMPROVEMENT OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS AND EQUIPMENT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1906.

To the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities:

Your Committee on the Improvement of Buildings, Grounds and Equipment beg to report as follows:

It being found that the University of Illinois was not in position to undertake the work of making the desired survey, Mr. Charles A. Chapman and his organization were engaged to report on engineering matters, and the State Architect's office undertook the work of making a report on all architectural and building matters.

It was found that the structural parts of the buildings, old and new, are in as good a condition and repair as can reasonably be expected. It would appear, however, that in the older buildings

Submits
report.

Division of
the work.

Conditions
found.

the fixtures, the equipment and the finish, viz: the non-structural part of the buildings, have in some of the institutions been allowed to run down, are antiquated, obsolete and worn out, so that these features are dangerous and unsanitary in many instances. This is especially true of the plumbing, floors, and in the majority of cases of the machinery and electrical work.

Non fireproof construction Your committee was unpleasantly impressed by the fact that with very few exceptions all of the institutional buildings, old and new, are of ordinary non-fireproof construction. This regrettable fact would, in view of the number and character of the occupants, necessarily demand the most complete system of fire escapes, exits and fire extinguishing arrangements possible to arrange for. It was found, however, that a most lamentable condition existed in most institutions regarding this matter. In very few institutions are there sufficient exits and fire escape arrangements, or is there a fire extinguishing system with a sufficient water supply that would, in case of emergency, answer the purpose and prevent a catastrophe too fearful to think of.

Ventilation. While the heating is in the main quite satisfactory, the proper ventilation of rooms occupied by many has been either entirely ignored, or but ill provided for in all but one institution. In view of the relative great number and character of the occupants and the purpose of the institutions, it is most essential and imperative that there be furnished at all times an unlimited supply of fresh, clean, warm air, obtainable only by the installation of a power ventilating system.

Power plants It was found that only in a few of the institutions is there a power plant with an equipment insuring the highest efficiency and the lowest cost of operation so desirable in all larger plants.

Cost. While it is evident that an immediate remedy of these and other conditions is highly desirable, and in some instances imperative, the cost of the alterations, reconstruction and re-equipment on the other is such that it might impose unjustifiable hardships and burdens upon the State. It would seem proper, therefore, that the improvements to be made be undertaken in the order of their importance, that vital matters be corrected at the earliest moment possible, and that features of lesser importance be taken care of at a later period.

Order of improvement. After due consideration and in view of the purposes of the institutions, it seems to your committee that the following order of importance of rehabilitation of the physical condition of the various institutions would be desirable.

- (a) The physical operation of the institutions.
- (b) The safety of the inmates.
- (c) The well being and comfort of the inmates.
- (d) Improved sanitary and general conditions.
- (e) Economy and efficiency of operation.

Your board is in possession of the detailed estimates of cost of needed improvements at each of the several State charitable institutions.

Respectfully submitted,

EMIL G. HIRSCH,
W. CARRYS ZIMMERMAN,
W. E. TAYLOR

STATE PSYCHOPATHIC INSTITUTE.

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 14, 1906.

To the Honorable Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities:

Your committee, to whom was referred the matter of formulating plans for the establishment of a State Psychopathic Institute, begs leave to report that we have had the matter under consideration and respectfully report that an opinion of the Attorney General, a copy of which is hereto attached and made a part of this report, has been procured in which he says that the establishment of a central institute at one of the State hospitals with branches in the several institutions, with the expenses of each branch locally borne, is not only legal, but an essential part of the service to provide which these hospitals were created.

The trustees of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane have tendered the use of a building ample in dimensions to meet all the immediate requirements of the institute. A floor plan sketch of this building is attached and made a part of this report.

The trustees of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane agree to assume and bear the expense of this institute for the remainder of this fiscal year.

It is therefore respectfully recommended that there be established at the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane a branch of its service to be known as "the Illinois State Psychopathic Institute," and that concurrently there be established similar psychopathic departments at each of the State hospitals for the insane where such service is not now in operation, and in the Asylum for Feeble Minded Children.

SCOPE OF THE INSTITUTE'S WORK.

The scope of the work of this institute and its branches has been most fully set forth by Dr. Billings in his address at the recent superintendents' meeting in Springfield. The institute is to be under the supervision of a competent psycho-pathologist whose duty it will be to outline and to give special instruction to the physicians connected with all the State institutions, as to methods of examination, the analysis and criticism of deductions, the preparation of uniform case histories, the making of diagnoses and the conducting of autopsies. The object of the institute is to give to the medical staffs of the State institutions the special training in mental diseases which is not obtainable in medical colleges or in general hospital training; that a spirit of investigation and progress may be established in each of the State institutions; that a clinic may grow at each hospital to which physicians in the surrounding territory are to be invited so that a general knowledge of the causes leading to defective development, nervous and mental diseases may be disseminated throughout the State, thus bringing directly to the patients of general practitioners the benefit of the most modern knowledge and the most scientific treatment for mental and nervous diseases, in their early stages, when the largest percentage of cures is possible. It is a reasonable hope that, as a result of the psychopathic investigations herein recommended, additional knowledge may be acquired which will be of benefit to persons suffering from mental and nervous diseases.

FOR THE CENTRAL INSTITUTE.

For the State Psychopathic Institute it is recommended that a director be employed at a salary not to exceed \$5,000 per annum;

Legality.

Building.

Expense
pending
appropriations.
Establishment
recommended.Plan and
objects of
the institute.

Appropriations.

that this director, who shall be well grounded in general medicine, be selected with reference to his special preparation and fitness to lead and to teach neurology, psychiatry and pathology; that the director formulate specific rules for the State Psychopathic Institute and its branches; that a laboratory assistant at an annual salary of \$1,200, and a stenographer at an annual salary of \$480 be provided.

FOR THE SEVERAL BRANCHES.

Branches.

The committee further recommends that each of the institutions at which branches of the State Psychopathic Institute are to be located include in their estimates for appropriations asked of the incoming Legislature, funds sufficient to equip the branch with the ordinary instruments of precision required for making clinico-pathologic investigations. As all of the institutions have part of the necessary equipment, it is thought that \$1,000.00 for each branch, or \$8,000.00 for all branches, would be sufficient to procure the necessary instruments. An appropriation of \$30,000.00 will be needed to establish and maintain the State Psychopathic Institute for a period of two years, which amount should be appropriated as a special fund under the control of the trustees of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane. Where funds are now available, it is recommended that purchases for the branches be made at the earliest possible moment.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. GREENE.
W. E. TAYLOR.
V. H. PODSTATAR.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Nov. 10, 1906.

Honorable William O. Graves, Secretary Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities, Springfield, Illinois:

Statement of
the propo-
sition.

DEAR SIR—I have your favor of the 9th Inst., requesting my opinion as to whether a State Psychopathic Institute could be started at one of the institutions along the lines indicated in the address of Dr. Billings without legislative authority, and you say the proposition is:

1. To create the position of State Psychopathologist and fill same by civil service examination.
2. To locate the State Psychopathic Institute at one of the hospitals as a department of that institution, the cost being borne out of the ordinary fund of that hospital, but with similar departments, virtually branch departments, in each of the other hospitals, maintained by the hospitals separately.

Cites the
law.

In reply, permit me to say that the object and purpose of the creation and maintenance of hospitals for the insane, as set forth in section 21, chapter 23, Hurd's Revised Statutes, is as follows:

"The object of the hospitals for the insane shall be to receive and care for all insane or distracted persons residing in the State of Illinois who may be committed to their care in accordance with law, and to furnish all needed medical treatment, seclusion, rest, restraint, attendance, amusement, occupation and support which may tend to restore their health, and recover them from insanity, or to alleviate their suffering."

Duty of the
authorities.

The object and purpose of these hospitals, expressed in such general language would seem to give authority—and, indeed, to make it the duty of those in charge of the institutions—to adopt such measures and policies as should accomplish the purposes of the establishment and maintenance of these institutions as expressed in the statute quoted. If, to accomplish the necessary medical treatment and the proper attendance, amusement, etc., as will tend to restore the health of the inmates, it should be necessary to establish in connection with any of the State institutions a State Psychopathic Institute with branches thereof in the other State institutions, it would seem not only within the power of the authorities governing such institutions, but to be their duty to establish such State Psychopathic Institute, as they are charged by the statute with the performance of all the duties enjoined upon them by the statute.

Again, if it is necessary that such State Psychopathic Institute should be established and maintained in order that the most efficient treatment be given to the inmates of the institutions, it would seem to follow that the maintenance of such institutes would be one of the necessary expenses of the maintenance of the institutions and properly paid out of the appropriation for the ordinary expenses of such institutions.

It is suggested in the discussion of this matter by the speakers at the late conference, a report of which you enclosed with your letter, that such Psychopathic Institutes may be established without increasing the capacity of the buildings now occupied by the various institutions of the State; and that being true, the only question, it seems to me, to be determined is whether or not the appropriations are sufficient to meet the expenses at this time. That, however, is an administrative question upon which this office need express no opinion.

Trusting that this may be satisfactory to your board, I am,
Yours truly, (Signed) W. H. STEAD,
Attorney General.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION AND UNIFORM RECORDS, INTERNES.

The Committee on Medical Administration and Uniform Records, Internes, composed of Dr. J. T. McAnally, Dr. V. H. Podstata, Dr. George A. Zeller, Dr. O. C. Willhite and Dr. Haim I. Davis, reported that the paper read by Dr. McAnally at the October conference, "Need of Uniform and Complete Medical Records," October Bulletin State Board of Charities, pages 86-89, covered the scope of the committee's work as to the needs and scope of records; that the committee on "Uniform Grades, Rules, Salaries and Nomenclature," had provided for the positions necessary for a satisfactory medical administration, including interne service; and submitted the following set of blanks, which should be printed (except the patient's card) on sheets 8½x11 inches in size, for use in the hospitals for the insane:

proper charge to ordinary expense.

Need of sufficient appropriations.

Summary of report

PATIENT'S CARD.

Name of patient Reg. No.....
 Admitted 190.... Age Sex
 Color Occupation Religion
 Civil state County Support
 No. of admissions Psychosis
 Physical diagnosis Known causes
 Address of friends
 Relationship
 Ward

[Front side.]

Clinical notes

.....

.....

.....

[Reverse side.]

RECORD OF EXAMINATIONS.

GENERAL INFORMATION AND CLASSIFICATION.

Name Admission No..... Ward

Admitted 19.... Examined by M. D.

Psychosis Physical diagnosis

GENERAL DATA.

County Bonded or county charge. Nativity.....

Occupation Civil condition..... Education.....

Religion No. of attacksDuration of insanity.....

Address of bondsmen

Address of friends (and relationship)

CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS.

A. Acquired mental disorders:

1. Conditions of exhaustion:
 - a. Collapse delirium.
 - b. Acute confusion.
 - c. Acquired neurasthenia.
2. Toxic psychoses:
 - a. Alcoholic insanity.
 - b. Morphinism.
 - c. Cocainism.
3. Insanities due to diseased metamorphosis of tissues:
 - a. Myxoedema.
 - b. Cretinism.
 - c. Dementia praecox (primary mental deterioration).
 - d. Dementia resulting from (specify).....
 - e. Paretic dementia.
4. Insanity of coarse brain disease. (Specify.)
5. Insanities at age of retrogression.
 - a. Pre-senile insanity.
 - b. Senile melancholia.
 - c. Senile dementia.

B. Mental disease due mainly to inherited predisposition:

1. Constitutional psychoses:
 - a. Mania.
 - b. Melancholia.
 - c. Periodical insanities. (Specify.)
 - d. Paranoia.
2. General Neuroses:
 - a. Epileptic insanity.
 - b. Hysterical insanity, etc.
3. Psychopathic conditions (Degeneracies, specify):
4. Impediments in development:
 - a. Imbecility.
 - b. Idiotcy.

GENERAL APPEARANCE.

Case No Name

Height and weight ratio

Apparent age Actual age

Abnormalities of shape of body; Rachitis, acromegaly, myxoedema, pulmonary
osteochondropathy, ostitis deformans, osteomalacia.

Attitude Mode of moving

Development of body; bony frame..... Size of head.....

Muscles Contour of head

Condition of joints Fontanelles and sutures

Ears; size, shape Nose; size, shape

Neck; shape

Nutrition; amount and quality of fat.....

Quality of muscles

Nails Fingers Hands

Appearance of skin Heat of skin

Appearance of mucous membranes (Conjunctiva, etc.).....

Evidence of disease on surface: Color, moisture, hemorrhages, oedema, em-
physema, eruptions, scars, deformities, missing parts, etc.

.....

.....

Abdomen (shape, size, swelling, veins)

.....

Condition of lymphatic glands:

Cervical

Inguinal

Other glands

Body temperature (Compare right and left sides if indicated.)

[Front side.]

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA. .

I. Head:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Circumference | (Normal male |
| | / Normal female |
| 2. Naso-occipital arc..... | (Normal male |
| | / Normal female |
| 3. Bin-auricular arc..... | (Normal male |
| | / Normal female |

II. Body:

1. Weight.....
2. Height of Vertex.....
3. Extended arms

(Right.....
/ Left.....
4. Circumferences:
 - a. Circumferences of neck (over larynx).....
 - b. Circumference of chest (at rest).....
 - c. Circumference of chest (forced inspiration).....
 - d. Circumference of chest (forced expiration).....
 - e. Circumference of waist
 - * Circumference of hips
 - g. Circumference of thighs.....R.....L.....
 - h. Circumference of calves.....R.....L.....
 - i. Circumference of arms.....R.....L.....

III. Mouth:

1. Shape of palate.....
2. Teeth.....
 - (a) Development
 - (b) Condition

IV. Ear:

1. Shape.....
2. Size.....
3. Darwinian Tubercle.....

[Reverse side.]

HISTORY.

Case No. Name.....

Family History:

Father's birthplace..... Mother's birthplace.....

Defections: Paternal..... Maternal.....

Collateral

Alcoholism..... Other drug habits..... Syphilis.....

Tuberculosis..... Crime.....

Habits Dependent on charity.....

Other data:

Personal history up to outbreak of mental disease:

Birthplace.....Civil condition

No. children..... Age youngest child.....**Defective**

children.....Mental development in infancy.....

SyphilisAlcoholic habit.....

Other drug habits..... Epileptic.....

Criminal..... Dependent on charity.....

Other data:

History of present illness previous to admission:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[Reverse side.]

ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS OF PSYCHOSIS.

Case No. Name.

.....

BODILY CAUSES.

Meningitis	Morphine
Stroke	Cocaine
Congestion of brain.....	Tobacco
Anæmia of brain.....	Antipyrin
Increase of intracranial pressure.....	Benzine
Injuries to head	Ether
Venous stasis of brain.....	Chloroform
Peripheral nervous disease.....	Bromides
Multiple neuritis	Mercury
General neuroses, epilepsy, chorea, etc.	Lead
Exhaustion	Phosphorus
Parturition injuries	Arsenic
Acute infectious disease	Carbon Dioxide
Syphilis	Hyoscyamus
Tuberculosis	Atropine
Autointoxication.....	Quinine
Myxoedema	Salicylic acid
Basedow's disease	Iodoform
Ergotism	Chloral hydrate
Alcohol	Illuminating gas

Diseases of eyes.....

Diseases of ears.....

Diseases of lungs.....

Diseases of the heart.....

Diseases of arteries.....

Diseases of digestive organs.....

Diseases of urinary organs.....

Genital diseases:

Excess

Masturbation

Total abstinence

Menstrual disturbances

Pregnancy

Puerperium

Nursing

Psychical causes:

Acute emotional disturbances	
Chronic emotional disturbances	
Overwork	
Worry	
Psychical infection	
Psychical epidemics	
Psychical family epidemics.....	
Post hypnotic	

INTERNAL CAUSES.

I. General Predisposition.

Age.

Sex.

Climate.

General Condition of Life.

City life.

Country life.

II. Personal Predisposition.

Hereditary (see history).

Disturbances of development.

Rearing.

Educational Standard.

Occupation.

Civil state.

[Reverse side.]

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

DIGESTION, GENERATION AND ELIMINATION.

No.	Name.....
1. Teeth	
2. Tongue	
3. Odor of breath (if foeted the cause).....	
.....	
4. Appetite	
5. Mastication	
6. Fauces and pharynx	
7. Abdomen: Form.....	Parietes.....
8. Stomach	
9. Liver.....	
10. Spleen.....	
	} Use chart diagram.
11. Rectum.....	Anus
.....	
12. General condition of bowels.....	
13. Stools	
14. Special note:	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

Genito-Urinary System:

Development of Organs:

Scars

Nutrition

Sexual function

Disease

Urinalysis See record.....

Gynecological examination..... See record.....

RESPIRATION AND CIRCULATION.

Case No..... Name.....

Diagraphm of Chest and Abdomen.

1. Nose (deformity or disease).....
2. Pharynx (deformity or disease).....
3. Larynx (deformity or disease).....
4. Thorax: Shape
 - Symmetry
 - Size
 - Respiratory movements
 - Sensitive areas
 - Outlines on percussions. (Mark on chart).....
 - Results of auscultations
 - Vocal Fremitus
5. Cough: Dry, moist, character of sound.....
6. Expectoration: Characteristics
7. Heart: Results of inspection
 - Palpation
 - Percussion
 - Ausculation: Character of sounds
 - Endocardial sounds
 - Aenemic sounds
 - Pericardial sounds
8. Arteries, Pulses: Frequency, quantity, quality, rhythm, symmetry.....
 - Thickening of walls
 - Tortuosity
 - Sphygmographic tracings
9. Veins: Size
 - Varicosities
 - Thrombosis
 - Ulcers
10. Capillary Circulation

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Case No..... Name.....

.....

1. Skull (deformity or disease)
2. Vertebral column (deformity or disease).....
3. Extremities (deformity, wasting, contractures).....
4. Gait: Ataxis, spastic, shuffling, steppage, reeling, limping.....
-
5. Co-ordination
6. Paralysis or paresis (describe).....
7. Muscle Tonus: Spasticity, flaccidity, resistance to passive motion.....
-
8. Tremor (describe location and character).....
- Spasm (describe location and character).....
- Twitching (describe location and character).....
- Athetoid movements (describe location and character).....
- Excess of associated movement (describe location and character).....
- Catalepsy (describe location and character).....
9. Pain, tenderness, parasthesia (locate and describe).....
-
10. Sensation: Touch
- Pain
- Temperature
- Position
- Motion
- Pressure
11. Reflexes: Superficial
- Deep
12. Mechanical irritability of muscles.....
- Nerves.....
13. Electrical reaction (describe).....
14. Vision-Pupils: Size
- Reaction, etc.....
- Movements of eyeballs, nystagmus, strabismus.....
- Visual fields

15. Hearing: R..... L.....
16. Smell: R..... L.....
17. Taste: Sweet Bitter Salty
18. Speech: Aphasia motor
- Seusory
- Alalia
- Bradylalia
- Stammering
- Scanning
19. Vasomotor disturbances
20. Secretory disturbances
21. Organic reflexes:
- Micturition
- Defecation

CONCLUSIONS FROM NEUROLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Localization.

Cerebrum.
Cerebellum.
Pons Medulla
Spinal cord.
Peripheral nerves.

Process.

Trauma.
Hemorrhage.
Softening.
Inflammation.
New growths.
Congenital defects.
Sclerosis.
Degeneration.

[Reverse side.]

MICRO CHEMICAL.

Name	Psychosis	Date
Urine	Examiner	
Time voided.....	Time examined	
Quantity in 24 hours	Color	
Reaction	Odor	
Total solids	Specific g.....	
Remarks		
Urea	Uric acid	
Mucin	Urobilin	
Indican		
Remarks		
Albumen	{ Test used	
	{ Results	Amount %
Sugar	{ Test used	
	{ Results	Amount %
Bile pigments	Bile acids	
Haemoglobin	Acetone	

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION.

Organized Sediment.		Organic Sediment.	
Cells	{ Pus	Uric acid	
	{ Epithelial		
	{ Blood	Urates ...	{ Crystalline.....
			{ Amorphous
Casts	{ Hyaline	Calcium oxalate	
	{ Epithelial	Leucine and tyrosine	
	{ Granular	Cystin	
	{ Blood		
	{ Fatty		
Mucus		Inorganic Sediment.	
Spermatozoa.....	Phosphates	{ Triple	
		{ Amorphous	
		{ Alkaline	
Micro-organisms			
Sputum:.....		Examiner	
Date		Quantity	
Color		Odor	
Tissue		Blood cells	
Pus cells		Bacteria	
Stain used			
Remarks			

Blood:

No. Name Psychosis

Examiner Date.....

Vol. per cent Red Corp

Vol. per cent White Corp

Vol. per cent Serum

Haemoglobin (method used)

No. Red Corp

No. White Corp

Blood plates

Staining (method used)

Normal White Corp

Polynucleated Neutrophilic

Lymphocytes

Transitional

Mononucleated

Eosinophiles.....

Pathological

Myelocytes

Mycrocytes

Macrocytes

Normoblasts

Megaloblasts

Poikilocytes

Bacteria

Parasites

Special examinationsWidal Blood cultures, etc..

Remarks

Stomach contents:

Meal given

Time given Removed

Residue

Degree of digestion

Reaction

Color

Odor

Total acidity

Free HCl

Combined acid and acid salts.....

Lactic acid

Microscopical examination

Remarks

PSYCHICAL EXAMINATION.

Case No Name

Sensory deceptions

Disturbances of consciousness

Disturbances of perception

Disturbances of memory

 Temporary

 Partial

 Progressive

 Permanent

Disturbances of flow of ideas

Disturbances of judgment

Rapidity of association

Capacity for mental work

Emotional excitability: Increased Decreased.....

Pathological emotions: Fear, anxiety, mental pain, elation, euphoria, ecstasy,
etc.

General feelings:

 Volitional impulses: Increased Decreased

Pathological impulses:

 Contrary sexual

 Sadisms

 Masochisms

 Fetishisms

 Kleptomania

 Pyromania

Impulsive actions

Imperative actions

 Automatism

 Stereotypic actions

Disturbances of expression (describe):

Gestures

Speech

Writing

Actions from Pathological Motives.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Patient's Own Story:.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[Reverse side.]

SUMMARY.

No..... Name..... Examiner.....

Physical Condition

.....

Signs of Internal Weakness Psychical and Physical.....

.....

Etiological Factors

.....

Signs of Toxic or Exhaustive Disease.....

.....

.....

Signs of Functional Nervous Disease

.....

.....

Signs of Organic Nervous Disease

.....

.....

.....

Diagnosis

Prognosis

Differentiated from

By the following

.....

.....

.....

[Front side.]

Differentiated from

By the following

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Complications

.....

.....

Treatment

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....Approved

.....

Medical Superintendent.

HEAD NURSE OR SUPERVISOR'S REPORT.

(To be filed with medical history.)

Name of patient Admitted190....

Ward Report renderedhours after admission.

Heights Weight

Color of eyes Color of hair

Bruises

.....

Recent injuries

.....

Marks of old injuries

.....

Eruptions

.....

Colored markings

.....

Vermin

Condition of body as to cleanliness

.....

Restraint used on patient at the time of admission

.....

Attitude of patient (resistance, passive, violent, etc.).....

.....

Condition of clothing as to cleanliness and value.....

.....

Articles found on person

.....

.....

.....
Head Nurse or Supervisor.

*NOTE—This examination must be made not later than four hours after the arrival of the patient.

UNIFORM GRADES, RULES, SALARIES AND NOMENCLATURE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1906.

To the Honorable, the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities:

Meeting at
Hamilton
Club.

Your Committee on Uniform Grades, Rules, Salaries and Nomenclature met in conference at the Hamilton Club in this city on November 22d. A full attendance of the committee was present.

UNIFORMITY OF GRADES, POSITIONS AND NOMENCLATURE.

Class A.

The committee respectfully report that in the Civil Service classification known as "Class A," or the Medical Service, they have classified the assistant physicians into a first assistant, second assistant, and a third class in which are grouped all other assistants, including the local pathologist, who is to be known as a clinical assistant. The positions of first assistant physician are to be filled by promotional examination given by the Civil Service Commission. This examination is to be open to all assistant physicians in the different hospitals, and a general list is to be secured, from which all vacancies in such positions are to be filled. The new positions of interne were also created. The positions of druggist in this class, it was determined to abolish, and all prescriptions are to be filled by assistant physicians.

Class B.

In "Class B," instead of the variations of record clerk and history clerk, these positions are to be designated simply as the positions of clerk, and are to be filled from the list of the Civil Service Commission known as clerks.

Class C.

In "Class C," the position of matron was changed to that of housekeeper. This is done in order to prevent the confusion with a different position of the same name in the institutions for children. All other positions of a similar kind, such as stewardess at Bartonville, are to be changed to assistant housekeepers.

Steward.

A new position was agreed upon, in accordance with the recommendation of the State Board of Charities, namely, Steward. This position is created in order to relieve the superintendent of all care in connection with the management of the kitchen and many general business matters, so that he may have more time to devote to his real line of duty—that of chief medical officer of the institution. It was agreed that the steward should be paid a minimum salary of \$1,500.

Class D.

In "Class D," or the nursing service, the positions are to consist of a chief nurse, graduate nurses, supervisors, pupil nurses, and attendants. The pupil nurses are to be graded according to results made in the training school.

UNIFORMITY OF SALARIES.

In regard to uniformity of salaries, your committee report the following schedule:

Superintendent—minimum, \$3,600 00, increasing	
\$100 00 per year of service to	\$4,500 00
Chief clerk	1,500 00 to 1,800 00
Stenographer	45 00 to 60 00

CLASS A.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

First assistant.....	\$1,800 00 to \$2,100 00
Second assistant.....	1,500 00 to 1,800 00
Other assistants (including clinical assistants)...	1,200 00 to 1,500 00
(Salaries of assistant physicians to be increased \$100.00 per year to maximum. Positions of first assistant to be filled by promotional examination, open to all assistant physicians.)	
Internes (one to be a dentist).....	\$ 300 00
Druggist, to be abolished.....	

CLASS B.

Bookkeeper	\$900 00 to \$1,500 00
Clerk	40 00 to 60 00
Treasurer	No salary

CLASS C.

MATRON CHANGED TO HOUSEKEEPER.

Housekeeper	\$ 40 00 to \$60 00
Assistant housekeeper.....	25 00 to 40 00
Storekeeper (should be bonded).....	50 00 to 80 00
Steward	1,500 00

CLASS D.

Chief nurse.....	\$60 00 to \$80 00
Graduate nurses.....	40 00 to 50 00
Supervisors	40 00 to 50 00
Pupil nurses.....	25 00 to 35 00
Attendants Men	27 00 to 35 00
Women	20 00 to 25 00
Nurses to be graded according to results in training school.	

CLASS F.

Chief engineer.....	\$1,200 00 (minimum)
Assistant engineer.....	\$60 00
Firemen.....	\$35 00 (with board) to \$60 00 (without board)
Electrician	\$45 00 to \$60 00

CLASS G.

Butcher	\$40 00 to \$60 00
Baker	40 00 to 60 00
Assistant baker.....	30 00 to 40 00
Chief cook.....	60 00 to 80 00
Assistant cooks.....	20 00 to 45 00
Laundryman	35 00 to 60 00
Tailor	35 00 to 45 00
Shoemaker	35 00 to 45 00
Head carpenter.....	65 00 to 75 00
Assistant carpenters.....	50 00 to 65 00
Tinsmith	50 00 to 60 00
Upholsterer	30 00 to 40 00
Mason	70 00 to 75 00
Steamfitter	40 00 to 60 00
Painter	45 00 to 65 00

CLASS H.

Head farmer.....	\$50 00 to \$125 00
Gardener	45 00 to 60 00
Florist	40 00 to 60 00

UNIFORMITY OF RULES.

The committee did not take up the question of uniformity of rules at its meeting, but we should like to suggest, for the consideration of this meeting, the matter of uniformity of vacations, and to receive suggestions from all the superintendents as to the advisability of making the vacations uniform for the different positions.

Vacations.

Payment of
salaries.

Also, from the standpoint of the Civil Service Commission, we should like to advise a uniform method of paying all salaries on the 10th of each month, and holding back from each employé ten days' pay. This, we think, would have a salutary effect in preventing employés leaving without giving the required ten days' notice.

ESTIMATED COST OF CHANGES.

Met out of
ordinary
funds.

We have annexed to this report a letter from each superintendent, giving the estimated cost of the changes as outlined in this report. There is a wide variance in these estimates, the maximum estimate being based upon a flat rate at the maximum amount. It seems, however, to be the general opinion among the superintendents that the increased cost due to the suggested changes can be met within an appropriation of \$140.00 per capita.

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. MOULTON.
W. L. ATHON,
V. H. PODSTATA,
W. E. TAYLOR,
GEORGE A. ZELLER.

NOTE.

The motion on the adoption of this report, which was carried, recommended that the trustees of all hospitals for the insane establish the maximum and minimum wage scale submitted in the committee report.

ADDENDA.

LETTERS FROM SUPERINTENDENTS SHOWING COST.

ILLINOIS WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

WATERTOWN, ILL., Nov. 29, 1906.

Honorable Joseph C. Mason, care Civil Service Commission, Springfield, Illinois:

DEAR SIR—Under the new arrangement our payroll will be increased, including extra employés, approximately \$5,000.00 a year. This, however, will not cause us to ask for a greater appropriation than we have had heretofore.

Very truly,

(Sgd)

W. E. TAYLOR, *Superintendent.*

ILLINOIS NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

ELGIN, Nov. 28, 1906.

Honorable Joseph C. Mason, Secretary, State Civil Service Commission, Springfield, Illinois:

DEAR SIR—I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Nov. 26 and enclosed copy of schedule adopted by the commission appointed by the State Board of Charities at the last superintendents' meeting at Springfield. I have carefully gone over the schedule, and I find that the only genuine increase in the salary list would be the newly created position of a steward, which means, in accordance with the schedule, \$1,500.00 per year.

The several other changes, such as a slight increase in the wages of firemen and in the salary of the present pathologist, who is to be considered as assistant physician, are of too small an amount to merit serious consideration. Aside from that there will be a small reduction in one or two positions.

I may say at this time that there are several other changes contemplated by the trustees and myself, which will possibly more than counteract the additional outlay for the steward. All changes contemplated are entirely within the limits as outlined. I do not anticipate, therefore, that there will be any increase in the salaries paid as

compared with what is being paid at present. At any rate, no increase in the appropriation for maintenance is being asked for by this institution. Not only that, but if an increase in the population is provided for by additional buildings, the institution agrees to decidedly lower the per capita cost for all patients, as it will not be necessary to increase the salary list, excepting the addition of the necessary nurses and attendants.

Very truly yours,

(Sgd)

V. H. PODSTAT, *Superintendent.*

ILLINOIS EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

HOSPITAL, ILL., Dec. 7, 1906.

Honorable Joseph C. Mason, Secretary, Illinois Civil Service Commission, Springfield, Illinois:

DEAR SIR—Responding to your letter of some days ago, I beg to say that the new classification, if put into effect at this hospital, would result in a net annual increase of \$9,604.00, based upon the present pay roll.

At a later date it is my intention to get the classification and the number of employes on a more business like basis.

It seems to me that things come slow with me here, but I assure you I am doing my best.

Very respectfully yours,
(Sgd) J. L. GREENE.

ILLINOIS ASYLUM FOR THE INCURABLE INSANE.

PEORIA, ILL., Nov. 30, 1906.

Honorable Joseph C. Mason, Civil Service Commission:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of Nov. 26. There is nothing to base calculations upon in determining the increased expense involved in the new schedule except to adopt the maximum, less than which would not be satisfactory to the employes of the second in size of the seventeen charitable institutions of the State. I herewith submit a comparative table, showing the present and maximum pay, with additions and deductions. If our policy of a non-resident force is carried out it will add \$10.00 month to the maximum.

	Increase.	Decrease.
One first assistant physician from \$1,800 to \$2,100.....	\$ 300 00	
One second assistant physician from \$1,500 to \$1,800.....	300 00	
Four assistant physicians from \$1,200 to \$1,500.....	1,200 00	
Six internes (added).....	1,800 00	
One chief clerk from \$1,680 to \$1,800.....	120 00	
One stenographer from \$600 to \$720.....	120 00	
One chief bookkeeper from \$1,200 to \$1,500.....	300 00	
One assistant bookkeeper (clerk) from \$960 to \$720.....		\$240 00
One treasurer from \$500 to 0.....		600 00
One housekeeper (matron) from \$600 to \$720.....	120 00	
One storekeeper from \$900 to \$960.....	60 00	
One steward (if added) from 0 to \$1,500.....	1,500 00	
One chief nurse from \$480 to \$960.....	480 00	
Twenty graduate nurses (head attendants) from \$360 to \$600.....	4,800 00	
Twenty pupil nurses (asst. head attendants) from \$300 to \$420.....	2,400 00	
Ten attendants (men) from \$324 to \$360.....	360 00	
Ninety attendants (women) from \$240 to \$300.....	5,400 00	
Three assistant engineers from \$780 to \$720.....		180 00
One butcher from \$600 to \$720.....	120 00	
One gardener from \$540 to \$720.....	180 00	
	\$19,560 00	\$1,020 00

Very respectfully,

(Sgd)

GEORGE A. ZELLER, *Superintendent.*

ILLINOIS SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

ANNA, ILL., Nov. 28, 1906.

Honorable Joseph C. Mason, State House, Springfield, Illinois:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your letter, would say that I have gone over our pay roll and find that if the proposed uniform scale is adopted, that the present employes of this hospital will receive an increase amounting to \$400.00 per month. New positions created would increase the amount as follows:

Psycho-pathologist, per month.....	\$125 00
Steward, per month.....	125 00
Superintendent of nurses, per month.....	75 00
Four (4) internes, per month.....	100 00

Total increase per month.....\$825 00

I will further state that we can do this on an appropriation of \$140.00 per capita, which would amount to \$175,000.00 per annum for the next two years.

Very truly,

(Sgd)

W. L. ATION.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., Dec. 3, 1906.

Mr. Joseph C. Mason, Secretary, Illinois Civil Service Commission, Springfield, Illinois:

DEAR SIR—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 26th ult., enclosing copy of change proposed in the uniformity of salaries and positions in hospitals for the insane, with the request that I send you an estimate of how much the proposed change would increase our expenses. In reply would say that the minimum increase proposed would make a few dollars difference between that and what we are now paying, while the maximum would be estimated as \$7,946.00 more per annum. The proposed change seems to me to be a good one. There are some things, however, that perhaps would not apply to all institutions alike.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd)

H. B. CARRIEL, Superintendent.

PART II.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE VISITATION OF CHILDREN.

BEGINNING OF THE WORK.

The law placing dependent and neglected children under the supervision of the State and making them subject to visitation by a State agent, appointed for that purpose by and acting under the direction of the State Board of Public Charities, had been in force one year on July 1, 1906.

New law
one year
old.

The Rev. Charles Virden, who was appointed State agent, assumed the duties of that position on Oct. 1, 1905. Much of the nine months remaining of the first year of the new law was spent in organizing the department. After a tour through Kentucky and Indiana, studying the methods employed by those states in like work, the State agent began a personal inspection of homes in and about Chicago, acquainting himself with the methods of the institutions and of the juvenile court.

State agent
appointed.

Two assistants to the State agent, provided for in the law, were appointed by civil service on April 1, 1906. The appointees were Miss Katherine Gallagher of Canton, and Mr. W. R. Blackwelder, of Gardner, both teachers for a number of years in the high schools of this State. These appointments were the first fruits of State civil service in Illinois.

First fruits
of civil
service.

WAR ON ABUSE OF CHILDREN.

The State Board of Public Charities enlarged the possibilities of the office by encouraging a general and special oversight of that class of children who are the subject of abuse and brutal treatment at the hands of foster-parents, as is sometimes the case. The State agent has been active in following up all cases of this kind that have come to his notice and has acted in unison with the local authorities in bringing the offenders to justice.

Enlarged
scope.

INSPECTION OF ORPHANAGES.

Inspections.

A careful inspection of orphanages and child-saving institutions also has been made a part of the work in this department. Inspection has proven that the institutions, with very few exceptions, are doing good, honest work; and to all such as comply with the law, the recommendation has been made for issuing a State certificate by the State Board of Public Charities. It is the purpose of this department to work in hearty co-operation with each and every institution and local authorities and to aid in bettering the condition of the child, who, because of its unfortunate condition, is unable to help itself.

OFFICIAL CO-OPERATION ASKED.

Unauthorized shifting.

The State agent recommends careful compliance with the law by the courts and societies in the matter of reporting the names of children placed in family homes, as prescribed in section 1, of the Visitation Act. Failure to comply greatly embarrasses the work of this department. The unauthorized shifting of children from one family to another has resulted in a loss of several wards of the State. This department will insist on greater care on this subject in the future and that all children may be moved only by consent of the court or institution.

Wards may be visited.

All institutions incorporated for the purpose of caring for dependent, neglected and delinquent children receiving any part of the public moneys from any public treasury are required to report quarterly to the State Board of Public Charities in manner and form as provided under the law; said reports to be made out on a uniform blank furnished by the State Board of Public Charities.

Officials and others with in the law.

Any circuit court judge, county judge, county supervisor or overseer of the poor, any public official, or any individual not a public official or an official of an institution receiving public money from any public treasury to provide or assist in providing for any child as above stated, or who may place any child, not his own offspring, in a family home, is within the provision of this law.

Private institutions.

Institutions not receiving public funds may be listed for visitation by making a written application to the State Board of Public Charities. The 1,319 children in the State already listed for the fractional first year will doubtless be multiplied as institutions and courts fall into line with the new law.

Adoptions and paroles.

Children who are given in adoption are not reported to the State Board of Public Charities. Those who are paroled to parents, although reported to the State Board of Public Charities, are not listed for regular visitation.

Outside the State.

Because of the limited number of assistants and lack of funds to carry out the plans of the department, children who are placed outside of the State are not visited.

Annual Report of Department of Visitation of Children, from July 1, 1905, to July 1, 1906.

The following is a list of counties and towns where children were visited; number in each county and town or community; month when visited; institution placing child, and name of visitor.

ADAMS COUNTY—5.

Town or Community.	No.	Month Visited.	No.	Institution Placing Child.	No.
Coatsburg	1	May, 1906.....	9	Illinois H. and A. Society.....	8
Golden	2			Whitehall Orph.....	1
Mendon	1				
Quincy.....	4				9
Richfield.....	1				
	9				

Visitor—Katharine A. Gallagher.

BUREAU COUNTY—1.

Tiskilwa	1	May, 1906.....	1	Illinois H. and A. Society	1
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Visitor—Miss Gallagher.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY—3.

Champaign.....	3	May, 1906.....	1	Illinois H. and A. Society.....	5
Mohomet.....	1	June, 1906.....	5	Cunningham Dea. Orph.....	1
Rantoul.....	2				6
	6				

Visitor—Miss Gallagher.

COOK COUNTY—5.

Chicago.....	121	November, 1905.....	2	Ill. H. and A. Society.....	25
Chicago Heights	5	December, 1905.....	25	Chicago Ind.....	57
Evanston.....	1	January, 1906.....	19	Ill. Ind. (Evanston).....	16
Harvey.....	1	February, 1906.....	29	St. Vincent Inf. Asylum.....	17
Homewood.....	1	November, 1906.....	2	A. M. H. F. A.....	7
		April, 1906.....	41	Huddelson Home.....	1
	129	May, 1906.....	11	H. of G. S. (Peoria).....	1
				Juvenile Court.....	5
					129

Visitors—Mr. Virden, 86; Mr. Blackwelder, 21; Miss Gallagher, 22.

Counties and Towns where Children were Visited—Continued.

DuPAGE COUNTY—2.

Town or Community.	No.	Month Visited.	No.	Institution Placing Child.	No.
Wayne	2	June, 1906.....	4	St. Vincent.....	1
West Chicago.....	2			Feehanville.....	1
				Geneva	2
	4				4

Visitor—Mr. Blackwelder.

GRUNDY COUNTY—2.

Canahon	2	April, 1906.....	7	Feehanville.....	7
Minooka	5				
	7				

Visitor—Mr. Blackwelder.

HANCOCK COUNTY—2.

Dallas City.....	2	May, 1906.....	3	Ill. H. and A. Society.....	3
Neota	1				
	3				

Visitor—Miss Gallagher.

HENDERSON COUNTY—2.

Biggsville.....	2	May, 1906.....	3	Ill. H. and A. Society.....	2
Meda	1			Bethany Protective Assn.....	1
	3				3

Visitor—Miss Gallagher.

HENRY COUNTY—4.

Cambridge.....	1	May, 1906.....	4	Ill. H. and A. Society.....	1
Alpha	1			Feehanville.....	1
Hoopole.....	1			Bethany Protective Assn.....	1
Kewanee.....	1			A. H. F. Association.....	1
	4				4

Visitor—Miss Gallagher.

IROQUOIS COUNTY—5.

Gilman	1	June, 1906.....	10	Illinois Home and A.....	9
Martinton.....	3			Lake Bluff Orph.....	1
Onarga.....	2				
Thawville.....	1				10
Watseka.....	3				
	10				

Visitor—Miss Gallagher.

Counties and Towns where Children were Visited—Continued.

KANE COUNTY—6.

Town or Community.	No.	Month Visited.	No.	Institution Placing Child.	No.
Aurora.....	3	June, 1906.....	17	Illinois C. H. and A.....	4
Batavia.....	2			Geneva.....	13
Elgin.....	3				
Geneva.....	1				17
St. Charles.....	5				
Wasco.....	3				
	17				

Visitor—Mr. Blackwelder.

KANKAKEE COUNTY—4.

Burbonnais.....	1	May, 1906.....	6	St. Vincent.....	1
Kankakee.....	2			Chicago Ind.....	1
Reddick.....	1			Illinois C. H. and A.....	4
St. Anne.....	2				
	6				6

Visitor—Mr. Blackwelder.

KNOX COUNTY—4.

Abingdon.....	1	April, 1906.....	8	Illinois H. and A. Society.....	8
Galesburg.....	6	May, 1906.....	1	Feehanville.....	1
Knoxville.....	1				
Rio.....	1				9
	9				

Visitor—Miss Gallagher.

LASALLE COUNTY—4.

Mendota.....	1	May, 1906.....	4	Illinois H. and A. Society.....	2
Ottawa.....	3	June, 1906.....	4	Huddelson Home.....	1
Ransom.....	1			Feehanville.....	5
Streator.....	3				
	8				8

Visitor—Mr. Blackwelder.

LEE COUNTY—3.

Amboy.....	7	June, 1906.....	10	Chicago Ind. School.....	4
Dixon.....	2			Ill. C. H. & A.....	1
Pawpaw.....	1			A. H. F. A.....	1
	10			Feehanville.....	4
					10

Visitor—Mr. Blackwelder.

Counties and Towns where Children were Visited—Continued.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY—5.

Town or Community.	No.	Month Visited.	No.	Institution Placing Children.	Ns.
Campus	1	May, 1906.....	10	Chicago Ind. School.....	1
Graymont	3			Illinois H. and A. S.....	7
Onondaga	3			A. H. F. A.	1
Pontiac	1			Feehanville.....	1
Strawn	2				
	10				10

Visitor—Mr. Blackwelder.

MARSHALL COUNTY—1.

Camp Grove.....	1	May, 1906.....	1	H. of G. S. (Peoria).....	1
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Visitor—Miss Gallagher.

McDONOUGH COUNTY—2.

Colchester	1	April, 1906.....	4	Illinois C. H. and A.....	4
Blandinsville.....	2				
Macomb	1				
	4				

Visitor—Miss Gallagher.

McHENRY COUNTY—5.

Alden.....	5	May, 1906.....	16	Chicago Ind.	3
Harvard	4			Ill. C. H. and A.....	2
Hartland	1			Feehanville.....	11
Marquette	1				
Woodstock	5				16
	16				

Visitor—Mr. Blackwelder.

McLEAN COUNTY—2.

Bloomington	5	June, 1906.....	6	Illinois C. H. and A.....	2
Danvers	1			Girl's School (Bloomington).....	2
	6			Cook County Juvenile Court.....	2
					6

Visitor—Miss Gallagher.

MERCER COUNTY—3.

Albion	2	March, 1906.....	1	Illinois C. H. and A.....	4
Knoxburg	1	May, 1906.....	3		
New Boston	1				
	4				

Visitor—Miss Gallagher.

Counties and Towns where Children were Visited—Continued.

PEORIA COUNTY—4.

Town or Community.	No.	Month Visited.	No.	Institution Placing Child.	No.
Chillicothe.....	1	May, 1906.....	6	Ill. C. H. and A.....	2
Peoria.....	1	June, 1906.....	1	Feehanville.....	3
Princetonville.....	4			St. Vincent.....	1
Bartlett.....	1			Geneva.....	1
	7				7

Visitor—Miss Gallagher.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY—4.

Hillsdale.....	1	May, 1906.....	6	Bethany Protective Assn.....	4
Moline.....	1			St. Vincent.....	1
Rapids City.....	1			Feehanville.....	1
Rock Island.....	3				
	6				6

Visitor—Miss Gallagher.

SANGAMON COUNTY—3.

Divernon.....	1	November, 1905.....	3	Ill. H. and A.....	2
Illioopolis.....	1	January, 1906.....	1	County Court.....	4
Springfield.....	9	June, 1906.....	7	S. H. for Friendless.....	5
	11				11

Visitors—Mr. Virden, 4; Miss Gallagher, 7.

SCHUYLER COUNTY—3.

Camden.....	1	May, 1906.....	6	Schuyler Co. Farm.....	6
Frederick.....	2				
Rushville.....	3				
	6				

Visitor—Miss Gallagher.

STEPHENSON COUNTY—2.

Freeport.....	1	November, 1905.....	1	Ill. C. H. and A.....	1
Lena.....	1	December, 1905.....	1	Stephenson County Court.....	1
	2				2

Visitor—Mr. Virden.

TAZEWELL COUNTY—1.

Washington.....	1	May, 1906.....	1	Peoria Ind. School.....	1
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Visitor—Miss Gallagher.

Counties and Towns where Children were Visited—Concluded.

WILL COUNTY—7.

Town or Community.	No.	Month Visited.	No.	Institution Placing Children.	No.
Braidwood.....	4	May, 1906.....	4	Ill. C. H. and A.....	6
Crete.....	1	April, 1906.....	5	A. H. F. A.....	5
Frankfort.....	1	May, 1906.....	5	Glenwood.....	4
Joliet.....	4	June, 1906.....	1	Feehanville.....	2
Lockport.....	5			St. Vincent.....	1
Spencer.....	1				
Wilmington.....	2				18
	18				

Visitors—Mr. Blackwelder, 14; Mr. Virden, 4.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY—1.

Durand.....	1	November, 1905.....	1	Feehanville.....	1
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Visitor—Mr. Virden.

WOODFORD COUNTY—3.

Eureka.....	2	May, 1906.....	5	Ill. C. H. and A.....	5
Metamora.....	2				
Roanoke.....	1				
	5				

Visitor—Mr. Blackwelder.

INSTITUTIONS PLACING CHILDREN VISITED DURING THE YEAR.

American Home Finding Association.....	15	Sangamon County Court.....	4
Bethany Protective Association.....	6	Schuyler County Farm.....	6
Cunningham Deaconess Orphanage.....	1	Springfield Home for Friendless.....	5
Chicago Industrial School.....	66	State Industrial School (Peoria).....	1
Cook County Juvenile Court.....	7	State Training School for Girls.....	16
Girls Industrial Home.....	2	Stephenson County Court.....	1
Home of the Good Shepherd.....	2	St. Mary's Training School.....	38
Huddelson Home.....	2	St. Vincent's Infant Asylum.....	22
Illinois Industrial School (Evanston).....	16	Whitehall Orphanage.....	1
Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.....	108		
Illinois Manual Training School Farm.....	4	Total.....	324
Methodist Deaconess Orphanage.....	1		

Institutions and orphanages inspected....	15	Preservation of baby farms and lying-in hospitals.....	2
Certificates granted.....	12	Children returned to parents in other states.....	4
Certificates refused.....	3	Children returned to parents in Illinois.....	15
Institutions inspected for incorporation....	4	Children placed in homes and schools for special training.....	40
Special cases investigated.....	52	Investigation of orphanages.....	1
Prosecution of crimes against orphans and wards of the State.....	8		

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT, DEPARTMENT VISITATION OF CHILDREN.

REGULAR VISITATION.

Counties visited.	Number.	Counties visited.	Visits.
Adams	9	McDonough	4
Bureau	1	McHenry	16
Champaign	6	McLean	6
Cook	129	Mercer	4
DuPage	4	Peoria	7
Grundy	7	Rock Island	6
Hancock	3	Sangamon	11
Henderson	3	Schuyler	6
Henry	4	Stephenson	2
Iroquois	10	Tazewell	1
Kane	17	Will	18
Kankakee	6	Winnebago	1
Knox	9	Woodford	5
LaSalle	8		
Lee	10	Total	324
Livingston	10		
Marshall	1		

Number of towns visited 99

Visits per month of November, 1905	7
Visits per month of December, 1905	26
Visits per month of January, 1906	20
Visits per month of February, 1906	29
Visits per month of March, 1906	23
Visits per month of April, 1906	68
Visits per month of May, 1906	86
Visits per month of June, 1906	65
Total	324

Visited by—	No. Children.	No. Counties.	No. Towns.
Mr. Virden	97	5	11
Miss Gallagher	109	18	50
Mr. Blackwelder	118	11	43
Total	324	*34	*104

Grand total visits—324. Counties—30. Towns—99.

Institutions and courts placing children—21.

State agent appointed Oct. 1, 1905.

Period covering actual work eight months.

Home visitors appointed April 1, 1906.

Period covering actual work, three months.

* The report shows that four counties and five towns have been visited by more than one representative.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS OF INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES CARING FOR CHILDREN.

The following are reports of inspections of institutions caring for dependent, neglected and delinquent children:

AMANDA SMITH ORPHANAGE, HARVEY, ILLINOIS.

[Date of Report, May 25, 1906.]

Pursuant to your request, at the last meeting of the board at Springfield, I made a careful investigation into the methods employed and the work done by the Amanda Smith Industrial Home at Harvey Ill., and would respectfully submit the following report:

Following the last meeting of your board, the newly selected members of the board of trustees of the Amanda Smith Industrial Home met and organized. By their request I met with them and outlined what I felt was necessary to be done that the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities might sanction the application for their new charter and issue their certificate.

1st. A thorough renovation of the whole house and premises.

2d. New beds and bedsteads with few exceptions.

3rd. A change in the matron of the boys' department and the discharge of the secretary whose every act militated against the best interests of the home.

4th. The putting of what is known as cottage No. 3 in shape for occupancy that room might be made for more children.

5th. That the warranty deed to the property which has been purchased by collections and donations from the people, be transferred from Amanda Smith to the trustees of the Amanda Smith Industrial Home as soon as the charter is granted.

6th. That the system of child-placing be established and made a permanent condition of the home.

While the work moved on slowly at first because of the scarcity of help, the whole institution has undergone a most thorough renovation. The store rooms were cleaned out and two wagon loads of rags were disposed of. The good clothing was sorted out and the children well clothed, other clothing fit for use stored away for the future. These rooms were placed in a good sanitary condition and made two good dormitories for boys. Three painters were at work and a fourth man and three women were cleaning the wood work which is receiving a good coat of paint. The rooms throughout the three buildings are being newly papered and painted. Many of the old beds have been destroyed and twelve new ones purchased; twelve more will be ordered at once.

The matron of the boys' department has been discharged and Miss Coleman's books audited and she will be discharged in another week.

Cottage No. 3 has been vacated and is also being renovated. The property is ready for transfer as soon as the charter is granted. All necessary papers being now ready for signature as soon as their actions can be legalized.

I gave the whole premises a thorough inspection yesterday (May 24th) and found the children clean and tidy and the above mentioned improvements going on.

Rev. Purnel, the newly appointed superintendent, is an energetic man and will doubtless, with the aid of a new board, make this institution a success.

I would recommend that the charter be granted and the certificate asked for be now issued.

AMERICAN HOME-FINDING ASSOCIATION, 167 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO.

[Inspected March 5 and March 12, 1906.]

The superintendent of the American Home-Finding Association, having made application from time to time for a certificate, to the State Board of Public Charities and having charged the State Board of Public Charities with unfairness and discrimination against them, a thorough inspection was made of the society's receiving home and of the business methods employed by them.

The receiving home or nursery, located at 3235 Forest ave., Chicago, was a frame building with two stories, attic and basement, at the time of inspection. The building was found to be in need of repairs but the sanitary condition was good. While the building has been constructed for residence purposes, it served very acceptably for the purpose for which it was used. Eight children were present, ranging in age from three weeks to five years old, and one girl about fifteen years old assisted with the house work.

Mrs. Rony, the matron, reported that they were short of help; that she and her assistant were compelled to be on duty both night and day. I reported the same to Mr. Hoover, the superintendent, who at once employed another assistant. The association did not own the property and were talking of removing to other quarters in a short time. In company with Mr. Harry S. Moore, Assistant Secretary of the State Board of Public Charities, we made a thorough inspection of the record and books of the association at their office, Monday, Mar. 12, 1906, with the following results:

The records of placement of children were very vague and incomplete. We found in many instances where children had been lost and no account could be given of them; that many were never reported to the State Board of Charities as required by law; that money had been received from county authorities for the care and placement of children, who were immediately turned over to relatives in the same town and the money not accounted for. One case cited in Olney, Richland county, wherein five children were received from one home, for which the county paid to Mr. Hoover \$150.00, he signing a contract to remove the children to Chicago and place them in good family homes, and that the county should be relieved from all responsibility thereafter. On receipt of the money, the children were turned over to an uncle residing in same county, Mr. Hoover instructing the uncle that it was his duty to care for them. It was further found that considerable money was obtained, at the same time, from residents of Olney by Mr. Hoover for the benefit of these same children. When this was reported to the authorities of Richland county by the State agent, they condemned Mr. Hoover for his actions.

A careful inspection of the books of the association revealed gross neglect and a lack of system in conducting their business. The books could not be made to balance and the financial condition was chaotic. Mr. George K. Hoover, the superintendent, at once placed two expert bookkeepers on the books to prepare a report. Three days later we went over the statement rendered by Mr. Henry Millard, the accountant, one of the experts employed

by Mr. Hoover, at which time the accountant stated that he had failed in striking a balance and reported that it was impossible to do so, and in a letter attached to the report and made a part of same, he criticised severely the methods employed by Mr. Hoover and his associates. Upon examination it was found that the last eight pages of the report which had been previously bound together, had been removed and the name of the accountant had been removed with the papers. Mr. Hoover's attention was called to this fact. He at first denied any knowledge of it, but subsequently acknowledged that he had had them removed by the Rev. R. D. Scott, vice-president of the association and manager of "Our Homes and Our Homeless;" that this was done under his instruction and the leaves thus removed were in possession of a friend, who would be absent from the city for several days. This was proved to be false and the leaves were immediately produced by Mr. Hedrick, one of the expert bookkeepers who had gone over the books and had seen Mr. Scott conceal them in a desk in an adjoining room. Mr. Scott afterwards admitted that the leaves were removed at George E. Cole's bookstore at 86-88 Dearborn street and that he had gone to this place from 167 Dearborn street after our arrival at the office and that Mr. Hoover knew that they were not removed from the office.

Mr. Hoover had repeatedly stated that the leaves were not in the city; that he had given them to this friend who would not return for a week. He stated that he would make an affidavit to this effect. In view of the facts mentioned in this report, all of which are substantiated, we would not only recommend that the certificate asked for be denied but condemn the methods of the American Home Finding Association, and would place our stamp of disapproval upon those who, wilfully, are party to the same, and further, that an investigation be made of the homes where the wards of the American Home Finding Association have been placed and that the association be required to furnish a complete and intelligent record of all the children handled by them.

ANNA B. MILLIKEN HOME AND MACON COUNTY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, DECATUR, ILL.

[Inspected July 6, 1906.]

The officers of the Anna B. Milliken Home, Decatur, Ill., having made application to the State Board of Public Charities for the renewal of their certificate, I made the usual inspection pursuant to your request and submit the following report:

The home consists of a two and a half story red brick building, located on a plat of fifteen acres in the west edge of Decatur, Illinois. The building is thoroughly fitted with modern conveniences, steam heated and lighted by gas. The water supply is furnished from the city water works and cisterns for washing purposes on the premises. There is a bath room on each floor. The floors are of hard wood covered with rugs throughout the building.

The purpose of the home is to care for old people and dependent children, the children and aged women being segregated, except at meal time where they all meet in the dining room but at different tables.

The old ladies are admitted to the home on life membership fee, ranging in amount according to age. At the time of my inspection of the building there were five aged women and fourteen children in the home, the ages of the children ranging from a babe one week old to seventeen years.

I was impressed with the number of empty rooms, while so many institutions are crowded. The matron informed me that they had room for fifteen elderly women and thirty-five children, revealing the fact there were twenty-one children's and ten large beds empty. The sanitary conditions are excellent.

The employés consist of a cook, a man for general work, laundress two days in the week and occasionally a seamstress. They have two cows supplying all the butter and milk used by the home. A number of chickens furnishing all eggs necessary for the table and cooking purposes. They have a good garden supplying all the vegetables for the table. The store room at that time was well supplied.

The income of the home is from voluntary contributions. Mrs. Milliken giving \$500.00 a year; the supervisors paying \$250.00 quarterly for the care of the county wards.

The children attend the Oakland school during the school months and religious services are conducted every Sunday afternoon by ministers from the city. Physicians volunteer their services, each attending three months in succession following each other in established order.

Very little work has been done in placing the children in homes and I advised a more thoroughly organized system of child placing.

I recommend the issuance of a certificate to this home.

BETHANY PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

[Date of Report, April 18, 1906.]

According to instructions we visited and inspected the Bethany Protective Association's Home at Rock Island, Illinois, April 2, 1906. Since the last report, the orphanage has been moved to the corner of Fifth ave. and Thirty-fifth street, where they have purchased a thirteen room, three story brick house, on a plat of land consisting of three acres, at a cost of \$10,000, all of which has been raised except about \$2,000. This together with \$600 additional for repairs, constitutes the indebtedness of the institution.

The house has a capacity of about forty children. The building is lighted by gas and has city water and a good cistern.

There were thirty-nine inmates, ranging in age from five weeks to sixteen years. There were eight babes in the institution at this date. The older children attend public school. On Sunday they attend services at the Methodist church.

There is a good kindergarten in operation every school day of the year.

The sanitary condition is good.

The children are mostly from voluntary releasal, with few commitments from the court.

Children are admitted only on doctor's certificates of health. About one-third present are boarders, from whom the home received from \$4.00 to \$8.00 per month, while the county pays \$1.75 each for its children.

Several children have been placed in good family homes during the past year.

Homes are thoroughly inspected before placement of the child and child visited at intervals afterwards.

A reception is given the last Thursday of each month and large donations of supplies are made.

There were at the time of our inspection more than 250 quarts of fruit in the cellar.

The home is protected against fire by hand grenades.

The children appear well kept and the home is in prosperous condition.

We would recommend that the certificate be granted them.

CENTRAL BAPTIST ORPHANGE, MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS.

[Date of Report, April 18, 1906.]

Pursuant to instructions, we went to Maywood, Mar. 31, to inspect the Central Baptist Orphanage. The orphanage is splendidly located on a plat of

ground consisting of about three acres. The house of forty rooms is a splendid frame edifice and constructed on the most modern plans. Lighted with electricity, heated with hot water and supplied with city water on every floor.

There were thirty-eight inmates at the orphanage, ranging from 3 to 12 years. The dormitories were light, airy and well furnished. Nearly all the beds in the houses are endowed and kept by individuals and societies.

On entering the orphanage the child must be accompanied by a certificate of health from a regular practicing physician. The home is kept up by voluntary contributions, and children of any denomination or nationality are taken as inmates.

At the time of this inspection there were four Chinese children in the home. The clothing of the children was above the average.

The public school is near at hand, and all children of school age are required to attend regularly.

Week evening services are conducted in the chapel and the children attend the Baptist church and Sunday school on Sunday.

The dining room was tidy and fitted out with napkins and good table ware.

The library, while not large, consists of good reading matter and all children have access to it.

A few children have been placed in homes and some adopted during the year.

Precautions are taken by the authorities of the home to make a full inspection of the home and regular visits afterwards.

CHICAGO INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR CHILDREN.

[Date of Report, April 18, 1906.]

The orphanage consists of a two story frame house of thirteen rooms and frame cottage of two rooms, located in the north part of the village of Woodstock, Illinois.

At the time of this inspection there were 38 inmates ranging in age from 2 to 16 years. Eighteen of these were boarders for whom an average board was paid from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per week. Twenty-eight are attending public school in the village and those old enough attend regularly Sabbath school and church service at the Free Methodist church. No infants are brought into this home, but some are handled directly from the office at No. 14 North May street, Chicago.

They were in the midst of house cleaning and repairs. Several rooms were being painted and papered and bath rooms and closets were in process of construction. The house is old and considerable of improvement is needed. The sanitary condition is fair and will be greatly improved by the repairs now on being made.

There have been twenty-two commitments from the court during the year.

The house has electric lights and steam heat. The barn is new, being built by subscriptions from the Sunday school and individuals throughout the State.

The sleeping rooms are comfortable with good light and air.

They have four cows furnishing plenty of milk for all the children.

The property consists of sixty acres of good land. Adjacent to the orphanage is the Old People's Rest Home, an old frame building of nine rooms, built at a cost of \$6,000. At this time there were nine inmates all comfortably situated and to all appearances happy. The sanitary condition of this home was also good.

Fifty dollars entitles one to a life membership to this home. All appeared to be well fed and comfortably clothed.

A number of children were placed in homes during the past year. Homes are thoroughly inspected previous to placing the child and visited at intervals afterwards.

I would recommend that their certificate be renewed.

CHICAGO ORPHAN ASYLUM, 5020 SOUTH PARK AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

[Date of Report, April 18, 1906.]

According to instructions we visited and inspected the Chicago Orphan Asylum, Mar. 31, 1906.

Mrs. Stocking, the superintendent, showed us through the institution.

The purpose of the institution, as explained to us, is to care for and educate orphan and destitute children. The institution was organized in 1856. The capacity of the building is estimated to be about 250.

We found the sanitary condition to be fine. The floors were as white and clean as they could be made. We were admitted to every nook and corner of the building and found the same condition everywhere.

On visiting the sleeping department, we found the beds equipped with Ostermoor mattresses throughout. The bed clothing, like the institution, was scrupulously clean and neat. The rooms are light and airy. No two children sleep together.

The average number of children at the date of this visit was reported to be from 195 to 203. The largest number reported to have been in the orphanage at one time was 230. There were sixteen babies of various ages at this time, and all appeared in healthy condition.

The orphanage has forty-seven regular employes, including four teachers. Regular sessions of school are held every school day of the year under competent teachers. The quality of the work done in the institution has been a matter of comment of leading educators throughout the city.

Those who are old enough are sent to the public schools outside when they have reached the grades above the institution. One child now is in the University of Chicago.

While at the orphanage the dinner bell rang and we had the opportunity of seeing the children at their dinner. The food was plentiful, well prepared and of considerable variety.

We found the financial condition of the institution in good shape. Numerous endowments have been made the institution from time to time, among them \$25,000 by the will of the late Marshall Field.

The location of the orphanage is ideal in every respect, fronting the park with ample and well kept play grounds about the building.

A few children are placed from the orphanage in family homes by the Illinois Home and Aid Society.

CHICAGO REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

[Date of Report, April 18, 1906.]

In pursuance with your instructions we inspected the Chicago Refuge for Girls, Mar. 29, 1906, located Indiana ave., near 51st street.

The home consists of a three story brick building of about 100 rooms, thoroughly protected by fire escapes and fire extinguishers. The name of the society has been changed recently from the Erring Womans' Refuge, because they deal exclusively with girls and not with older women. There were 149 inmates; 134 girls and fifteen infants at the time of our visit. The sanitary conditions of the home are good. The floors and house in general were clean.

We found classes of industrial work in active operation. There were twenty in the dress making department. All girls are given through knowledge of the business. The matron informed us that several of these girls who had been with them in the home are now earning \$10.00 a week in some of the largest dress making establishments of the city. There were twenty-five in the fancy-work department and they exhibited fine work.

The cooking class is conducted by a competent teacher three days in the week. Here girls are taught to do all kinds of cooking. Carpet weaving will also be added during the year.

There are about 500 volumes in the library, besides plenty of other reading matter to which all the inmates have access.

The rule of the institution is, that any girl brought to the institution by the police is to remain for six months; from the juvenile court, one year or more and mother with child one year. We would heartily commend this latter rule pertaining to the maternity department. The mother must remain in the institution and care for her child one year, after this, a place is found for the mother to work with the child, or, if possible, return her to her people.

The food is of the best quality. Infants are fed on the best of sterilized milk and cream mixed with lime water and sugar of milk. The health of the inmates is reported as good.

Religious services are conducted regularly, one half hour being devoted each morning to the study of Sunday school lesson. Week evening services are also held and four services on Sunday.

Each inmate of the institution is required to attend school a certain number of hours a day. The school feature of their work is held to be of the highest importance.

The home is supported by voluntary contributions.

We would recommend that the certificate asked for be granted.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON PEORIA HOME, PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

[Date of Report, June 19, 1906.]

Pursuant to your request I made an inspection of the Florence Crittenton Home of Peoria, Ill., June 19, 1906. and respectfully submit the following report:

The home consists of a three story, thirty-two room brick house with basement and attic. The second and third stories are used as dormitories. The kitchen, dining room and laundry and furnace room are in the basement. There a few beds in the attic, the balance being used for storing purposes. The building is old and has but few modern conveniences. The water is supplied through private pipes from the city mains and a cistern on the premises. The house is heated by steam and stoves and lighted by kerosene lamps.

The purpose of the home as explained by the matron, Mrs. King is to care for and help homeless and destitute women and unfortunate girls. At the time of this inspection there were six of the latter in the home, five of whom were single girls, four of them mothers. Three babes of the four born in the home were living and doing well.

It is explained to the girls or women on entering the home that she must be responsible for her child, hence, few ever need return to the home the second time. When they leave, employment is usually found for them, that is, for the mother with her child.

When the mother is financially able a charge of \$25.00 is required in confinement cases to cover expenses, but none are refused admission up to the capacity of the house.

It was reported to me that ten children were born in ten months and only one paid the required amount and all were cared for. When the girls are convalescent they are required to assist, more or less, in the work of the home and careful training is given them.

I found the sanitary condition of the place good. The matron stated to me that some improvements would be made on the home during the coming year. Friends have been liberal in its support.

Believing that the home is of a commendary character and of a much needed kind, I recommend the issuance of the certificate.

HOME OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

[Date of Report, June 12, 1906.]

In accordance with your instructions I made an inspection of the Home of Good Shepherd, Peoria, Ill., June 12, 1906 and submit the following report:

The Home of Good Shepherd is a three story brick structure of about thirty rooms, located on a block of ground of four acres in the western part of the city of Peoria, Ill. The building is practically new, being erected after the fire of 1901 which consumed the whole building, and is fitted throughout with modern improvements. The sanitary condition of the building is good.

It is divided into two departments, the children's department for dependent children received on commitment from the court or voluntary surrender by parents or guardians. At the time of this inspection there were thirty in this department, ranging from 2 to 16 years of age. I saw these children at meal time and from all appearances they seemed to be well fed and happy.

The reformatory department has eighty inmates ranging from 16 to 22 years. I was informed that none of these were committed by the court but are sent there by the priests and friends of the church and none can enter for less term than six months; after this time the stay at the home is a matter of their own choice.

A large amount of the laundry work is done by the older girls and affords considerable income to the institution.

These two departments, the juvenile and the reformatory, are in separate portions of the building. There are good play grounds where out door exercises may be enjoyed when the children are not at work.

The dormitories throughout the building are well lighted and ventilated and fitted out with good, clean beds. The dining room is in the basement and the table well furnished with good table linen and dishes. It is a rule of the home that all mattresses must be emptied and renewed, at least, once every two years.

School up to the eighth grade is conducted every school day of the year in the building by the sisters. Religious instruction is given in the chapel of the building.

The general expenses of the institution are kept up by voluntary contributions and money received for work done by the inmates of the institution, also funds from the counties whose wards are inmates of the home. Children are placed in this home, principally, on recommendation of the parish priest.

On inspection I have found the quality of the homes to be exceptionally good and recommend issuance of a certificate to them.

HUDELSON HOME, EWING, ILLINOIS.

[Date of Report, April 18, 1906.]

According to the instructions, your inspector visited the Hudelson Home, at Ewing, Ill., Mar. 23, 1906, and would submit the following report:

The home is an eight room frame building, void of modern improvements and much in need of repairs. The late will of Mr. Gibbs is being contested and hopes are entertained that matters may be satisfactorily adjusted and thereby money received for the construction of a much needed modern building. It is lighted by kerosene lamps and heated by stoves, there being either a stove or a drum in nearly every room in the house. Water is furnished by a good well and two good cisterns. Closets are not attached to the house and general sanitary condition is good. Mr. B. M. Godden, the assistant superintendent, secretary and treasurer, is a very active, energetic man and teacher in the college at Ewing and is much interested in the work. Miss Alice Gibbs has been matron for several years and is doing good work for the children. She received \$100.00 per year as salary. There were six children in the home; five boys and one girl, ranging from 4 to 14 years old.

The food served is of good, wholesome and satisfactory character. They own a cow and the children have all the milk they want. The matron reports that the older children help with the work and are taught housekeeping.

The rooms are poorly furnished. I was informed, however, that new furniture would be furnished in the near future. The Baptist college conducts a very thorough course in domestic science and all the older girls are admitted to these classes free of charge, and when old enough and sufficiently advanced are admitted to the college on the same terms. The children attend church and Sunday school each Sunday regularly.

Regarding the placement of children in family homes, each home is thoroughly inspected before the child is placed out and thorough and systematic visitation followed up by Rev. Alfred C. Kelly, the superintendent, in person.

I have good reports to offer on the homes that I have visited.

I would recommend the renewal of their certificate.

ILLINOIS CHILDREN'S HOME AND AID SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

[Date of Report, May 25, 1906.]

I respectfully submit the following report relative to the work of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society:

THE MIDDLESWORTH HOME AT SHELBYVILLE.

I visited the Middlesworth Home at Shelbyville, Illinois, Wednesday, May 23, 1906. I found the home to be a two story brick house, located in the edge of the town on a parcel of ground of four acres. This home was donated to the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society by Mr. Abram Middlesworth. There is a splendid grove west of the house, furnishing pasture for two cows and playgrounds for the children. There is also a good barn and other out buildings. A small cottage on the west end of the property is used as a school room, presided over by a competent teacher furnished by the city. A half day session is held and all of the children of school age attend. The house is lighted by electricity and heated by a hot air furnace. A new furnace is much needed.

There were twenty children in the home, in charge of the matron, Mrs. Ola Lake. The house is in progress of a thorough renovation. Floors and woodwork are being painted, most of this work being done by the matron herself. There is a large garden furnishing plenty of vegetables for the home, the surplus of which is sold to the people in the town.

My visit was unexpected. I took dinner in the same room with the boys and ate the same kind of food provided for all, and can say that they are well fed and clothed and appear happy.

New hard-wood floors have been laid downstairs and \$115 have been raised by the people of Shelbyville, by an entertainment for repairs on the house. The home sheltered 100 different children in 1905.

THE RANTOUL CHILDREN'S HOME.

The Rantoul Children's Home is located at Rantoul, Ill., about one-half mile west of the Illinois Central station on a plot of four acres of ground. The house is located in a beautiful grove of trees. There are 15 varieties of native forest trees, largely walnut and elm, on the four acres.

This home was donated to the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society by two brothers, Mr. E. G. Coon and Mr. James Coon. It is a three story frame house of sixteen rooms. The rooms are all light, airy and well ventilated. The sanitary condition of the house is good. The house is heated by steam. A new boiler was placed in the house during the past winter and the heating is reported to be perfect. It is lighted by kerosene lamps and supplied with city water.

Two cows are kept furnishing all the milk and half of the butter used on the place. There are three hundred chickens on the place. Last year the generous public furnished the home 1,700 quarts of fruit, of which 250 quarts are now on hand. The walnut trees furnished 20 bushels of nuts. All of the children of school age attend the city schools and the children attend the Presbyterian church and Sunday school.

There were twenty children in the home, all girls, except two small boys. The home cared for 150 different children last year.

Mrs. Ora McGleason, the matron, is adapted to her position and is making a success of the work of the home.

THE ENGLEWOOD NURSERY.

The Englewood Nursery, which is the Chicago receiving home of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society was visited Thursday, May 24, 1906. I found Mrs. T. P. Stebbings, the matron, a woman well adapted as are the others to the work in hand.

The Englewood Nursery is furnished to the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, rent free, by the Englewood Infant Nursery Association, which is composed of about 120 women, representing thirty churches. The association provides furniture, bedding, crockery, clothing for children, etc., keeps the house in repair, and pays for seamstress.

This is a large 12 room frame house, located at 6516 Berry avenue, Chicago. It has a capacity of twenty-five children. There were twenty-one in the house ranging in age from 1 to 17 years. All nursing babies are boarded out in private families instead of being kept in the nursery. Every child of school age goes to public school, and all required to attend church and Sunday school. The older girls teach the small children kindergarten work in the afternoon of each day.

The menu, as explained to me by the matron, consists of good wholesome food, in sufficient quantity and variety. The children all look healthy and happy. The home is heated by a hot air furnace and lighted by gas. I suggested some slight changes and repairs which will doubtless be made as early as possible.

The receiving homes of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society are not used as permanent places of abode but as temporary homes through which the child passes to a home with foster parents, child placing in good family homes being the great object in view with the society.

Through the leadership of Dr. H. H. Hart, the superintendent, this society has made a wonderful record in finding homes for the homeless. Great precaution is taken in investigating the home before the child is placed, and in a systematic visitation of the child after placing. The society is constantly endeavoring to improve the quality of its work by more careful selection of homes and more efficient visitation. Formerly children were placed in homes on written recommendations; now the homes are visited by a trained agent of the society before they are accepted.

The whole State is covered by this society, the State being divided into nine districts with agents located at Chicago, Freeport, Galesburg, Jacksonville, Shelbyville, DuQuoin and Normal. Children have been placed by the society in nearly every county in the State.

I wish, especially, to commend the society on the fact that there are no persons working on commission from what they may collect from the public; but that each person from the superintendent down, receives a straight specific salary.

In view of the good work done by this society in placing its wards and the strictly sound business methods employed, together with the need of this society as a factor in child-saving in our State, I would most heartily recommend that its certificate be renewed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JUVENILE COURT COMMITTEE (JUVENILE DETENTION HOME), 625
WEST ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO.

[Date of Report, April 18, 1906.]

By request of the superintendent, I visited and inspected the Juvenile Detention Home, April 17, 1906, with the following results:

The main building of brick, fronting Adams street, consists of fourteen rooms. The house is three stories and basement with an annex at the rear where the boys are kept.

The purpose of this home is to care for dependent and delinquent children until disposition is made of them by the Juvenile court. It is supported by contributions from the county and city and voluntary gifts.

The basement of the main building is used as a dining room and kitchen and furnace room; the first story for office and superintendent's living rooms; the second and third stories, nursery and sleeping rooms for the girls.

All rooms are furnished with hot and cold water and a toilet room on each floor.

The sanitary condition of the institution is good. The building is lighted by gas and with the exception of the top floor, which is heated with gas and coal stoves, the building is heated by a furnace.

The capacity is estimated to be from thirty to forty in the main building. The largest number in the house at any one time was 314, the smallest number 140, while 3,336 have passed through the home in sixteen months.

The annex is built of brick and though intended at first as a carriage house, it is a thoroughly equipped two story brick building of three rooms, two baths and closets. The lower floor is used as reception, dining and school room.

Miss Florence E. Scully, employed by the Chicago board of education, is in charge of the school and all children of school age are required to attend, and though the shifting condition of the inmates makes the school problem a very difficult one, Miss Skully is making a good showing with these children.

The boys' dormitory is clean, light and airy and the bedding in good condition. It is the purpose of the superintendent to supplement all wooden cots and bedsteads with iron beds as soon as possible.

The institution is governed by the Juvenile court committee, consisting of a number of ladies, of whom Miss Julia Lathrop, a member of your honorable body, is the vice president. They pay a rental of \$1,000 per year for the building. They are out of debt and two months since had \$10,000 in the bank, and a move is on foot for the erection of a larger and more modern building for this purpose.

The value of the work of this institution may be estimated when it is authoritatively stated, that three years prior to the enactment of the Juvenile court law, 1,705 boys were incarcerated in Cook county jails and city prisons, while during the last two years only twenty-four have been incarcerated in the jail. The inmates are given the same food as is placed on the family table.

I would recommend that the certificate asked for be granted.

LINCOLN COLORED HOME, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

[Inspected July 6, 1906.]

Having received application from the Lincoln Colored Home for a certificate, I made an inspection of this institution and submit the following report:

The home is a two-story twelve room brick house located at 427 South Twelfth street, Springfield, Ill. It is located on a lot 60x160 feet. The purpose is for the care of old people and dependent colored orphan children. At the time of my inspection there were four old people in the institution, three of whom had paid \$25.00 each for their care and one assisted in the work of the house.

There were thirty-two children; fourteen boys and eighteen girls, ranging in age from 1 to 16 years, all of whom were committed by the court. It is the purpose of the home to care for the children of Sangamon county alone.

Six hundred dollars a year is paid to this home by the court for the care of their wards.

The children attend the St. John's Methodist and Baptist churches. Those of school age attend the Lincoln school regularly.

They have placed about 89 children during the year in homes and these are visited by the superintendent of the institution at regular intervals.

The home is in very good repair, neat and clean, and throughout in good sanitary condition. It has hard wood floors and is heated with furnace and lighted by electricity.

I recommend that the certificate asked for be granted.

ORPHANS' HOME ASSOCIATION OF THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT OF THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL SYNOD OF NORTH AMERICA, HOYLETON, ILL.

[Date of Report, April 18, 1906.]

In accordance with instructions I made a visit of inspection to the Orphans' Home at Hoyleton, March 24, 1906, with the following results:

The home consisting of twenty-five room frame house, is located in the center of a block of ground. Considerable repairs have been made recently, a part of which is a coat of paint inside and out.

The sanitary condition is good. All closets are outside. Water is furnished from one well and two cisterns. The building is provided with fire escapes reaching from the upper windows to the ground.

The capacity of the institution is estimated to be about 100. Mr. J. H. Koenig and wife are in charge and report 72 children in the home. One hundred and sixteen have been admitted to the institution since it was founded. The object of the institution is to take care of and educate orphan children up to the age of 18 years. There have been no commitments from the court.

A thoroughly equipped school is conducted by Mr. Koenig ten months of the year. The children attend regularly Zion Sunday school and church.

On an inspection of the sleeping rooms I found the beds clean and rooms well ventilated. The boys and girls are separated in different parts of the building. I remained over night at the orphanage and had supper and breakfast with the children and family. The food was of the best quality, and each child given all he wanted.

At the close of each meal a chapter is read from the bible by the superintendent and all the children join in devotional service.

Liberal donations have been received during the year, and the superintendent reports that the society will be out of debt in another year, and more improvements will be made on the building.

Dr. Klosterman is the attending physician and answers calls night and day without charge.

The institution is doing good work and I recommend that the certificate asked for be renewed.

SPRINGFIELD HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

[Inspected July 7, 1906.]

Have received application for renewal of certificate of the Springfield Home for Friendless. I made inspection of this home pursuant to your request and would submit the following report:

The building consists of a four story house with an annex of three stories and has about thirty rooms. It is located on a block of ground on South Eighth street.

I was informed by the matron, Mrs. Viola Dinsmore, that it has a capacity of about 200, and at the time of inspection contained about eighty-nine inmates, the youngest of whom was 5 weeks old and the oldest 14 or 15 years old. All children of school age attend the public school across the street from the home. Religious training is received at different churches in the city. About two-thirds of the inmates were said to be boarders for the care of whom a nominal sum is received from the parents or guardians; others are commitments from the court, for whom a small amount is paid by the board of supervisors of the county.

The house is furnished with city water, electric lights and steam heat. The heat has, up to the present time been furnished by the city, but not being satisfactory, a change is to be made before the winter. The cooking is done with coke and gas. There are five assistants besides the matron. A new laundry fully equipped with the latest machinery is in process of construction and will be completed in a very short time.

A good garden furnishes vegetables for the table throughout all the summer months. They have four cows which furnish milk for the children.

Their menu is as follows:

Breakfast—Hash brown potatoes, bread and butter, coffee, cream of wheat.

Dinner—Meat, potatoes, bread and butter, milk and coffee.

Supper—Mush and milk, bread and butter, vegetables, often cake and fruit.

This menu varies from time to time. The sanitary condition of the house is good. They have placed a large number of children in family homes during the past year, almost all of which have proven satisfactory.

I consider the home a necessity and that the work done has been of good type of character, and I most heartily recommend the issuance of certificate asked for.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

[Date of Report, July 19, 1906.]

Pursuant to your request, I made an inspection of the State Industrial School for Girls at Peoria, Ill., and would respectfully submit the following report:

The home is a three story brick building of thirteen rooms and basement, located at 1503 North Madison avenue, Peoria, Ill. The property has a 67 foot frontage. The house is old and much in need of repairs. It is heated with hot air furnace, has city water and is lighted with gas. The property was purchased at a cost of \$7,200; \$1,000 was paid at the time of purchase and the balance is owing the Building and Loan Society. The matron informed me that they paid their interest monthly in the form of a rental value of \$40.00; this she said was raised by contributions from friends of the school. No payments have been made on the debt but they hoped to pay something during this year. The beds were poor and furniture old; no carpets on the chamber floors. Mrs. Jennie Waterhouse, the matron, informed me that extensive repairs would be made during the summer in the form of painting and papering. A new furnace has recently been placed in the basement and the heating appliances are in good order. The repairs cost \$200 and add much to the comfort of the building. The sanitary condition of the building is good. There were thirty inmates in the building at the time of my visit, ranging in age from 8 months to 17 years. School is conducted in the building nine months in the year under direction of Miss Irving. The children are instructed in the first seven grades and use the same books that are used in the public schools. The matron reported the health of the inmates as good. Dr. Wild, the attending physician, donates his services and most of the medicines.

The following was given me as the bill of fare:

Breakfast, oat meal, coffee, bread and butter, potatoes.

Dinner, soup, meat, vegetables, canned goods, bread and butter.

Supper, bread and butter and sauce. Sundays, cold roast beef for supper.

I did not see the books of the association as they were not at the home. A visit to the county building and an interview with judges, State's attorney and members of the board of supervisors brought out the facts that there is much dissatisfaction regarding the management of the school. The court has placed no children in the home for four years and will place no more while conditions remain as they are.

They claim that no effort is made to place children in family homes, and that for, from four to ten years the county has paid for the keeping of many of these wards. The judge and supervisors appealed to me to know of a way to be relieved of paying to an institution that they knew to be injudiciously managed. Later complaints came to me from different sources to the effect that the children were cruelly treated by the matron. Written statements were given me declaring that the children were often punished by being fed on bread and water for a week at a time, while the matron and other officers ate good wholesome food in the same room and at the same time. Statements are also made that the children are lousy and poorly clad. I am informed by the assistant State's attorney that they had decided to investigate the condition of the home at an early date and asked for an opinion as to what was best to be done.

There are other charges of a grave character, of which I do not care to mention in this report, that if true, calls for an investigation. If not true the parties should be vindicated.

I would recommend that the certificate be withheld until the county authorities are satisfied and the numerous charges are cleaned up.

WHITE HALL ORPHANAGE HOME SOCIETY.

[Date of Report, April 18 and May 24, 1906.]

Having received a request for the corporation papers and State certificate, I visited the White Hall Orphanage March 26, 1906, in pursuance with your request and would respectfully submit the following report:

The home consists of a two-story frame building of thirty rooms, located between the C. & A. and C., B. & Q. railroad tracks at Whitehall, Illinois. The capacity is estimated to be about fifty. The property consists of one block of land.

The house was formerly built for hotel purposes and has no modern improvements whatever. While the furniture throughout the whole building is old, the sanitary conditions appear to be good. Several of the rooms were not furnished at all. There were no carpets in the bedrooms. There are four rooms in a wing of the building, also, a small building in the rear, which is rented to tenants who assist with the work of the house.

There were six children in the home; five boys and one girl. The youngest four weeks and the oldest eight years. I took dinner at the home and all the children were at the table and ate with the family. The food was plentiful and well cooked. The treasurer reported that an allowance of \$2.25 per week for each child is made to the home.

The maximum salary of \$100.00 per month is paid to the superintendent. No other officers are paid, except the secretary and bookkeeper, who receives a nominal sum for his services.

The children of school age are sent to the public school.

All homes are inspected by Mr. Dewell both before and after the placement of children. I found that Mr. Dewell had been receiving commitments from the court to himself in person, and adopting children out in the name of the society, which is illegal, and requested him to return to the treasury all moneys received from such adoptions, which he promises to do. The members of the board who were present concurred unanimously with me in this claim.

I found the directors to be among the leading business men of the town and each of them anxious to have the institution placed on the accedited list.

There is one district superintendent, Mr. J. T. Green, who receives a compensation for his services. First, his expenses, then one-half net of all the moneys collected. I advised in this, as in other cases, that the officers be placed as soon as possible on the straight salary basis.

The books showed that \$2,823.13 had been received during the year and that 27 children had been placed in homes, making an expense of \$104.56 per child for placement.

It appears that Mr. Dewell, the superintendent, has been advertising that his orphanage was organized under State law, and had authority to receive commitments from the court and authorized to adopt children out, which is not true. I asked him to explain how he happened to make this statement. He promised to explain it fully and satisfactorily in a letter, but I have failed to receive it up to the present time.

On my visit to the home, May 23, 1906, I failed to find the superintendent, Mr. Dewell, at home, as both he and Mrs. Dewell were at that time looking after the interests of children in the adjoining counties.

As to Mr. Dewell's method of advertising to which your attention was called at your meeting in Springfield, he made no explanation other than that made before your board, in which he appeared more inclined to evade the real issue than to answer the questions asked. I learned on further investigation that the same advertising matter had been circulated by him and his workers at a recent date.

I had a conversation with the president over the telephone and brought the matter again to his attention. He replied that he was sorry that Mr. Dewell had done as he did in this matter, and that the board had advised him from time to time not to use any such methods, but to proceed with his work and let the society stand on its own merits.

On visiting the orphanage Mr. Dewell's daughter informed me that several agents were about to be placed in charge of the field work at different parts of the State.

The scope and quality of work accomplished by this society, in my opinion, shows that the people have done fairly well for the help they have had at their disposal. The methods of advertising as mentioned in my former report and restated in this, I can not conscientiously recommend or endorse.

There appears to be a division of opinion regarding the institution, the friends of the orphanage recommending it and its superintendent in the highest terms and others condemning him and his methods even to the extent of claims of misrepresentations in securing money from the public.

I suggested the transfer of the property of the orphanage to the trustees as a condition to be considered.

Mr. Dewell claims that although the people of Whitehall raised about \$500.00 for repairs on the building, they did it with the understanding that the property belonged to Mr. Dewell and that they desire no such transfer to be made.

I have made a very careful investigation of each matter included and would recommend that the board do not endorse their application for papers of incorporation and that the certificate asked for be not issued.

REPORTS MADE BY INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES CARING FOR CHILDREN.

AMANDA SMITH INDUSTRIAL HOME.

(Northeast cor. 147th and DesPlaines sts.)

Of Harvey, Illinois.

J. A. BURHANS.....	President
L. N. MOYER.....	Vice President
GEORGE M. METCALF.....	Secretary
EDWIN S. GAMBLE.....	Treasurer
REV. D. H. V. PURNELL.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition May 15, 1906.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Buildings.....	\$15,000 00	Bills payable.....	\$1,300 00
Furniture and stationery.....	1,500 00	(Report incomplete)	
Cash on hand.....	52 35		
Total assets.....	\$16,552 35	Total liabilities.....	\$1,300 00

Object of organization is to shelter, train in letters and industry and find homes for dependent, neglected and needy children. Remainder of report incomplete.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL DEACONESS ASSOCIATION.

Of Dover, Illinois.

Incorporated October 15, 1901.

THOMAS A. MACMILLAN.....	President
REV. W. A. BARTLETT.....	Vice President
REV. W. B. THORP.....	Secretary
DEMING H. PRESTON.....	Treasurer

Financial Condition March 31, 1906.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands	\$ 700 00	None reported.	
Buildings.....	6,200 00		
Furniture and stationery.....	700 00		
Total assets.....	\$7,600 00		

Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ending March 31, 1906.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$196 09	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$541 14
From donations.....	100 00	Salaries.....	120 00
From churches.....	747 41	Other expenses—fuel.....	50 00
		Subsistence.....	332 36
Total receipts.....	\$1,043 50	Total disbursements.....	\$1,043 50

Movement of Population for Year Ending March 31, 1906.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.	1	5	8	Placed in homes		3	3
Received otherwise	3	5	8	Placed in institutions	1		1
				Returned to friends		2	2
				Present at end of year	1	2	3
Total	4	12	16	Total	4	12	16

ANNA B. MILLIKEN HOME AND MACON COUNTY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS.

Of Decatur, Illinois.

Incorporated September, 1892.

MRS. ELIZA M. CRARY	President
MRS. J. G. BAIDENHAUSEN	Vice President
MRS. E. A. MORGAN	Secretary
MRS. S. D. HILL	Treasurer
MRS. CLARA H. CAMPBELL	Superintendent

Financial Condition May 1, 1906.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands	\$ 3,000 00	None reported.	
Buildings	28,000 00		
Furniture and stationery	1,000 00		
Bills receivable	1,700 00		
Cash on hand	22 29		
Total assets	\$33,722 29		

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending May 1, 1906.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 31 00	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year	\$ 22 29
From public funds	1,232 85	Buildings	405 46
From donations	1,123 35	Salaries	1,350 98
From other sources	3,004 36	Other expenses	3,612 83
Total receipts	\$5,391 56	Total disbursements	\$5,391 56

Movement of Population for Year Ending May 1, 1906.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year		18	18	Placed in homes		5	12
Committed by court	1	4	5	Placed in institutions	3		3
Received otherwise	3	21	24	Returned to friends	2	13	15
				Present at end of year		12	12
Total	4	43	47	Total	10	37	47

BETHANY PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Of Rock Island, Illinois.

Incorporated July 12, 1899.

MRS. W. C. BENNETT.....	President
MRS. J. J. WORKER.....	Vice President
GEORGE C. WENGER.....	Secretary
H. E. CASTEEL.....	Treasurer
DINA RAMSER.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition December 31, 1905.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$ 5,000 00	Bills payable.....	\$ 382 80
Buildings.....	10,000 00	Loans.....	2,400 00
Furniture and stationery.....	800 00	Interest due.....	35 00
Cash on hand.....	594 49	(Report incomplete.)	
Total assets.....	\$16,394 49	Total liabilities.....	\$2,817 80

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending December 31, 1905.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 418 63	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$ 594 49
From donations.....	3,786 78	Lands.....	10,656 14
From other sources: Loan from running expenses.....	400 00	Buildings.....	1,954 00
From pay members.....	1,195 60	Salaries.....	213 29
From subscriptions for new home..	7,256 14	Fuel.....	1,382 31
From rent from property owners.....	200 00	Subsistence.....	1,911 72
From sale of cow.....	30 00	Miscellaneous expenses.....	
From insurance (small fire).....	15 00		
From miscellaneous.....	9 80		
From loan from land and building..	2,400 00		
From sale of old home.....	1,000 00		
Total receipts.....	\$16,711 95	Total.....	\$16,711 95

Movement of Population for Year Ending December 31, 1905.

Children.	Male...	Female...	Total...	Children.	Male...	Female...	Total...
Present at beginning of year.....	2	3	5	Placed in homes.....	9	15	24
Received otherwise.....	2	3	5	Placed in institutions.....	1	1	2
				Returned to friends.....	2	2	4
				Present at end of year.....	5	1	6
Total.....	4	6	10	Total.....	14	19	33

BETHLEHEM CRECHE.

(Fifty-second st. and Fifth av.)

Of Chicago, Illinois.

MRS. WILLIAM H. NOYES.....	President
MRS. BURNETT.....	Vice President
MRS. H. A. PORETZ.....	Secretary
MRS. A. B. ANDERSON.....	Treasurer
MISS HARVEY.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition March, 1906.

Statement of assets and liabilities and movement of population not reported.

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending March, 1906.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 55 94	Salaries.....	\$491 67
From donations—general public...	180 00	Other expenses.....	51 74
Pay members.....	84 00	Fuel.....	113 31
From church.....	250 00	Subsistence.....	219 97
From other sources.....	335 27	(Report incomplete)	
Total receipts.....	\$905 21	Total disbursements.....	\$876 69

CENTRAL BAPTIST ORPHANAGE.

Of Maywood, Illinois.

Incorporated October 9, 1896.

REV. A. K. DEBLOIS.....	President
REV. J. S. KIRTLEY.....	Vice President
F. M. BUCK.....	Vice President
REV. JAMES T. THONES.....	Secretary
FRANK B. PEASE.....	Treasurer
REV. GEORGE CRESSEY.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition October 25, 1905.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Land.....	\$15,000 00	Loans.....	\$8,000 00
Buildings.....	30,000 00	Interest due.....	350 00
Furniture and stationery.....	3,000 00	(Report incomplete.)	
Cash on hand.....	327 88		
Total assets.....	\$48,327 88	Total liabilities.....	\$8,350 00

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending October 25, 1905.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 196 42	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 327 88
From general public.....	759 97	Land.....	2,591 99
From pay members.....	2,100 66	Buildings.....	288 87
From income investment.....	191 87	Salaries.....	1,048 70
From church and care of children..	2,152 72	Fuel.....	510 01
From loan.....	250 00	Subsistence.....	1,062 91
From collections, property and insurance fund.....	1,197 65	Field secretaries.....	252 22
Total receipts.....	\$6,849 29	Total disbursements.....	\$6,849 29

Movement of Population for Year Ending October 25, 1905.

Children.	Male...	Female...	Total...	Children.	Male...	Female...	Total...
Present at beginning of year.....	15	12	27	Placed in homes.....	3	3	6
Committed by court.....	1	1	2	Placed in institutions.....	1	1	2
Received otherwise.....	20	14	34	Returned to friends.....	10	18	28
				Present at end of year.....			37
Total.....			62	Total.....			62

CHICAGO FOUNDLINGS' HOME.

(114 South Wood street.)

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated May 28, 1872.

F. G. CLARK.....	President
WILLIAM G. HIBBARD.....	Treasurer
FRANCES C. SHIPMAN.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition December 31, 1905.

The purpose of this organization is to care for babes and their mothers.

The financial condition of the home was not given in the report. There were fifty-eight adults and sixty-four children. Total number of inmates, 122, January 1, 1905. Adults admitted, 188; children, 196; total, 384, during the year 1905.

CHICAGO HOME FOR CONVALESCENT WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF CHICAGO.

(521 W. Adams st.)

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated January 13, 1904.

MRS. HENRY C. LYTTON.....	President
MRS. SOLOMON STURGES.....	Vice President
MRS. JAMES MAXWELL.....	Secretary
MRS. L. T. DICKASON.....	Treasurer
MISS ANNIE HILBERT.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition April 1, 1906.

The object of this organization is to care for convalescent women and children, who on account of unfortunate circumstances are unable to secure proper attendance.

Financial report shows receipts of \$3,531.75; disbursements, \$4,885.00.

Present at the beginning of the year, 20 children, 138 adults; total, 158. Remainder of report incomplete.

THE CHICAGO HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

(5059 Vincennes av.)

Of Chicago, Illinois.

A. C. BARTLETT.....	President
CHAUNCEY BLAIR.....	Vice President
MRS. FRANCES S. LANE.....	Secretary
CHARLES H. HUBBARD.....	Treasurer
ELLEN C. BABBITT.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition December 31, 1905.

No report of finances given and report of children incomplete.

CHICAGO INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR CHILDREN.

(Office 14 S. May st., Chicago.)

Of Woodstock, Illinois.

Incorporated September 22, 1888.

S. K. J. CHESBRO.....	President
REV. J. D. KELSEY.....	Vice President
J. D. MARSH.....	Secretary
F. D. BROOKS.....	Treasurer
T. B. ARNOLD.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition September 30, 1905.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$9,559 85	Not reported.	
Buildings.....	5,950 00		
Investments.....	1,090 66		
Cash on hand.....	183 60		
Live stock.....	785 00		
Farm implements.....	374 15		
Fuel.....	104 00		
Feed.....	331 50		
Totals assets.....	\$19,378 86		

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending September 30, 1905.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 496 50	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 183 60
From public funds.....	560 00	Buildings and repairs.....	238 91
From donations.....	3,567 85	Salaries.....	2,327 80
Board of inmates.....	1,194 40	Other expenses.....	3,358 01
Rent of cottage.....	164 00		
Live stock sold.....	65 10		
Milk sold.....	26 38		
Miscellaneous.....	34 15		
Total receipts.....	\$6,108 38	Total disbursements.....	\$6,108 38

Movement of Population for Year Ending September 30, 1905.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	24	10	34	Placed in homes.....	13	11	24
Committed by court.....	12	5	17	Returned to friends.....	25	4	29
Received otherwise.....	30	12	42	Present at end of year.....	32	8	40
Total.....	66	27	93	Total.....	70	23	93

CHICAGO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

(4900 Prairie av.)

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated November 5, 1885.

CHARLES A. MAIR.....	President
DAVID T. BRENNER.....	Vice President
IMELDA G. BRENNER.....	Secretary
HELENA GRACE.....	Treasurer
HELENA GRACE.....	Matron

Financial Condition December 30, 1904.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Cash on hand.....	\$ 5 77	Loans.....	\$1,410 00
Deficit.....	518 29	Wages due.....	87 00
Due from Cook county.....	1,666 66	Repairs.....	22 70
Due from Kane county.....	10 00	House furnishings.....	92 60
Due from sewing.....	50 00	Dry goods.....	135 50
Due from tuitions.....	214 00	Insurance.....	174 00
		Provisions.....	542 87
Total assets.....	\$2,464 72	Total liabilities.....	\$2,464 72

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending December 30, 1904.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 11 30	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$ 5 77
From public funds.....	9,196 63	Laundry.....	462 80
From donations.....	951 00	Repairs.....	1,371 00
From other sources—contributions	425 50	Assessments.....	622 00
From loans.....	6,100 00	Salaries.....	1,128 06
From tuition and board.....	3,576 25	Other expenses—fuel and light.....	1,328 04
From fire insurance.....	535 00	Interest.....	3,686 25
From rebate on telephone bill.....	40 32	Refunds.....	5,093 25
From sale of goods.....	16 00	Provisions.....	5,440 74
From deposits.....	99 38	House furnishings.....	646 85
From sewing.....	477 72	Miscellaneous.....	1,644 24
Total receipts.....	\$21,429 10	Total disbursements.....	\$21,429 10

Movement of Population for Year Ending December 30, 1904.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	179	179		Placed in homes.....	97	97	
Committed by court.....	204	204		Returned to friends.....	186	186	
Returned to school.....	67	67		Died.....	2	2	
Placed by relatives.....	15	15		Present at end of year.....	211	211	
Charity cases.....	31	31					
Total.....	496	496		Total.....	496	496	

NOTE—This report is made from the printed annual report for 1904.

CHICAGO REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

5024 Indiana av.

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated February 16, 1865.

MRS. LEN B. DOUD.....	President
MRS. WILLIAM H. REID.....	Vice President
MRS. GILBERT B. SHAW.....	Secretary
MRS. E. O. F. ROLER.....	Treasurer
MISS ELIZABETH STONE.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition February 1, 1906.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$85,000 00	Bills payable.....	\$15,000 00
Buildings.....	76,700 00		
Furniture and stationery.....	5,000 00	(Report incomplete.)	
Total assets.....	\$166,700 00	Total liabilities.....	\$15,000 00

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending February 1, 1906.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 626 65	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$ 4,025 46
From public funds.....	13,169 90	Lands.....	10,000 00
From donations—general public.....	5,322 41	Buildings.....	1,036 77
From income investment.....	5,529 53	Investments.....	200 00
From miscellaneous sources.....	7,043 83	Salaries.....	5,203 68
		Other expenses—fuel.....	1,306 07
		Subsistence.....	6,832 19
		Miscellaneous expense.....	3,227 15
Total receipts.....	\$31,892 32	Total disbursements.....	\$31,892 32

Movement of Population for Year Ending February 1, 1906.

Adults.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Adults.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	118	118		Discharged.....		105	105
Admitted.....	116	116		Present at end of year.....		129	129
Total.....	234	234		Total.....		234	234

NOTE.—The purpose of the organization is the reformation of delinquent girls by education and industrial training.

THE COMMUNITY OF THE III ORDER OF ST. FRANCIS OF JOLIET.
(GUARDIAN ANGEL HOME.)

(117 Buell av.)

Of Joliet, Illinois.

Incorporated May 25, 1874.

MOTHER M. ALEXANDRA MUNCH.....President
SISTER M. CECILIA HARTMAN.....Secretary
SISTER M. LUCIS PAUB.....Superintendent

Financial Condition December 31, 1905.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands and improvements.....	\$ 7,600 00	Not reported.	
Buildings.....	44,172 00		
Total assets.....	\$51,772 00		

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending December 31, 1905.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 152 62	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$ 311 26
From public funds.....	1,248 00	Other expenses—light and fuel.....	324 64
From donations.....	904 66	Subsistence.....	4,353 16
Pay members.....	1,918 65	Repairs and miscellaneous.....	618 92
Clothing and tuition.....	384 05		
From convent of St. Francis.....	1,000 00		
Total receipts.....	\$5,607 98	Total disbursements	\$5,607 98

Movement of Population for Year Ending December 31, 1905.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year	25	44	69	Placed in institutions.....	1	...	1
Received otherwise.....	19	20	39	Returned to friends.....	8	11	19
				Died.....	1	...	1
				Present at end of year.....	34	53	87
Total	44	64	108	Total.....	44	64	108

CONGREGATION OF THE RESURRECTION.

(Hamlin and Schubert ays.)

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated October 14, 1898.

REV. JOHN KASPYRZYCKI.....	President
REV. JOHN PICHOWSKI.....	Secretary
REV. ANDREW SPETZ.....	Treasurer
REV. ANDREW SPETZ.....	Manager

Financial Condition December 31, 1905.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$12,000 00	Loans.....	\$23,000 00
Buildings.....	35,000 00		
Furniture and stationery.....	3,500 00	(Report incomplete.)	
Total assets.....	\$50,500 00	Total liabilities.....	\$23,000 00

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending December 31, 1905.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
From donations—general public....	\$ 918 33	Buildings, taxes and repairs.....	\$ 750 00
From other sources—pay members....	2,353 50	Salaries.....	212 04
From churches and societies.....	6,144 40	Other expenses—light and fuel.....	1,525 66
From work of inmates and sisters....	1,631 70	Interest.....	950 00
From bazaar, etc.....	950 00	Board.....	5,527 85
		Miscellaneous.....	2,948 81
		(Report incomplete.)	
Total receipts.....	\$11,999 93	Total disbursements.....	\$11,914 36

Movement of Population for Year Ending December 31, 1905.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	49	37	86	Placed in homes.....	21	13	34
Received otherwise.....	31	22	53	Returned to court.....	1		1
				Returned to friends.....	12	13	25
				Died.....	1		1
				Present at end of year.....	43	32	75
				Joined sisterhood.....		3	3
Total.....	80	59	139	Total.....	78	61	139

NOTE: Every child is to be visited by a sister once during the year, and special visits are made if deemed necessary for the welfare of the child.

THE DANISH LUTHERAN CHURCH EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

(534 N. Sacramento av.)

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated August 2, 1884.

H. C. RORDAN.....	President
N. OHLRICK.....	Secretary
M. RASMUSSEN.....	Treasurer
MRS. A. HANSEN.....	Matron

Financial Condition May 31, 1905.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities	Amount.
Lands.....	\$2,200 00	Not reported.	
Buildings.....	1,000 00		
Cash on hand.....	1,225 18		
Total assets.....	\$4,425 18		

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending May 31, 1905.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$1,088 44	Not reported.	
From other sources—church.....	1,886 87		
For pay members for board.....	128 00		
Total receipts.....	\$3,103 31		

Movement of Population for Year Ending May 31, 1905.

Children.	Male...	Female.	Total...	Children.	Male...	Female.	Total...
Committed by court.....	15	13	28	Present at end of year.....	15	13	28
Total.....	15	13	28	Total.....	15	13	28

DEUTSCHER EVANGELISCHER WEISENHAUS UND ALTENHEIM—
VEREIN VON NORD, ILLINOIS.

Of Bensonville, Illinois.

Incorporated October 22, 1894.

REV. H. WOLF.....	President
REV. J. H. ELLENBRAKE.....	Vice President
REV. JUL. KIRCHER.....	Secretary
CHR. SCHOENSTEDT.....	Treasurer
REV. H. STACHLIN.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition June 1, 1905.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$ 4,800 00	Bills payable.....	\$7,500 00
Buildings.....	25,000 00		
Investments.....	12,544 92	(Report incomplete.)	
Furniture and stationery.....	2,000 00		
Cash on hand.....	182 88		
Total.....	\$44,527 80	Total liabilities.....	\$7,500 00

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending June 1, 1905.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 217 71	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 182 88
From donations—general public.....	1,228 11	Investments.....	386 87
From other sources—pay members.....	1,188 86	Salaries and wages.....	1,494 50
From church.....	4,769 34	Other expenses—fuel.....	1,233 67
From loans.....	5,150 00	Subsistence.....	3,697 89
From contributions.....	173 79	Sandries.....	187 54
		Miscellaneous.....	5,537 46
Total receipts.....	\$12,727 81	Total disbursements.....	\$12,727 81

Movement of Population for Year Ending June 1, 1905.

Children.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	43	44	87	Placed in homes.....	9	2	11
Received otherwise.....	9	11	20	Returned to friends.....			
				Present at end of year.....	43	45	88
Total.....	52	55	107	Total.....	52	55	107

Note.—Number of children under guardianship at beginning of year, 87; working for wages and supervised by society, 26. Boys 14 years and over mostly work on farms; when 16, get wages for themselves. Girls 14 to 18 work in institution and get wages after 16 years of age.

EDGAR COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.

Of Paris, Illinois.

Incorporated February 9, 1898.

MRS. R. L. SCOTT.....	President
MRS. JENNIE C. BISHOP.....	Vice President
JAMES MARLEY.....	Secretary
GEORGE W. BROWN.....	Treasurer
MARGARET R. WICKENS.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition December 31, 1905.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands	\$ 1,000 00	Surplus	\$16,797 74
Buildings.....	10,000 00		
Furniture and stationery.....	500 00		
Loans on real estate.....	5,000 00		
Cash on hand.....	297 74		
Total assets.....	\$16,797 74	Total liabilities.....	\$16,797 74

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending December 31, 1905.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 356 39	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$ 297 74
From public funds.....	1,819 26	Salaries	834 00
From donations.....	44 54	Other expenses—janitor.....	240 00
From interest on bequest.....	132 50	Subsistence	1,320 00
From rummage sale.....	96 05		
From board of children.....	120 00		
From membership fees.....	123 00		
Total receipts.....	\$2,691 74	Total disbursements.....	\$2,691 74

Movement of Population for Year Ending December 31, 1905.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
(a) Present at beginning of year...	13	10	23	Placed in homes.....	3	10	13
(b) } Committed by court.....	1	4	5	Placed in institutions.....	1		1
} Received otherwise.....	5	8	13	Returned to friends.....	6	3	9
				Present at end of year.....	9	9	18
Total.....	19	22	41	Total.....	19	22	41

NOTES—*a.* In actual possession of society. *b.* Of above 13 were new cases; five for replacement.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN "KINDERFREUND" SOCIETY OF ILLINOIS.

(208 11 Malone av.)

Of Peoria, Illinois.

Incorporated August 13, 1902.

HERMANN ZAGEL.....	President
GEORGE E. HARMS.....	Vice President
REV. FREDERICH W. JASS.....	Secretary
EDWARD KRUMSIEG.....	Treasurer
CHRISTOPHER DROEGEMUELLER.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition June 13, 1906.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$1,000 00	Not reported.	
Buildings.....	7,000 00		
Furniture and stationery.....	1,000 00		
Cash on hand.....	707 90		
Total assets.....	\$9,707 90		

No report is made on receipts and disbursements.

Movement of Population for Year Ending June 13, 1906.

Children.	Male	Female	Total	Children.	Male	Female	Total
(a) Present at beginning of year.....			5	Placed in homes.....	13	9	22
(b) Committed by court.....	6	4	10	Died.....	1		1
Received otherwise.....	5	6	11	Present at end of year.....	1	4	5
(Report incomplete.)							
Total.....	11	10	26	Total.....	15	13	28

NOTES—*a*. In actual possession of society. *b*. Of above 23 were new cases; three for replacement.

Number of children under guardianship to date—104.

Number of children supervised in families at present date—104.

Adopted to date—76.

Total number placed in homes since Aug. 13, 1902—180.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON PEORIA HOME.

(415 Richmond av.)

Of Peoria, Illinois.

Incorporated, 1902.

MRS. JULIA P. WHITE.....	President
MRS. CARRIE MILLER.....	Vice President
MRS. MINA STILLWELL.....	Vice President
MRS. FLORA R. RYAN.....	Corresponding Secretary
MRS. MARY H. RYAN.....	Recording Secretary
MRS. LADORA H. TOTHUNTER.....	Treasurer
MISS CECELIA KING.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition April 1, 1906.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Furniture and stationery.....	\$500 00	Bills payable.....	\$49 77
Cash on hand.....	4 36	(Report incomplete.)	
Total assets.....	\$504 36	Total liabilities.....	\$49 77

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending April 1, 1906.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of year..	\$ 94 43	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$ 4 36
From public funds.....	44 49	Buildings, repairs.....	14 00
From donations—general expenses	403 95	Salaries.....	500 00
From other sources—pay members	212 50	Other expenses—fuel.....	38 68
From church.....	145 85	Subsistence and miscellany.....	652 08
From Nat'l. Florence Crittenton		Railroad fares.....	5 00
mission.....	150 00	Water tax.....	10 00
From W. C. T. Unions.....	26 00		
From reception and sale.....	104 85		
From membership dues.....	12 00		
From advertising.....	30 00		
Total receipts.....	\$1,224 12	Total disbursements.....	\$1,224 12

Movement of Population for Year Ending April 1, 1906.

Children.	Male	Female	Total	Children.	Male	Female	Total
Present at beginning of year.....	2	2	4	Placed in institutions.....	1		1
Received otherwise.....	5	1	6	Left with mothers.....	15	6	21
Born.....	14	5	19	Died.....	3	1	4
				Present at end of year.....	2	1	3
Total.....	21	8	29	Total.....	21	8	29

The matron's salary is \$25.00 per month. The extra \$200.00 shown in salary report is a balance due from former year.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS.

Of Addison, Illinois.

Incorporated August 13, 1873.

REV. T. JOHANNES GROSSE.....President
 REV. LOUIS LOCHNER.....Vice President
 REV. EMIL ZAPF.....Secretary
 PAUL HAHMER.....Treasurer
 HENRY MERZ.....Superintendent

Condition June 25, 1906.

The purpose of this organization is to provide for and educate orphan and half orphan and keep control until the children arrive at the age of 18 years. They place no children in family homes. Report so incomplete that it could not be published.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL HOME OF McLEAN COUNTY.

Of Bloomington, Illinois.

Incorporated March 12, 1889.

MRS. FANNIE MEANS.....	President
MRS. W. SMITH.....	Vice President
SARAH J. DEMOTTE.....	Secretary
MRS. FRANCIS ELA.....	Treasurer
MRS. KATE GUILKEY.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition January 1, 1905.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands and buildings.....	\$9,000 00	Not reported.	
Total assets.....	\$9,000 00		

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending January 1, 1905.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 464 14	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$ 186 39
From public funds.....	2,493 73	Salaries.....	980 00
From donations.....	900 00	Last payment on mortgage.....	927 00
		Current expenses.....	1,784 48
Total receipts.....	\$3,857 87	Total disbursements.....	\$3,857 87

Movement of Population for Year Ending January 1, 1905.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	22	22		Placed in homes.....	8	8	
Committed by court.....	4	4		Returned to friends.....	8	8	
Received otherwise.....	12	12		Present at end of year.....	22	22	
Total.....	38	38		Total.....	38	38	

THE HAVEN.

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated January 24, 1901.

GEORGE C. ALDRICH.....	President
J. HENRY BENTZ.....	Vice President
A. D. KING.....	Secretary
THOMAS INNES.....	Treasurer
MRS. E. R. CRUM.....	Superintendent

Reported December 31, 1905.

The purpose of this organization is to provide a home for worthy dependent young women and for homeless children; to inculcate a higher spiritual and social life.
Report so incomplete that it could not be published.

HOME OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

(Cor. Star and Farraday sts.)

Of Peoria, Illinois.

Incorporated April 11, 1890.

ANNA TELLUS.....	President
JOHANNA CUMIN.....	Secretary
ANNA HUGHES.....	Treasurer
ANNA HUGHES.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition December 31, 1905.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands and buildings.....	\$65,000 00	Bills payable.....	\$ 600 00
Investments.....	5,000 00	Loans.....	12,000 00
Cash on hand.....	53 60	Surplus.....	70,053 60
Deficit.....	12,600 00		
Total assets.....	\$82,653 60	Total liabilities.....	\$82,653 60

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending December 31, 1905.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 887 30	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$ 53 60
From public funds.....	168 10	Buildings.....	3,419 52
From donations, general public....	3,484 17	Investments.....	904 11
From other sources, pay members..	2,009 64	Other expenses, fuel and light.....	1,576 49
From bequests.....	1,350 00	Subsistence.....	4,381 09
From labor of inmates and sale of needle work.....	5,714 14	Interest.....	968 00
From concert.....	973 57	Paid on loans.....	1,153 41
		Clothing.....	1,549 25
		Fire insurance.....	581 45
Total receipts.....	\$14,586 92	Total disbursements.....	\$14,586 92

Movement of Population for Year Ending December 31, 1905.

Children.	Male.....	Female.....	Total.....	Children.	Male.....	Female.....	Total.....
Present at beginning of year.....	67	67		Placed in homes.....	5	5	
Committed by court.....	2	2		Returned to friends.....	85	85	
Received otherwise.....	85	85		Present at end of year.....	64	64	
Total.....	154	154		Total.....	154	154	

The report shows thirty-six adult inmates at beginning of year, eight admitted during the year, four discharged and forty present at end of year.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

(Orleans and Hill sts.)

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated May, 1859.

MOTHER MARY OF LORETTA.....	President
SR. MARY OF THE INCARNATION.....	Vice President
SR. MARY OF THE ASSUMPTION.....	Secretary
SR. MARY OF ST. JOSEPHINE.....	Treasurer
MOTHER MARY OF LORETTO.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition December 31, 1906.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands	\$180,000 00	Loans.....	\$140,000 00
Buildings.....	20,000 00	(Report incomplete.)	
Total assets.....	\$200,000 00	Total liabilities.....	\$140,000 00

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending December 31, 1906.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....		Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$ 3,600 86
From public funds { Juvenile wards	\$ 2,684 37	Buildings.....	126,032 36
From donations. { City fines.....	10,000 00	Fuel.....	6,428 34
Bequests	2,000 00	Subsistence.....	21,205 62
Laundry	1,117 00	Other expenses.....	12,717 18
Embroidery and fancy work.....	5,000 00	(Report incomplete.)	
Manufacturing work.....	8,000 00		
Proceeds public entertainment.....	4,000 00		
Loans.....	783 85		
	140,000 00		
Total receipts	\$173,585 22	Total disbursements.....	\$169,984 36

Movement of Population for Year Ending December 31, 1906.

Children.	Male	Female	Total	Children.	Male	Female	Total
Present at beginning of year...	378	378		Placed in homes	23	23	
Committed by court	167	167		Placed in institutions.....	3	3	
Received otherwise	20	20		Returned to friends.....	211	211	
				Died	1	1	
				Present at end of year.....	327	327	
Total.....	565	565		Total.....	565	565	

ILLINOIS CHILDREN'S HOME AND AID SOCIETY.

(79 Dearborn st.)

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated 1897.

ROBERT J. BENNETT.....	President
FRANKLIN MacVEAGH.....	Vice President
REV. E. M. WILLIAMS.....	Secretary
FRANK B. TOBEY.....	Treasurer
HASTINGS H. HART.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition December 31, 1905.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands and buildings.....	\$15,503 96	Bills payable.....	\$ 6,305 37
Furniture and stationery.....	1,750 00	Loans.....	1,000 00
Bills receivable.....	394 40	Surplus.....	13,215 81
Cash on hand.....	2,600 18		
Cemetery lots.....	130 00		
Unearned insurance.....	101 75		
Removing fund.....	40 89		
Total assets.....	\$20,521 18	Total liabilities.....	\$20,521 18

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending December 31, 1905.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 1,191 92	Traveling and miscellaneous exp... Home finder.....	\$7,794 72 377 69
From public funds.....	1,928 00	Board of children.....	1,718 76
From donations.....	34,980 57	Postage, printing and stationery...	2,308 76
Friends, for care of children.....	1,014 17	Englewood nursery expense.....	2,627 08
Institutions for care of children.....	7,342 70	Rantoul Home expense.....	2,658 74
Childrens' Home Finder.....	203 07	Rent.....	1,200 00
Accounts receivable.....	8,595 51	Miscellaneous expense.....	2,014 92
Miscellaneous receipts.....	75 15	Accounts payable.....	5,163 45
		Middleworth Home expense..... (Report incomplete.)	2,846 47
Total receipts.....	\$55,331 09	Total disbursements.....	\$29,710 59

Movement of Population for Year Ending December 31, 1905.

Children.	Male...	Female...	Total...	Children.	Male...	Female...	Total...
Present at beginning of year..... (Report incomplete.)	92	Placed in homes.....	.....	.....	443
				Placed in institutions.....	.....	.....	22
				Returned to friends.....	.....	.....	11
				Died.....	.....	.....	14
				Present at end of year.....	.....	.....	104
Total.....	594	Total.....	.....	.....	594

NOTE—Number of children under guardianship at beginning of year, 2,399; number of children supervised in families, 2,294. In foregoing report 594 are counted but once. Total number of placements and replacements during the year, 606. Different children placed and replaced, 443.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

(Office 79 Dearborn st., Chicago.)

Of South Evanston, Illinois.

Incorporated October, 22, 1877.

ALICE M. BOND.....	President
MARY E. MORGAN.....	Vice President
MARY C. VAN BENSCHOTEN.....	Secretary
CLARA HUNT.....	Treasurer
LOUISE C. JOHNSON.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition October 1, 1905.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands..... Evanston.....	\$80,000 00	Loans.....	\$30,000 00
Buildings..... Park Ridge.....	12,000 00	(Report incomplete.)	
Investments..... Vacant lots.....	1,000 00		
Total assets.....	\$93,000 00	Total liabilities.....	\$30,000 00

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending October 1, 1905.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$1,438 04	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$2,731 53
From public funds, Cook county...	9,999 96	Salaries.....	5,400 00
From donations, friends and public	1,086 49	Other expenses, fuel.....	2,435 27
Membership fees.....	98 40	Groceries, etc.....	5,124 00
Outside counties.....	2,251 41	Miscellaneous.....	6,013 33
Board from parents.....	4,909 00	Interest on mortgages.....	1,550 00
Sale of lots at Austin.....	3,354 50		
Wages returned, fare and phones..	69 05		
Cash in office.....	47 28		
Total receipts.....	\$23,254 13	Total disbursements.....	\$23,254 13

Movement of Population for Year Ending October 1, 1905.

Children.	Male	Female	Total	Children.	Male	Female	Total
Present at beginning of year.....	168	168		Placed in homes and returned to friends.....	158	158	
Committed by court.....	76	76		Present at end of year.....	160	160	
Received otherwise boarders.....	34	34		(Report incomplete.)			
Outside counties.....	11	11					
Total.....	289	289					

Children under guardianship at beginning of year, 168; supervised in families at beginning of year, 36; total number of girls handled or arranged for, 432.

ILLINOIS MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL FARM.

(Office 713-169 E. Jackson boul., Chicago.)

Of Glenwood, Illinois.

Incorporated February, 1887.

EDWARD B. BUTLER.....	President
FREDERICK T. HASKELL.....	Vice President
OSCAR L. DUDLEY.....	Secretary
EDWIN G. FOREMAN.....	Treasurer
OSCAR L. DUDLEY.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition April 30, 1906.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$ 90,000 00	Bills payable.....	\$ 10,000 00
Building, heating and electric plant	217,990 18	Open and other accounts.....	8,410 34
Investments.....	91,533 12	Due on salaries and wages.....	1,836 02
Accounts receivable.....	14 70	Net worth.....	385,096 59
Cash on hand.....	1,197 59		
Due from Cook and other county boarders.....	4,607 37		
Total assets.....	\$405,342 96	Total liabilities.....	\$405,342 96

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending April 30, 1906.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 756 38	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$ 1,197 59
From public funds.....	24,685 86	Buildings, greenhouse.....	1,000 00
From donations—general public...	7,713 57	Salaries.....	24,572 92
From other sources—pay members.	10,081 25	Miscellaneous.....	32,234 42
Income investments.....	3,625 48	(Report incomplete.)	
T. D. Lowther, endowment.....	6,000 00		
N. P. Taylor estate.....	5,311 22		
Bills payable.....	5,000 00		
Manual training shop sales.....	1,405 18		
Boys caddying.....	1,027 90		
Miscellaneous.....	594 30		
Total receipts.....	\$66,201 14	Total disbursements.....	\$59,004 93

Movement of Population for Year Ending April 30, 1906.

Children.	Male	Female	Total	Children.	Male	Female	Total
Present at beginning of year.....	368	...	368	Placed in homes.....	54	...	54
Committed by court.....	187	...	187	Returned to friends.....	284	...	284
Received otherwise.....	124	...	124	Present at end of year.....	341	...	341
Total.....	679	...	679	Total.....	679	...	679

Report states that there are 341 at the school; 180 supervised in families at the beginning of the year.

ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME.

(Masonic Temple.)

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated March, 1886.

OWEN SCOTT.....	President
CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK.....	Vice President
JAMES A. STEELE.....	Secretary
LEROY A. GODDARD.....	Treasurer
JOHN G. STEBBINS.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition September 30, 1905.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$50,000 00	(Not reported.)	
Buildings.....	20,000 00		
Cash on hand.....	2,933 61		
Total assets.....	\$72,933 61		

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending September 30, 1905.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 2,903 77	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$ 2,933 61
From donations.....	1,200 50	Salaries.....	1,140 00
Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.....	15,000 00	Other expenses, miscellaneous.....	13,476 16
Interest (not on investments).....	3 67	(Report incomplete.)	
Discounts on bills.....	7 15		
Total receipts.....	\$19,115 09	Total disbursements.....	\$17,549 77

Movement of Population for Year Ending September 30, 1905.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	41	42	83	Returned to friends.....	7	7	14
Received otherwise.....	3	4	7	Present at end of year.....	47	39	76
Total.....	44	46	90	Total.....	44	46	90

Number of children under guardianship at beginning of year, 83. Report states that "We are just ready to begin the home finding part of our work." There are twelve adult inmates reported.

JEWISH TRAINING SCHOOL OF CHICAGO.

(199 W. 12th place.)

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated June 14, 1887.

HENRY L. FRANK.....	President
MRS. E. MANDEL.....	Vice President
DR. JOSEPH K. ARNOLD.....	Secretary
LEO FOX.....	Treasurer
O. J. MILLIKEN.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition April 30, 1906.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands and buildings.....	\$ 72,000 00	(Not reported.)	
Investments.....	118,000 00		
Cash on hand.....	421 00		
Total assets.....	\$190,421 00		

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending April 30, 1906.

Receipts	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
From Associated Jewish Charities.....	\$16,500 00	Salaries.....	\$17,600 00
From income investments.....	5,800 00	Other expenses, subsistence.....	4,279 00
		(Report incomplete.)	
Total receipts.....	\$22,300 00	Total disbursements.....	\$21,879 00

Movement of Population for Year Ending April 30, 1906.

Children.	Male....	Female.	Total....	Children.	Male....	Female.	Total....
(Report incomplete.)				Present at end of year.....	225	218	443
				Total.....	225	218	443

The report states that much of the data required cannot be given. Pupils are accepted much in the same manner as those in public schools, except that we give preference to those who lately came from Russia.

JOHN WORTHY SCHOOL.

(26th and California av.)

Of Chicago, Illinois. Juvenile Department of the House of Correction.

Board of Directors

GEORGE MASON, President.
JOHN J. SLOAN.....

JOHN J. BOEHM.....

S. ROGERS TOTHY,
Superintendent

Financial Condition December 31, 1904.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands	\$ 15,000 00	(Not reported.)	
Buildings	140,000 00		
Furniture and stationery.....	7,500 00		
Total assets	\$162,500 00		

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending December 31, 1904.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
(Report states that they do not receive or disburse any cash. All bills paid by city comptroller from appropriation made by city council.		Teachers and manual training instructors	\$17,969 00
		Engineers and janitors.....	5,303 00
		Officers and matron.....	11,920 00
		Miscellaneous	29,858 00
		Total disbursements.....	\$65,050 00

Movement of Population for Year Ending December 31, 1904.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	348	348	348	Paroled.....	608	608	608
Committed by court.....	590	590	590	Died.....	1	1	1
				Present at end of year.....	329	329	329
Total	938	938	938	Total	938	938	938

JUVENILE COURT COMMITTEE.

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated March 26, 1904.

MRS. JOSEPH T. BOWEN.....President
 MRS. CHARLES HENROTIN.....Vice President
 MRS. GEORGE R. DEAN.....Secretary
 JAMES H. ECKELS.....Treasurer
 MRS. SARA FRANKLIN.....Superintendent

Financial Condition November 1, 1905.

No report made on assets and liabilities.

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending November 1, 1905.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 3,137 84	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$ 8,989 85
From public funds.....	4,300 00	Salaries.....	10,079 86
From donations—general public....	11,299 00	Expense for home.....	7,246 76
Paying members.....	1,162 50	Miscellaneous.....	345 29
Interest and small contributions...	183 41		
From concerts.....	6,579 01		
Total receipts.....	\$26,661 76	Total disbursements.....	\$26,661 76

Movement of Population for Year Ending November 1, 1905.

Children.	Male....	Female....	Total....
In home during the year November, 1904 to November, 1905—			
Dependents.....	499	499	499
Delinquents.....	2279	2279	2279
Total.....	499	2279	2778

NOTE—The purpose of this organization is to provide a suitable home for dependent and delinquent children until disposition is made of them by the juvenile court.

LINCOLN COLORED HOME.

Of Springfield, Illinois.

Incorporated March 8, 1898.

JOHN BROWN.....	President
JOSEPH BUNN.....	Vice President
MRS. J. C. McCLAIN.....	Secretary
MISS MARGARET ROBINSON.....	Treasurer
MRS. EVA MONROE.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition February 1, 1906.

This organization was formed for the purpose of caring for homeless children and aged women.

The report shows \$90.34 assets and no liabilities. Receipts from various sources, \$1,237.34, and no report of disbursements.

Movement of Population for Year Ending February 1, 1906.

Children.	Male....	Female....	Total....	Children.	Male....	Female....	Total....
Present at beginning of year.....	20	21	41	Placed in homes.....	1	18	19
Committed by court.....			21	Placed in institutions.....	2		2
Received otherwise.....			10	Returned to friends.....			18
(Incomplete).				Died.....			2
				Present at end of year.....			31
				(Incomplete.)			
Total.....			72	Total.....			72

Number of children under guardianship at beginning of year—7.
 Number of children supervised in families at beginning of year—0.

MARGARET ETTER CRECHE.

(2421 Wabash av.)

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated 1891.

MRS. E. F. ROBBINS.....	President
MRS. E. C. DUPLEY.....	Vice President
MRS. L. M. COY.....	Secretary
MRS. L. J. LAMSON.....	Treasurer
MRS. SARAH M. STEEDMAN.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition October 1, 1905.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Buildings.....	\$12,000 00	Loans.....	\$2 00
Furniture and stationery.....	300 00	(Report incomplete.)	
Bills receivable.....	213 74		
Total assets.....	\$12,513 74	Total liabilities.....	\$2 00

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending October 1, 1905.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 213 74	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 319 16
From donations—general public....	2,249 20	Buildings, repairs.....	192 14
From other sources—dues from members.....	27 00	Investments.....	157 00
From investment.....	3 50	Salaries.....	2,338 50
From bequest Horace P. Taylor estate.....	5,000 00	Other expenses—fuel and light.....	306 25
From fines for absence.....	16 75	Subsistence.....	769 98
From endowment of beds.....	175 00	Interest.....	233 33
From annual support of beds.....	30 00	Paid on mortgage.....	5,000 00
From miscellaneous.....	1,378 70	Endowment of beds and plates.....	24 69
From rent for laundry.....	420 00	Miscellaneous.....	172 84
Total receipts.....	\$9,513 89	Total disbursements.....	\$9,513 88

Movement of Population for Year Ending October 1, 1905.

Aggregate attendance.....	13,840
Aggregate number of visitors per month.....	57
Aggregate number daily attendance.....	45

NOTE.—The purpose of the day nursery is to assist working women in the care and education of their children and find employment for these women.

METHODIST DEACONESS ORPHANAGE.

(Office 108 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.)

Of Lake Bluff, Illinois.

Incorporated April 12, 1894.

JAMES B. HOBBS.....	President
J. A. BURHAUS.....	Vice President
GEORGE W. YORK.....	Secretary
O. A. OLIVER.....	Treasurer
LUCY J. JUDSON.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition September, 1904.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$25,000 00	(Not reported.)	-
Buildings.....	25,000 00		
Furniture and stationery.....	1,000 00		
Bills receivable.....	5,000 00		
Cash on hand.....	242 22		
Total assets.....	\$56,242 22		

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending September, 1904.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 67 62	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	242 22
From donations.....	7,512 67	Buildings, repairs.....	112 44
From other sources—board.....	3,775 00	Wages, expenses.....	875 11
		Salaries, Deaconess allowances....	1,729 26
		Other expenses, fuel.....	1,860 27
		Petty expenses.....	4,418 96
		Miscellaneous expenses.....	2,087 03
Total receipts.....	\$11,355 29	Total disbursements.....	\$11,355 29

Movement of Population for Year Ending September, 1904.

Children.	Male...	Female...	Total...	Children.	Male...	Female...	Total...
(a) Present at beginning of year..	49	59	108	Placed in homes.....	10	18	28
(b) } Committed by court.....	3	6	9	Returned to friends.....	24	26	50
} Received otherwise.....	44	34	78	Died.....	1	1	2
				Present at end of year.....	60	55	115
Total.....	96	99	195	Total.....	95	100	195

NOTES—(a) In actual possession on society. (b) Of above, 74 were new cases, and 13 for replacement.

MISSION OF LADY OF MERCY.

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated February 9, 1904.

RT. REV. JAMES E. QUIGLEY.....	President
RT. REV. P. J. MULDOON.....	Vice President
P. D. GILL.....	Secretary
REV. D. S. A. MAHONY.....	Treasurer
REV. D. S. A. MAHONY.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition December 31, 1905.

The object of this organization is to care for working boys, newsboys and waifs of Chicago. No financial report given.

Movement of Population for Year Ending December 31, 1905.

Children.	Male	Female	Total	Children.	Male	Female	Total
Present at beginning of year.....	25	...	25	Returned to friends.....	24	...	24
Received otherwise.....	26	...	26	Present at end of year.....	23	...	23
Total.....	51	...	51	Total.....	51	...	51

NACHUSA LUTHERAN ORPHANAGE.

Of Nachusa, Illinois.

Incorporated December, 1903.

REV. L. P. LUDDEN.....	President
REV. F. W. SCHNEIDER.....	Vice President
REV. J. A. McCULLOCH.....	Secretary
A. L. MILLER.....	Treasurer
MISS ELIZA EICHOLZ.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition June 30, 1906.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands	\$1,000 00	(Not reported.)	
Buildings	2,000 00		
Furniture and stationery	125 00		
Cash on hand	1,000 00		
Total assets	\$7,125 00		

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending June 30, 1906.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$1,539 38	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$ 101 24
From donations from church.....	2,222 86	Other expenses not itemized.....	2,085 96
From farm products.....	175 00	(Report incomplete.)	
Total receipts.....	\$3,937 24	Total disbursements.....	\$2,187 20

Movement of Population for Year Ending June 30, 1906.

Children.	Male	Female	Total	Children.	Male	Female	Total
Present at beginning of year..... (Report incomplete.)	7	12	19	Returned to friends.....	1	2	3
				Present at end of year	7	12	19
Total	7	12	19	Total.....	8	14	22

ORPHANS' HOME AND FARM SCHOOL OF THE SCANDINAVIAN
LUTHERAN AUGUSTINA SYNOD.

Of Andover, Illinois.

Incorporated November 13, 1873.

REV. P. J. BRODINE.....	President
REV. AUG. JOHNSON.....	Vice President
REV. P. MARTINSON.....	Secretary
A. G. ANDERSON.....	Treasurer
REV. N. GIBSON.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition 1905.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands and buildings.....	\$42,400 00	Bills payable.....	\$ 1,000 00
Investments.....	7,288 00	Loans.....	9,500 00
Furniture and stationery.....	2,328 00	Surplus.....	41,645 86
Cash on hand.....	129 86		
Total assets.....	\$52,145 86	Total liabilities	\$52,145 86

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending 1905.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 394 06	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$ 129 86
From donations—general public.....	1,313 54	Lands, implements and tools.....	1,085 48
From other sources—from church..	2,978 73	Buildings, repairs and light fixtures.....	521 24
From farm products.....	3,870 64	Salaries.....	1,687 54
		Other expenses—fuel.....	204 96
		Interest.....	674 60
		Bills payable.....	1,100 00
		Subsistence	1,847 06
		Incidentals	109 49
		Miscellaneous	1,196 74
Total receipts.....	\$8,556 97	Total disbursements.....	\$8,556 97

Movement of Population for Year Ending 1905.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	41	19	60	Returned to friends.....	7	1	8
Received otherwise.....	7	4	11	Present at end of year.....	41	22	63
Total.....	48	23	71	Total.....	48	23	71

ORPHAN HOME ASSOCIATION OF THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT OF THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL SYNOD OF NORTH AMERICA.

Of Hoyleton, Illinois.

Incorporated July 29, 1896.

REV. J. N. DINKMEIER.....	President
REV. G. BOHNSTENGEL.....	Vice President
REV. C. KRICKHAHN.....	Secretary
REV. M. SCHROEDEL.....	Treasurer
J. H. KOENIG.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition March 31, 1905.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$ 2,000 00	Loans.....	\$ 3,750 00
Buildings.....	16,000 00	Surplus.....	18,421 18
Furniture and stationery.....	4,000 00		
Cash on hand.....	171 18		
Total assets.	\$22,171 18	Total liabilities	\$22,171 18

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending March 31, 1905.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 22 49	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$ 171 18
From donations.....	3,199 33	Salaries.....	350 00
From other sources—dues.....	858 18	Interest.....	285 70
From envelope collections.....	1,624 06	On debts.....	655 84
		On notes.....	1,363 88
		Miscellaneous.....	2,877 46
Total receipts	\$5,704 06	Total disbursements	\$5,704 06

Movement of Population for Year Ending March 31, 1905.

Children.	Male...	Female...	Total...	Children.	Male...	Female...	Total...
Present at beginning of year.....	20	18	38	Returned to friends.....		3	3
Received otherwise.....	15	17	32	Present at end of year.....	35	32	67
Total	35	35	70	Total	35	35	70

ORPHANS HOME OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CONFERENCE
OF THE AUGUSTINA SYNOD IN JOLIET, WILL COUNTY, ILL.

Of Joliet, Illinois.

Incorporated February 11, 1896.

REV. A. W. STARK.....	President
REV. G. LINDAHL.....	Vice President
REV. H. COLLIANDER.....	Secretary
P. E. HOLMSTROM.....	Treasurer
MISS FRED A SCHSCLANDER.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition 1905.

Assets.	Amount	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands and building.....	\$25,250 00	Loans	\$4,000 00
Investments.....	700 00	(Report incomplete.)	
Furniture and stationery.....	6,200 00		
Cash on hand.....	202 20		
Total assets.	\$32,352 20	Total liabilities	\$4,000 00

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending 1905.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$2,349 05	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$ 202 20
From public funds	2,637 03	Laundry machinery.....	950 00
From other sources—pay members.....	2,330 50	Buildings.....	2,735 00
From church	871 35	Salaries and wages.....	2,026 20
From loan, National Bank, Joliet..	2,000 00	Other expenses—fuel.....	492 25
		National Bank loan.....	1,000 00
		Extras.....	1,816 09
		Groceries.....	2,410 93
		Dry goods and clothing.....	555 26
Total receipts.....	\$12,187 93	Total disbursements.....	\$12,187 93

Movement of Population for Year Ending 1905.

Report of children shows ninety-two at beginning of year; sixteen received during the year, and eighty-two present at time of this report.

ORPHANAGE OF THE HOLY CHILD OF THE PROVINCE OF ILLINOIS.

(220 E. Adams st.)

Of Springfield, Illinois.

Incorporated March 5, 1881.

HON. CHARLES E. HAY.....	President
H. D. MOSS.....	Secretary
JAMES T. JONES.....	Treasurer
SISTER GERALDINE.....	Superintendent
REV. FREDERICK A. DEROSSET.....	Financial Agent and Priest in Charge

Financial Condition December 31, 1905.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$11,000 00	Surplus.....	\$18,702 66
Buildings.....	4,000 00		
Furniture and stationery.....	781 00		
Loans on real estate.....	1,950 00		
Cash on hand.....	971 66		
Total assets.....	\$18,702 66	Total liabilities.....	\$18,702 66

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending December 31, 1905.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$647 87	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$971 66
From public funds, entertainment, etc.....	230 00	Buildings, repairs.....	377 15
From donations, churches.....	443 88	Investments.....	550 00
From income investments.....	306 19	Salaries, house mother.....	180 00
From free will offerings.....	611 95	Other expenses, heating.....	273 45
From Masonic lodges.....	25 00	Subsistence.....	598 47
From rebate on note.....	400 00	Donations returned.....	11 55
From board for children.....	393 30	Miscellaneous.....	95 91
Total receipts.....	\$3,058 19	Total liabilities.....	\$3,058 19

Movement of Population for Year Ending December 31, 1905.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	17	17		Placed in homes.....	12	12	2
Committed by court.....	1	1		Returned to friends.....	1	1	1
Received otherwise.....	3	3		Present at end of year.....	18	18	18
Total.....	21	21		Total.....	21	21	21

Number of children under guardianship at beginning of year—20.

Number of children supervised in families at beginning of year—2.

SAINT JOSEPH'S PROVINCE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

(North 40th st. and Belmont av.)

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated August 10, 1885.

SISTER DANIEL LYNCH.....	President
SISTER BERNADINE LANNIGAN.....	Vice President
SISTER JOS. MARIE SWAN.....	Secretary
SISTER F. XAVIER MAHONEY.....	Treasurer
SISTER F. XAVIER MAHONEY.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition December 31, 1905.

No report was made of assets and liabilities.

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending December 31, 1905.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 46 41	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$ 582 85
From donations from church.....	6,000 00	Buildings, repairs	1,274 94
From other sources—pay members.	4,195 65	Salaries.....	1,006 00
From bequests and donations	2,482 53	Other expenses, fuel.....	996 71
		Subsistence.....	6,865 81
		Miscellaneous expenses.....	2,001 28
Total receipts.....	\$12,727 59	Total disbursements.....	\$12,727 59

Movement of Population for Year Ending December 31, 1905.

Children.	Male...	Female...	Total...	Children.	Male...	Female...	Total...
Present at beginning of year.....	245	...	245	Placed in homes	7	...	7
Received otherwise.....	120	...	120	Returned to friends	155	...	155
				Present at end of year	203	...	203
Total.....	365	...	365	Total	365	...	365

Number of children under guardianship at beginning of year—245.
 Number of children supervised in families at beginning of year—7.

SAINT VINCENT'S INFANT ASYLUM.

(191 LaSalle av.)

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated June 29, 1888.

SISTER JULIA WOELFEL.....	President
SISTER AGNES PADGETT.....	Secretary
SISTER THERESA KUEHN.....	Treasurer
SISTER JULIA WOELFEL.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition January 1, 1906.

Assets and liabilities not reported.

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending January 1, 1906.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 5,693 42	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 4,385 70
From public funds.....	12,000 00	Buildings, improvements and repairs.....	4,064 10
From donations.....	1,104 94	Investments, miscellaneous.....	12,955 79
From children and patients.....	10,931 37	Wages, general.....	3,413 00
From rents.....	940 33	Other expenses—fuel and light.....	2,292 07
From bazaars.....	2,123 01	Furniture.....	2,921 00
From legacies.....	2,984 29	Interest.....	4,611 23
From sundry sources.....	39 40	Doctor's salary.....	468 00
		Taxes.....	389 71
		Insurance.....	316 16
Total receipts.....	\$35,816 76	Total disbursements.....	\$35,816 76

Movement of Population for Year Ending January 1, 1906.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	2	67	68	Placed in homes.....	—	79	79
Received otherwise.....	—	90	90	Died.....	—	3	3
				Present at end of year.....	2	75	77
Total.....	2	157	159	Total.....	2	157	159

SALEM ORPHANAGE.

Of Flanagan, Illinois.

Incorporated 1896.

BENJAMIN RUPP.....	President
JOHN SLAGLE.....	Secretary
BENJAMIN RUPP.....	Treasurer
BENJAMIN RUPP.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition December 31, 1906.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands	\$16,000 00	(Not reported.)	
Buildings.....	13,000 00		
Furniture and stationery.....	600 00		
Cash on hand.....	309 84		
Live stock and farm implements...	1,500 00		
Total assets	\$31,409 84		

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending December 31, 1906.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 211 01	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$ 309 84
From donations.....	1,282 96	Other expenses in general.....	2,474 73
From other sources, income farm..	1,290 60		
Total receipts	\$2,784 78	Total disbursements.....	\$2,784 57

Movement of Population for Year Ending December 31, 1906.

Children.	Male	Female	Total	Children.	Male	Female	Total
Present at beginning of year.....	24	17	41	Placed in homes.....		2	2
(Report incomplete.)				Returned to friends	8	3	11
				Present at end of year.....	23	18	41
Total	24	17	41	Total.....	31	23	54

Number of children under guardianship at beginning of year—6.

SPRINGFIELD HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Of Springfield, Illinois.

Incorporated 1863.

HENRY DAVIS.....	President
ALFRED ORENDORFF.....	Vice President
MRS. FRANCIS O. IDE.....	Secretary
EDWARD KEYS.....	Treasurer
MRS. VIOLA DINSMORE.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition January 2, 1906.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$ 5,000 00	Surplus.....	\$80,300 00
Buildings.....	30,000 00		
Investments.....	2,500 00		
Loans on real estate.....	42,800 00		
Total assets.....	\$80,300 00	Total liabilities.....	\$80,300 00

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending January 2, 1906.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 75 57	Building improvements.....	\$4,031 76
From donations, general public.....	2,557 03	Other expenses, fuel.....	1,719 59
From other sources, members.....	445 00	Subsistence.....	686 78
From income investments.....	2,310 17	Miscellaneous expenses.....	3,200 92
From board of children.....	986 75		
From refund on bills paid.....	8 30		
From checks outstanding.....	159 43		
From overdraft.....	233 22		
From miscellaneous.....	2,863 58		
Total receipts.....	\$9,639 05	Total disbursements.....	\$9,639 05

Movement of Population for Year Ending January 2, 1906.

Children.	Male	Female	Total	Children.	Male	Female	Total
Present at beginning of year.....	50	25	75	Placed in homes.....	4	13	17
Committed by court.....	16	5	21	Placed in institutions.....	2	1	3
Received otherwise.....	27	20	47	Returned to friends.....	37	22	59
				Died.....	3	1	4
				Present at end of year.....	40	20	60
Total.....	93	50	143	Total.....	86	57	143

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

(1503 N. Madison av.)

Of Peoria, Illinois.

Incorporated April 30, 1892.

MRS. SARAH M. HAMILTON.....	President
MARY POTTER.....	Vice President
JENNIE WATERHOUSE.....	Secretary
MISS HATTIE SCHRIMPF.....	Treasurer
MRS. SARAH P. KIMBALL.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition May 31, 1906.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands, buildings, (estimated).....	\$8,000 00	Loans on buildings.....	\$6,130 58
Furniture and stationery.....	200 00	Outstanding bills.....	275 78
Bills receivable.....	292 50	Surplus.....	2,176 09
Cash on hand.....	89 95		
Total assets.....	\$8,582 45	Total liabilities.....	\$8,582 45

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending May 31, 1906.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 365 19	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$ 89 95
From public funds.....	1,142 50	Lands and buildings.....	474 20
From donations.....	19 75	Salaries.....	1,049 65
From other sources—general public for building fund.....	487 50	Subsistence and fuel.....	1,779 44
Membership fees.....	8 00		
Pay members (boarders).....	1,258 55		
Miscellaneous.....	111 75		
Total receipts.....	\$3,393 24	Total disbursements.....	\$3,393 24

Movement of Population for Year Ending May 31, 1906.

Children.	Male...	Male...	Total...	Children.	Male...	Female...	Total...
Present at beginning of year.....		15	15	Placed in homes.....		10	10
(b) Committed by court.....		4	4	Returned to friends.....		2	2
				Present at end of year.....		7	7
Total.....		19	19	Total.....		19	19

(b). Of above fifteen were new cases; four for replacement.

ST. JOSEPH BOHEMIAN ORPHANAGE.

Of Lisle, Illinois.

Incorporated November 23, 1901.

REV. MOTHER NEPONNICENE.....	President
VEN. SISTER M. L. NENSIL.....	Secretary
VEN. SISTER M. JOSEPHINE.....	Vice President
VEN. SISTER M. JOSEPHINE PRINCE.....	Treasurer
REV. PROSKEP NENSIL.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition 1905.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$1,800 00	(Not reported).	
Buildings.....	1,600 00		
Furniture and stationery.....	300 00		
Bills receivable.....	6,000 00		
Total assets.....	\$9,700 00		

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending 1905.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 707 77	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$3,246 71
From donations, general public....	5,854 89	Lands.....	1,800 00
From other sources, pay members..	398 00	Buildings.....	548 04
From income investments.....	134 14	Salaries.....	720 00
From other sources.....	556 04	Other expenses, subsistence.....	1,336 09
Total receipts.....	\$7,650 84	Total disbursements.....	\$7,650 84

Movement of Population for Year Ending 1905.

Children.	Male....	Female....	Total....	Children.	Male....	Female....	Total....
Present at beginning of year.....	20	11	31	Placed in homes.....		1	1
Received otherwise.....	7	9	16	Returned to friends.....		15	15
				(Report incomplete.)			
Total.....	27	20	47	Total.....		16	16

Number of children under guardianship at beginning of year—31.
 Number of children supervised in families at beginning of year—5

ST. JOSEPH HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated August 2, 1876.

MARIE VANTE.....	President
MARGARET COSGROVE.....	Vice President
MATILDA BOUCHER.....	Secretary
MARGARET COSGROVE.....	Treasurer
MARGARET COSGROVE.....	Superintendent

Report Made April 19, 1906.

The object of this organization is to give temporary homes to friendless females while out of employment.

Report is so incomplete that it cannot be published.

ST. MARY'S HOME FOR CHILDREN AND DISPENSARY FOR THE POOR
OF CHICAGO.

(1251 Jackson boul.)

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated May 17, 1901.

MOTHER SUP. MARGARET CLARE.....	President
SISTER SUP. SISTER FRANCES.....	Vice President
D. D. C. STREET.....	Treasurer
THE SISTER SUPERIOR.....	Superintendent

Report September 30, 1905.

The object of this organization is for the training and care of those children whose parent or parents cannot properly care for them.

Movement of Population for Year Ending September 30, 1905.

Children.	Male	Female	Total	Children.	Male	Female	Total
Present at beginning of year.....	91	91	91	Placed in homes.....	2	2	2
Received otherwise.....	35	35	35	Placed in institutions.....	1	1	1
				Returned to friends.....	28	28	28
				Died.....	1	1	1
				Present at end of year.....	94	94	94
Total.....	126	126	126	Total.....	126	126	126

NOTE—No financial report given.

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF METAMORA.

Of Metamora, Illinois.

Incorporated December 21, 1905.

SISTER M. TERESA.....Superintendent

Report Made January 1, 1906.

The object of this organization is to give temporary homes to orphans and dependent children.

Annual report shows a total of fifty-one present at the beginning and thirty-seven present at the end of the year.

The report is incomplete.

ST. MARY'S TRAINING SCHOOL.

(Postoffice DesPlaines, Ill.)

Of Feehanville, Illinois.

Incorporated August 14, 1883.

D. E. BREMNER.....President
 JOHN LYNCH.....Vice President
 JOHN BURKE.....Secretary
 GEORGE F. MCCARTHY.....Treasurer
 GEORGE F. MCCARTHY.....Superintendent

Financial Condition December 31, 1905.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$300,000 00	Bills payable.....	\$ 500 00
Buildings.....	80,000 00	Loans.....	50,000 00
Investments.....	15,000 00	(Report incomplete).	
Cash on hand.....	708 73		
Total assets.....	\$395,708 73	Total liabilities.....	\$50,500 00

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending December 31, 1905.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 496 31	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$708 73
From public funds.....	14,459 01	(Report incomplete.)	
From donations.....	21 86		
From other sources.....	27,077 92		
Total receipts.....	\$42,058 10	Total disbursements.....	\$708 73

Movement of Population for Year Ending December 31, 1905.

Children.	Male	Female	Total	Children.	Male	Female	Total
Present at beginning of year.....	274	.....	274	Placed in homes.....	53	.....	53
Committed by court.....	278	.....	278	Returned to friends.....	176	.....	176
Received otherwise.....	47	.....	47	Died.....	1	.....	1
				Present at end of year.....	369	.....	369
Total.....	599	.....	599	Total.....	599	.....	599

Number of children under guardianship at beginning of year—274.

Number of children supervised in families at beginning of year—84.

UHLICH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

(221 Burling st.)

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated March 10, 1869.

FRED KRESSMAN.....	President
JOHN BAUR.....	Secretary
ADOLF KURST.....	Treasurer
MISS MINA PFEIFNER.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition June 30, 1904.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$ 75,000 00	Surplus.....	\$7,909 93
Buildings.....	230,000 00	(Report incomplete.)	
Furniture and stationery.....	300 00		
Loans on real estate.....	400 00		
Cash on hand.....	5,972 22		
Total assets.....	\$311,672 22	Total liabilities.....	\$7,909 93

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending June 30, 1904.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$5,972 22	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$7,909 93
From donations.....	430 41	Lands, paving of street.....	2,070 92
From other sources, bequests.....	1,000 00	Buildings.....	2,885 62
From board for children.....	2,823 79	Salaries.....	4,114 95
From ground rents.....	2,979 54	Other expenses, coal and light.....	1,092 10
From house rents.....	9,854 67	Repairs on buildings.....	1,740 44
From interest.....	207 00	Sundries.....	153 80
From return of court costs.....	193 07	Miscellaneous expenses.....	3,540 66
From sundries.....	47 72		
Total receipts.....	\$23,508 42	Total disbursements.....	\$23,508 42

Movement of Population for Year Ending June 30, 1904.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	31	36	67	Placed in homes.....	20	12	32
Received otherwise.....	20	28	48	Placed in institutions.....	3	1	4
				Present at end of year.....	23	51	79
Total.....	51	64	115	Total.....	51	64	115

Of above 51 were new cases; none for replacement.

UNION MISSION ASSOCIATION.

(12th and Edwards sts.)

Of Springfield, Illinois.

Incorporated November 25, 1903.

REV. H. A. LEHWALD.....	President
W. H. HUNT.....	Secretary
W. H. HUNT.....	Treasurer
MRS. W. H. HUNT.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition June 15, 1906.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Buildings.....	\$2,500 00	Loans.....	\$1,499 52
Furniture and stationery.....	200 00	Interest due.....	35 00
		Provisions, etc.....	315 00
		Painting and papering.....	82 14
		(Report incomplete.)	
Total assets.....	\$2,700 00	Total liabilities.....	\$1,931 66

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending June 15, 1906.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 66 74	Lands.....	\$ 350 48
From public funds.....	150 00	Other expenses, fuel.....	15 00
From donations.....	1,449 90	Subsistence.....	1,711 64
Pay members.....	60 00	Back taxes and interest.....	199 52
For building fund.....	550 00		
Total receipts.....	\$2,276 64	Total disbursements.....	\$2,276 64

Movement of Population for Year Ending June 15, 1906.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	6	8	14	Placed in homes.....	4	3	7
Committed by court and received otherwise.....	14	15	29	Placed in institutions.....	2		2
				Returned to friends.....			10
				Died.....	3	2	5
				Present at end of year.....			19
				(Report incomplete.)			
Total.....	20	23	43	Total.....			43

WHITE HALL ORPHANAGE HOME SOCIETY.

Of White Hall, Illinois.

Organized November 15, 1902.

FRANCIS FOWLER.....	President
H. C. BELL.....	Vice President
E. J. PEARCE.....	Vice President
J. F. GREER.....	Secretary
J. F. GREER.....	Treasurer
J. N. DEWELL.....	Superintendent

Financial Condition December 31.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Cash on hand.....	\$225 32	Surplus.....	\$225 32
Total assets.....	\$225 32	Total liabilities.....	\$225 32

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending December 31, 1905.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 308 43	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$ 225 32
From donations.....	2,823 13	Salaries—Supt. and helpers.....	1,382 54
		Board of children.....	850 66
		Expense of solicitors.....	500 02
		Secretary and printing.....	142 77
		Medical service.....	30 25
Total receipts.....	\$3,131 56	Total disbursements.....	\$3,131 56

Movement of Population for Year Ending December 31, 1905.

Children.	Male...	Female...	Total...	Children.	Male...	Female...	Total...
(a) Present at beginning of year..	2	.....	2	Placed in homes.....	16	8	24
(b) Received otherwise.....	22	16	38	Returned to friends.....	2	1	3
				Present at end of year.....	6	7	13
Total.....	24	16	40	Total.....	24	16	40

(a) In actual possession of society. (b) Of above 33 were new cases; 7 for replacement
 NOTE—The amounts received from public treasuries are included in "donations."

CERTIFIED ORPHANAGES AND CHILD SAVING INSTITUTIONS.

[As of June 30, 1906.]

THE ILLINOIS CHILDREN'S HOME AND AID SOCIETY (79 Dearborn Street).

Officers:

President, Robt. J. Bennett.
Vice President, Franklin MacVeagh.
Vice President, Rev. R. A. White.
Secretary, Rev. E. M. Williams.
Treasurer, Frank B. Toby.
Superintendent, Hastings H. Hart.

Executive Committee:

R. J. Bennett, Chicago.
Henry Augustine, Chicago.
John Carpenter, Chicago.
Ezra J. Warner, Jr., Chicago.
Frederick W. Greeley, Chicago.
Rev. E. M. Williams, Chicago.

ANNA B. MILLIKEN HOME AND MACON COUNTY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

(Decatur.)

Officers:

Mrs. Ellza M. Crary, President.
Mrs. J. G. Bodenhouse, Vice President.
Mrs. E. A. Morgan, Secretary.
Mrs. S. A. Hill, Treasurer.
Mrs. Clara H. Campbell, Superintendent.

Executive Committee:

Mrs. Ellza Crary.
Mrs. J. G. Bodenhouse.
Mrs. Anna B. Milliken
Mrs. H. Mowry
Mrs. S. A. Hill.

SPRINGFIELD HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

(South Seventh Street.)

Officers:

President, Henry Davis.
Vice President, Alfred Orendorff.
Secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Ide.
Treasurer, Edward Keys.
Superintendent, Mrs. Viola Dinsmore.

Executive Committee:

Mrs. N. N. Matheny, Springfield.
Mrs. George Pashfield, Springfield.
Mrs. George Souther, Springfield.
Mrs. John Cook, Springfield.
Mrs. William Shutt, Springfield.
Mrs. John Peters, Springfield.
Mrs. Alfred Orendorff, Springfield.

METHODIST DEACONESS ORPHANAGE.

(Lake Bluff, Illinois.)

Officers:

President, James B. Hobbs.
Vice President, A. Burhans.
Secretary, Geo. W. York.
Treasurer, Lucy J. Judson.
Superintendent, Lucy J. Judson.

Executive Committee:

James B. Hobbs, Chicago.
James Burhans, Chicago.
Geo. W. York, Chicago.
Dr. J. G. Wolfe, Chicago.
Wilbur R. Davis, Chicago.

AMANDA SMITH INDUSTRIAL HOME.

(147th and DesPlaines Street.)

Officers:

President, J. A. Burhans.
Vice President, L. N. Mayer.
Secretary, George M. Metcalf.
Treasurer, Edwin S. Gamble.
Superintendent, D. H. V. Purnell.

JUVENILE DETENTION HOME.

(625 W. Adams, Chicago.)

Officers:

President, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen.
Vice President, Mrs. Chas. Henrotin.
Secretary, Mrs. Geo. R. Dean.
Treasurer, James H. Eckels.
Superintendent, Mrs. Laura Franklin.

Executive Committee:

Mrs. Chas. M. Walker, 392 LaSalle
avenue, Chicago.
LeRoy D. Thomas.
Miss Julia Lathrop.
Mrs. Geo. Bass.
Mrs. H. Hooper.
Mrs. Harry Hart.
Mrs. F. K. Tra.
Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen.
Mrs. Chas. Henrotin.
Mrs. Geo. R. Dean.

Orphanages and Child Saving Institutions—Continued.

CHICAGO REFUGE FOR GIRLS.
(5024 Indiana avenue, Chicago.)

Officers:

President, L. B. Dowd, Chicago.
1 Vice President, Mrs. Wm. H. Reid.
2 Vice President, Mrs. C. R. Henderson.
Secretary, Mrs. G. B. Shaw.
Treasurer, Mrs. E. V. F. Rolle.
Superintendent, Miss Elizabeth Stone.

Trustees:

Noble B. Judah, Chicago.
Gilbert B. Shaw, Chicago.
E. B. Butler, Chicago.
L. B. Chapin, Chicago.
Geo. A. Sanderson, Chicago.
John C. McCord, Chicago.
W. R. Linn, Chicago.
Samuel Baker, Chicago.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON PEORIA HOME.
(Richmond avenue, Peoria, Illinois.)

Officers and Executive Committee:

President, Mrs. Julia P. White.
Vice President, Mrs. Carrie Miller.
Vice President, Mrs. Minnie Stillwell.
Rec. Secretary, Mrs. Mary H. Martin.
Cor. Secretary, Mrs. Flora R. Ryan.
Treasurer, Mrs. Ladorah Todhunter.
Matron, Mrs. Cecelia King.

Chairman of Executive Committee:

Mrs. Emily Bowers, Peoria.
Mrs. Walker, Peoria.
Mrs. Lura Boleyn, Peoria.

ILLINOIS MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL FARM.
(Glenwood, Illinois.)

Officers:

President, Edward B. Butler.
Vice President, Frederick T. Haskell.
Secretary, Oscar L. Dudley.
Treasurer, Edwin G. Foreman.
Superintendent, Oscar L. Dudley.

Executive Committee:

Edwin B. Butler, Chicago.
Frederick T. Haskell, Chicago.
Oscar L. Dudley, Glenwood.
Edwin G. Foreman, Chicago.
Clarence Buckingham, Chicago.
John G. Shedd, Chicago.

SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.
(4900 Prairie avenue, Chicago.)

Officers:

President, Charles A. Mair.
Vice President, David F. Brenner.
Vice President, Edwin F. Brown.
Secretary, Imelda G. Brenner.
Treasurer, Elizabeth Coffey.
Matron, Elizabeth Coffey.

Directors:

C. A. Mair.
D. F. Brenner.
E. O. Brown.
T. D. Hurley.
Z. P. Brosseau.
Dr. John Guerin.
Dr. J. L. Reilly.
S. C. Scotten.
Mrs. D. F. Brenner.
Mrs. E. O. Brown.
Mrs. C. A. Mair.
Mrs. D. F. Brenner, Jr.
Miss Alice Moran.

Mrs. P. J. O'Keefe.
Elizabeth Coffey.
Miss Adela Walsh.

BETHANY PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.
(Rock Island, Illinois.)

Officers:

President, Mrs. W. C. Bennett.
Vice President, Mrs. J. J. Worker.
Secretary, Geo. C. Wenger.
Treasurer, H. T. Casteel.
Superintendent, Miss Dina Ramser.

Directors:

Miss Susanne C. Denkmann, Rock Island.
Mrs. J. S. Gillmore, Moline.
Mrs. Ada Stephens Jordan, Moline.
Mrs. E. W. Hurst, Rock Island.
Mrs. C. L. Walker, Rock Island.
Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Moline.
Mrs. J. J. Worker, Rock Island.
Geo. McMaster, Moline.
H. E. Casteel, Rock Island.
Geo. C. Wenger, Rock Island.
J. T. Shields, Rock Island.
G. W. Gamble, Moline.
Mrs. W. H. Gest, Rock Island.
Mrs. E. H. Sleight, Moline.
Mrs. A. Mosenfelder, Rock Island.
Emil Peterson, Rock Island.
C. E. White, Moline.
Mrs. G. A. Stephens, Moline.
Thomas Campbell, Rock Island.
Mrs. E. F. Bartholomew, Rock Island.
Mrs. Mary Metzgar, Moline.

CHICAGO ORPHAN ASYLUM.

(5120 South Park avenue, Chicago.)

Officers:

President, Charles L. Hutchinson.
Vice President, John M. Clark.
Secretary, Frederick B. Tuttle.
Treasurer, William A. Fuller.

Trustees:

Edwin B. Butler.
Chas. P. Corwith.
Wm. A. Fuller.
J. J. Glessner.
Chas. S. Holt.
Myron L. Pearce.
Martin A. Ryerson.
Edward F. Swift.
Caryl Young.
Otto Young.
Byron L. Smith.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN KINDERFREUND
SOCIETY OF ILLINOIS.
(Peoria, Illinois.)

Officers:

President, H. Zagel.
First Vice President, Geo. E. Harms.
2d Vice President, R. J. Neddermann.
Treasurer, Edward Krumseig.
Secretary, Rev. Frederick W. Jass.
Superintendent, Rev. Chr. Droegemueller.

HOME OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.
(Peoria, Illinois.)

Officers:

President, Anna Tellus.
Secretary, Johanna Cumin.
Treasurer, Anna Hughes.
Superintendent, Anna Hughes.

*Orphanages and Child Saving Institutions - Concluded.***CHICAGO INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR CHILDREN.**

(Woodstock, Illinois, Offices, 14-16 N. May Street, Chicago.)

Officers:

President, S. K. J. Chesbro.
Vice President, Rev. J. D. Kelsey.
Secretary, Rev. J. D. Marsh.
Treasurer, Rev. F. D. Brooke.
Superintendent, Rev. F. B. Arnold.
Asst. Superintendent, Rev. W. P. Ferris.

Managers:

Rev. J. D. Kelsey, Woodstock.
Rev. S. K. J. Chesbro, Chicago.
Rev. J. D. Marsh, Evanston.
Rev. F. D. Brooke, Chicago.
Rev. W. P. Ferris, Evanston.
Rev. T. B. Arnold, Glen Ellyn.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL DEACONESS ASSOCIATION,* DOVER, ILLINOIS.

(Office, 153 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.)

Officers:

President, Rev. Wm. A. Bartlett.
Vice President, Rev. George H. Wilson.
Vice President, Rev. Wm. Anderson.
Vice President, Rev. Willard B. Thorp.
Treasurer, D. H. Preston.
Treasurer, Rev. A. M. Brodie.

Managers:

Mrs. Edith C. Hancock, Chicago.
Mrs. W. E. Barton, Oak Park.
Hon. T. C. McMillan, Chicago.
Mrs. C. W. McCulloch, Chicago.
Rev. B. M. Southgate, Sycamore.
Rev. D. Beaton, Chicago.
Mrs. Mary Ferris, Princeton.
Mrs. Frank Elliott, Evanston.
Rev. J. H. George, Chicago.
Mrs. O. N. Carter, Chicago.
Rev. W. A. Bartlett, Chicago.
Rev. G. H. Wilson, DeKalb.
Rev. Wm. Anderson, Dover.
Rev. Willard B. Thorp, Chicago.
Rev. A. M. Brodie, Chicago.

ST. VINCENT'S INFANT ASYLUM.
(191 LaSalle street, Chicago.)

Officers:

President, Sister Julia Woelfel.
Secretary, Sister Agnes Padgett.
Treasurer, Sister Theresa Kuehn.
Superintendent, Sister Julia Woelfel.

Trustees:

Sister Julia Woelfel, 191 LaSalle st.
Sister Theresa Kuehn, 191 LaSalle st.

Sister Vincent O'Rafferty, 191 LaSalle st.
Sister Martina Connolly, 191 LaSalle st.
Sister Agnes Padgett, 191 LaSalle st.

ORPHANAGE OF THE HOLY CHILD.

(220 E. Adams st., Springfield, Ill.)

Officers:

President, Hon. Chas. E. Hay.
Secretary, H. D. Moss.
Treasurer, James T. Jones.
Financial Agent and Priest in Charge;
the Venerable Frederick A. DeRosset,
Archdeacon of Springfield.
House Mother, Sister Geraldine.

Executives:

Hon. Chas. E. Hay, Springfield.
H. D. Moss, Springfield.
James T. Jones, Springfield.

CENTRAL BAPTIST ORPHANAGE.

(Maywood, Illinois.)

*Office, 1213 Tacoma Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Officers:

President, Rev. A. K. DeBlols.
First Vice President, Rev. J. S. Kirtley.
Second Vice President, F. M. Buck.
Secretary, James P. Thomas.
Treasurer, Frank B. Pease.
Dist. Secretary, Rev. Geo. Cressy.

Executive Board:

Rev. A. K. DeBlols, Chicago.
Rev. J. S. Kirtley, Elgin.
James P. Thomas, Chicago.
F. M. Buck, Chicago.
F. B. Pease, Chicago.
Rev. Geo. Cressy, Morgan Park.

EVANGELICAL ORPHAN'S HOME.

(Hoyleton.)

Officers:

President, Rev. J. H. Dinkmeyer.
First Vice Pres., Rev. G. Bohnstengel.
Secretary, Rev. W. Blasberg.
Treasurer, Rev. Max Schroedel.
Superintendent, J. N. Koenig.

Executive Committee:

Rev. G. Bohnstengel, Centralla.
Rev. J. D. Nickel, Nashville.
T. Gueho, Addoville.
Fred Tensing, Okawville.
Hy Hongermeler, Irvington.

HUDELSON HOME. (Ewing.)

Superintendent, Alfred C. Kelly, 7605
Union avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Placement of Children in Family Homes for the year, from July 1, 1905 to July 1, 1906—Societies Placing them and States where Placed.

383

Societies and Institutions.	City.	Illinois.	Wis.	Ohio.	Ind.	Mo.	La.	Ky.	Iowa.	Can.	Neb.	Minn.	Ark.	Calif.	Okla.	Florida.	Texas.	Penn.	N. Y.	Mich.	Total...
* Amanda Smith Industrial Home.	Harvey	1	1	1																1	4
American Home Finding Association.	Chicago	40	2		2	1	1		1											1	48
* Anna B. Millikin Home.	Decatur	11																			11
* Bethany Protective Association.	Rock Island	11							1												11
* Chicago Industrial Home for Children.	Woodstock	3			1					2	2	1								8	17
* Chicago Industrial School.	Chicago	107	6	1	1															1	115
* Chicago Home for the Friendless.	do.	6																			6
Cook County Juvenile Court.	do.	96																			96
Cunningham Deaconess Orphanage.	Urbana	1																			1
Girls Industrial Home of McLean County.	Bloomington	2							1												2
Henry County Court.	Cambridge								1		1										1
* Home of the Good Shepherd.	Pavia	2							1												4
* Huddleson Home.	Ewing	10											1								11
* Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.	Chicago	465	5		3	11			38			2		1	1	1				3	531
* Illinois Manual Training School Farm.	Glenwood	40	4																		44
Illinois Industrial School for Girls.	Evanston	48	1																		49
* Lincoln Colored Home.	Springfield	2																			2
* Methodist Deaconess Orphanage.	Lake Bluff	7	4						2											1	14
Saugamon County Court.	Springfield	2																			2
Schuyler County Farm.	Rushville	6																			6
* Springfield Home for the Friendless.	Springfield	20																			20
State Industrial School for Girls.	Peoria	2							1				2								2
State Training School for Girls.	Geneva	239		5	2	1	1	1	1		1								1		252
Stephenson County Court.	Freeport	1																			1
St. Clair County Farm.	Belleville	1																			1
St. Mary's Orphanage.	Metamora								1												1
St. Mary's Training School.	Peekansville	79	16	1	1				5		2	1				1				1	106
St. Vincent Infant Asylum.	Chicago	61		1																	64
White Hall Orphanage.	White Hall	56																			56
Totals by States.		1,319	39	2	13	15	1	1	49	4	6	4	3	1	1	2	1		1	16	1,479

Summary.

Volunteer associations.	22	States where children are placed.	19
State school.	1		
Juvenile court.	1	(Children placed in Illinois.	1,319
County court.	5	(Children placed out of Illinois.	160
	29		1,479

* Certified by the State Board of Public Charities.
One hundred seventy-two of the 239 placed in Illinois by the State Training School for Girls were of age, the remaining 67 only are listed for visitation.

PART III.

OFFICIAL LIST AND STATISTICAL TABLES.

The following are the usual lists and statistical tables, which, for numerical convenience are called tables in all cases:

TABLE I.

List of the charitable institutions under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Charities, giving the names of the board of trustees and the superintendents of each.

Northern Hospital for the Insane, Elgin. Created 1869.

Robert Rew, President, Rockford.
C. W. Marsh, DeKalb.
Plummer M. Woodworth, Chicago.
Superintendent, Frank S. Whitman, M. D.
Treasurer, Belmont E. Wood.

Eastern Hospital for the Insane, Kankakee. Created 1877.

Bernard E. Sunny, President, Chicago.
Alba M. Jones, Milford.
Charles E. Robinson, Chobanse.
Superintendent, J. C. Corbus, M. D.
Secretary and Treasurer, C. R. Miller.

Central Hospital for the Insane, Jacksonville. Created 1847.

John R. Davis, President, Jacksonville.
Henry Miner, Winchester.
George W. Ross, Carrollton.
Superintendent, H. B. Carriell, M. D.
Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Annie C. Dickson.

Southern Hospital for the Insane, Anna. Created 1869.

H. H. Kohn, President, Anna.
W. H. Wood, Cairo.
Superintendent, W. L. Athon, M. D.
Secretary, C. E. Kirkpatrick.
Treasurer, John B. Jackson.

Western Hospital for the Insane, Watertown. Created 1895.

Frank W. Gould, President, Moline.
Allen M. Clement, 219 LaSalle street, Chicago.
William Trembot, Freeport.
Superintendent, W. E. Taylor, M. D.
Secretary, A. H. Kohler, Moline.
Treasurer, C. F. Lynde, Rock Island.

Asylum for the Incurable Insane, Peoria. Created 1895.

S. O. Spring, President, Peoria.
K. M. Whitham, Secretary, Aledo.
E. W. Wayne, Delavan.
Superintendent, George A. Zeller, M. D.
Treasurer, W. T. Sloan.

Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester. Created 1889.

Thomas J. Clark, President, Quincy.
James E. McClure, Carlinville.
Rufus Neeley, Marion.
Superintendent, Walter E. Songer, M. D.
Treasurer, Louis H. Gilster.

School for the Deaf, Jacksonville. Created 1839.

W. W. Watson, President, Barry.
Francis H. Wemple, Waverly.
John R. Robertson, Jacksonville.
Superintendent, Charles P. Gillett.
Secretary and Treasurer, George L. Merrill.

School for the Blind, Jacksonville. Created 1849.

C. D. Babb, President, Homer.
George W. Moore, Arnold.
Charles A. Hammond, Stockton.
Superintendent and Secretary, J. H. Freeman.
Treasurer, C. S. Black.

Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago, Corner Douglas Boulevard and 19th Street. Created 1893.

Joseph E. Otis, President, 2832 Prairie ave., Chicago.
Edward J. Nolan, 3186 Dover st., Chicago.
Charles M. Keiser, 309 W. 60th st., Chicago.
William J. Jackman, 1552 W. Adams st., Chicago.
Edward R. Litzinger, 3519 S. Western Boulevard, Chicago.
Superintendent, W. W. Carnes.
Treasurer, Lawrence Nelson.

Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, Lincoln. Created 1865.

James W. Gibson, President, Newton.
John Wagner, McLean.
Carl E. Bartling, Litchfield.
Superintendent, C. B. Taylor, M. D.
Secretary, Charles T. Hoblit.
Treasurer, John S. Haller.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy. Created 1885.

Joseph B. Messick, President, East St. Louis.
Charles V. Chandler, Macomb.
Caleb C. Johnson, Sterling.
Superintendent, Capt. William Somerville.
Treasurer, E. H. Osborn.

Soldiers' Orphans Home, Normal. Created 1865.

Benson Wood, Effingham.
N. B. Thistlewood, Cairo.
A. S. Wright, Woodstock.
Superintendent, Richard N. McCauley.
Secretary, George H. Harris.
Treasurer, J. O. Wilson.

Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington. Created 1895.

Gen. Walter C. Newberry, President, 79 Kinzie st., Chicago.
Mrs. Martha K. Baxter, Secretary, Pawnee.
Charles A. Ramsey, Hillsboro.
Mrs. Margaret I. Sandes, 653 Park ave., Chicago.
Matron, Mrs. Flo Jamison Miller.
Treasurer, Archibald J. McIntyre.

Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, 227 W. Adams Street, Chicago. Created 1865.

Dr. W. T. Montgomery, President, 725-731 Washington st., Chicago.
Dr. Harold Evensen, Ottawa.
Dr. Arthur E. Prince, Secretary, Springfield.
Superintendent, Charles T. Garrard, Chicago.
Treasurer, Arthur B. Fleager.

State Training School for Girls, Geneva. Created 1893.

Ernest P. Bicknell, 79 Dearborn st., Chicago.
Mrs. Flora G. Moulton, 2119 Calumet ave., Chicago.
Charles E. Smiley, West Chicago.
Mrs. Fanny J. Howe, 1922 Barry ave., Chicago.
William P. Early, Edwardsville.
Superintendent, Mrs. Ophelia L. Amigh.
Treasurer, Charles F. Field.

St. Charles School for Boys', St. Charles. Created 1901.

Richard S. Tuthill, County Building, Chicago.

Harley J. Bradley, Chicago.

Mrs. Ella W. Rainey, Carrollton.

Benjamin Carpenter, Chicago.

T. D. Hurley, City Building, Chicago.

Henry Davis, Springfield.

William J. Conzelman, Pekin.

Superintendent, C. W. Hart.

Treasurer, Helge A. Haugan.

TABLE II.

*Board of Auxiliary Visitors of County Almshouses, Jails, Etc.***Adams County.**

Mrs. Rosa Wood Govert, Quincy.
William H. Baker, Quincy.
Edward W. McClure, Quincy.

Alexander County.

Dr. W. F. Grinstead, President, Cairo.
Mrs. Samuel White, Secretary, Cairo.

Bond County.

S. A. Phelps, President, Greenville.
Mrs. Alice Lindly, Secretary, Greenville.
Dr. W. T. Easley, Greenville.

Boone County.

R. W. McInness, President, Belvidere.
J. H. Cook, Belvidere.
Mrs. Georgia Witbeck, Belvidere.

Brown County.

Dr. William Parker, Pres., Mt. Sterling.
Mrs. Mary Larkin, Sec., Mt. Sterling.
Col. H. M. Condee, Mt. Sterling.

Bureau County.

John E. Nash, President, Princeton.
Mrs. Emma D. Bailey, Sec., Princeton.
Dr. O. J. Flint, Princeton.

Calhoun County.

Arthur D. Fowler, President, Hardin.
Dr. W. F. Runde, Sec'y, Kampville.
Mrs. G. A. Williams, Hardin.

Carroll County.

D. C. Busell, President, Shannon.
Mrs. Fred S. Smith, Sec'y, Mt. Carroll.
Dr. R. C. Miller, Shannon.

Cass County.

Dr. Walter Bly, Secretary, Beardstown.
James A. Schaeffer, Virginia.
Ed. Hunter, Bluff Springs.

Champaign County.

Rev. W. W. Steadman, Pres., Champaign.
Mrs. Louis Shuck, Secretary, Urbana.

Christian County.

W. T. Baker, President, Taylorville.
Lon E. Martin, Secretary, Taylorville.
Dr. C. R. Carroll, Taylorville.

Clark County.

Hector B. Dulaney, President, Marshall.
Mrs. James W. Graham, Marshall.

Clay County.

J. R. Bonney, President, Louisville.
Thomas McCullom, Sec'y, Louisville.
Dr. George W. Steely, Louisville.

Clinton County.

Dr. W. P. Gordon, Carlyle.
Miss Clara Truesdale, Carlyle.
Rev. A. A. Cairns, Carlyle.

Coles County.

Mrs. M. B. Spears, President, Charleston.
O. L. Minter, Secretary, Oakland.
A. T. Robertson, Ashmore.

Crawford County.

Dr. Jonas M. Carlisle, Pres., Robinson.
Mrs. Nora F. Berry, Sec'y, Robinson.
John Olwin, Robinson.

Cumberland County.

Mrs. Alice Hanker, Pres., Toledo.
C. M. Connor, Secretary, Toledo.
Dr. R. F. Stephens, Toledo.

DeKalb County.

Chas. D. Brown, Sycamore.
Dr. John B. Nesbitt, Sec'y, Sycamore.
Dr. J. M. Everett, DeKalb.

DeWitt County.

Dr. C. S. Edmonson, President, Clinton.
R. F. Hull, Secretary, Clinton.
Mrs. America Wheeler Carter, Clinton.

Douglas County.

Dr. C. W. Rutherford, Pres., Newman.
Mrs. Kate Moore, Tuscola.
W. A. Wiseman, Camargo.

DuPage County.

H. W. Vanlerhof, Wheaton.
Mrs. Chas. W. Hadley, Glen Ellyn.
L. C. Cooper, Glen Ellyn.

Edgar County.

Dr. W. H. Hoff, President, Paris.
Mrs. Maggie Stout, Secretary, Paris.
Chas. H. Lamb, Paris.

Edwards County.

Dr. H. C. Moss, President, Albion.
Mrs. Annie Gooch, Secretary, Albion.
Dr. J. H. Tracy, Albion.

Effingham County.

Mrs. Alice Gwin Tilton, Sec., Effingham.
W. S. Homles, Effingham.

*Board of Auxiliary Visitors—Continued.***Fayette County.**

Dr. L. L. Morey, President, Vandalla.
Ira D. Lacon, Secretary, Vandalla.

Ford County.

Dr. Elmer Kelso, President, Paxton.
E. P. Oleson, Secretary, Paxton.

Franklin County.

Dr. C. M. Hudgeons, Thompsonville.
W. W. McCreery, Benton.
Mrs. Martha N. Dillon, Benton.

Fulton County.

R. A. Savill, President, Canton.
Dr. W. T. Zeigler, Secretary, Canton.
Dr. J. M. Nelles, Canton.

Gallatin County.

Dr. A. H. Colvard, Shawneetown.
May Roedel, Shawneetown.
Edward Rice, Ridgeway.

Green County.

Dr. H. A. Chapin, President, Whitehall.
Mrs. Lucy A. Hodges, Sec'y, Carrollton.
Stuart E. Pierson, Carrollton.

Grundy County.

Dr. A. E. Palmer, President, Morris.
Mrs. Eli Johnson, Morris.
U. S. Allison, Gardner.

Hamilton County.

Dr. C. H. Anderson, Pres., McLeansboro.
Mrs. Lucy Bevis, Sec'y, McLeansboro.
Dr. E. A. Hogan, McLeansboro.

Hancock County.

Dr. F. J. Tower, Pres., Carthage.
Mrs. C. B. Newcomer, Sec'y, Carthage.
C. L. Ferris, Carthage.

Harding County.

J. E. Server, Pres., Elizabethtown.
Hattie Kittenhouse, Sec'y, Peters Creek.
P. O.
Dr. R. H. Willingham, Elizabethtown.

Henderson County.

Frank Reeder, Terre Haute.
George J. Morgan, Stronghurst.
Dr. Walter G. DuFour, Oquawka.

Henry County.

Dr. J. E. Westerland, Pres., Cambridge.
Dr. Mathilda Eaton, Sec'y, Cambridge.
Nathaniel B. Gould, Cambridge.

Iroquois County.

William Siebert, President, Papenau.
Mrs. John Giles, Secretary, Gilman.
Dr. V. Warren Miller, Gilman.

Jackson County.

Dr. W. W. Essick, Pres., Murphysboro.
Dr. C. E. Riseling, Sec'y, Murphysboro.
Dr. O. B. Ormsby, Murphysboro.

Jasper County.

Mrs. Jennie Wakefield, Pres., Newton.
Ralph Gibson, Secretary, Newton.
Dr. J. H. Maxwell, Newton.

Jefferson County.

Adam Cull, President, Mt. Vernon.
Dr. Andrew Hall, Secretary, Mt. Vernon.
Dr. John H. Mitchell, Mt. Vernon.

Jersey County.

Dr. Henry R. Biedhill, Sec'y, Jerseyville.
W. H. Fulkerson, Jerseyville.
Mrs. M. B. Trabue, Jerseyville.

Jo Daviess County.

Eugene W. Montgomery, Pres., Galena.
Annie E. Felt, Secretary, Galena.
Dr. F. J. Stafford, Stockton.

Johnson County.

Mrs. Maggie A. Simpson, sec'y, Vienna.

Kane County.

Mrs. John T. Mason, Aurora.
Dr. C. E. Sisson, Elgin.

Kankakee County.

Emory Cobb, Pres., Kankakee.
Mrs. Nettie M. Kenaga, Sec'y, Kankakee.
Martha L. Hutton, Kankakee.

Kendall County.

Dr. R. A. McClellan, Yorkville.
H. B. Barnes, Bristol.
N. M. Barnard, Newark.

Knox County.

Dr. J. V. N. Standish, Pres., Galesburg.
Dr. G. S. Chalmers, Sec'y, Galesburg.
Elizabeth Mars, Galesburg.

Lake County.

Dr. F. C. Knights, Waukegan.
Dr. E. H. Ames, Antioch.
C. R. Galloway, Libertyville.

LaSalle County.

P. M. Burke, LaSalle.

Lawrence County.

Rev. Wm. Carson, Pres., Lawrenceville.
Dr. Ralph R. Trueblood, Sec., Lawrenceville.
Rev. James E. Mayer, Lawrenceville.

Lee County.

Mrs. Emma R. Brookner, Pres., Dixon.
E. W. Smith, Secretary, Dixon.
Dr. O. B. Blackman, Dixon.

Livingston County.

Dr. J. J. Siles, Pres., Pontiac.
Mrs. C. E. Legg, Pontiac.
Emil A. Simmons, Pontiac.

Logan County.

J. Earl Meloy, Pres., Lincoln.
Mrs. Caroline Lutz, Secretary, Lincoln.
George Layman, Lincoln.

Macon County.

Milton Johnson, Pres., Decatur.
Dr. E. J. Brown, Sec'y, Decatur.
Mrs. Kate Harwood, Decatur.

Macoupin County.

Dr. J. S. Collins, Pres., Carlinville.
Dr. Lucinda H. Corr, Sec'y, Carlinville.
William M. Chiles, Carlinville.

*Board of Auxiliary Visitors—Continued.***Madison County.**

Mrs. Sophia DeMuth, Chairman, Alton.
 Dr. E. W. Feeganbaum, Sec'y, Edwardsville.
 G. M. McCormick, Collinsville.

Mason County.

Dr. O. P. Hopping, President, Havana.
 Amanda M. Brown, Havana.

Massac County.

J. A. Orr, President, Metropolis.
 Mrs. C. P. Treat, Secretary, Metropolis.
 F. R. Young, Metropolis.

McDonough County.

John W. Watson, Macomb.
 W. C. McKamy, Macomb.
 Dr. J. H. Davis, Macomb.

McHenry County.

W. A. Nason, President, Algonquin.
 Mrs. H. B. Minear, Secretary, Harvard.
 Charles Irwin, Nunda.

McLean County.

Dr. A. W. Meyer, Pres., Bloomington.
 Mrs. M. H. Newton, Sec'y, Bloomington.
 Wolf Greisheim, Bloomington.

Menard County.

Dr. Irvin Newcomer, Pres., Petersburg.
 H. H. Schirding, Petersburg.

Mercer County.

Horace Bigelow, Secretary, Aledo.
 Mrs. Mary C. Holmes, Aledo.

Monroe County.

Henry Niebruegge, Pres., Waterloo.
 L. Adelsberger, Sec'y, Waterloo.
 Mrs. Hugh Murphy, Waterloo.

Montgomery County.

Dr. Geo. Clotfelter, Pres., Hillsboro.
 Edward C. Richards, Sec'y, Hillsboro.
 Mrs. Anna Linton Sawyer, Hillsboro.

Morgan County.

H. C. Campbell, Pres., Jacksonville.
 Mrs. Mary R. Parsons, Sec., Jacksonville.
 Rev. C. M. Brown, Jacksonville.

Moultrie County.

Dr. S. W. Johnson, Sullivan.
 A. K. Campbell, Sullivan.
 Mrs. Mattie Harris, Sullivan.

Ogle County.

Mrs. James C. Fessler, Sec'y, Oregon.
 Z. A. Landers, Oregon.
 Dr. W. K. Farley, Oregon.

Peoria County.

Mrs. A. E. D. Petheridge, Sec'y, Peoria.
 J. B. Barton, Bartonville.
 Dr. Sumner Miller, Peoria.

Perry County.

Mrs. Mary McNeil, Pres., Pinckneyville.
 Dr. George F. Mead, Sec'y, Pinckneyville.
 Mrs. S. B. Eaton, Pinckneyville.

Platt County.

Mrs. T. M. Plunk, Pres., Monticello.
 Mrs. C. J. Bear, Secretary, Monticello.
 Dr. W. F. Matsen.

Pike County.

Dr. Henry T. Duffield, Pres., Pittsfield.
 Mrs. Mary Yates, Pittsfield.
 Rev. J. C. Handy, Pittsfield.

Pope County.

Mrs. H. W. McCoy, Sec'y, Golconda.
 Dr. Alonzo Glass, Eddyville.

Randolph County.

Robert Gant, Pres., Chester.
 Dr. William R. McKenzie, Chester.

Richland County.

Dr. J. W. Spain, Olney.
 Samuel Baker, Olney.
 Lucina E. Landenberger, Olney.

Rock Island County.

Dr. James F. Myers, Pres., Rock Island.
 Dr. Chas. E. Whiteside, Sec'y, Moline.
 F. H. Caldwell, Milan.

Sangamon County.

Dr. George Pasfield, Pres., Springfield.
 Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield.
 Dr. H. R. Riddle, Mechanicsburg.

Schuyler County.

Dr. Fred Harvey, Pres., Rushville.
 Maxwell Kennedy, Rushville.
 Mrs. John S. Bagby, Rushville.

Stark County.

W. H. Cottom, President, Toulon.
 Mrs. S. W. Smith, Secretary, Toulon.
 Dr. E. V. Pocker, Toulon.

Stephenson County.

Miss Winnie L. Taylor, Sec'y, Freeport.
 Dr. J. F. Fair, Freeport.
 Dr. Louis G. Voigt, Freeport.

Tazewell County.

E. F. Unland, President, Pekin.
 Dr. William E. Schenk, Sec'y, Pekin.
 Elica Hodgson, Pekin.

Union County.

Dr. J. C. Stewart, President, Anna.
 Mrs. Emly W. Norris, Secretary, Anna.
 George C. Parks, Anna.

Vermilion County.

Walter J. Brown, President, Danville.
 Mrs. George B. Mabin, Danville.

Wabash County.

Mrs. Henry T. Goddard, President, Mt. Carmel.
 George C. Kingsbury, Sec'y, Mt. Carmel.
 Jacob Zimmerman, Mt. Carmel.

Warren County.

Dr. J. R. Ebersole, Pres., Monmouth.
 Mrs. Emma Kilgore, Sec'y, Monmouth.
 Firney Jones, Monmouth.

*Boards of Auxiliary Visitors—Concluded.***Washington County.**

Dr. W. D. Carter, Pres., Nashville.
 Mrs. Rebecca Land, Secretary, Nashville.
 Newton F. Jones, Nashville.

Wayne County.

Dr. Francis Bean, Chairman, Fairfield.
 Mrs. R. N. Jessup, Sec'y, Fairfield.
 George M. Norris, Fairfield.

White County.

Mrs. Lucy C. Berry, President, Carmi.
 Clarence M. Meade, Carmi.

Whiteside County.

Dr. R. A. Matthew, Pres. and Sec'y,
 Morrison.
 Robert Wallace, Morrison.
 Mrs. J. H. Green, Morrison.

Will County.

Dr. J. F. Courtney, Lockport.
 John Beckwith, Joliet.
 E. R. Naterhoffer, Joliet.

Winnebago County.

Dr. William H. Fitch, Pres., Rockford.
 Mrs. Nellie T. Rew.
 A. Thornsten Lindgren, Rockford.

Woodford County.

Dr. Jos. I. Noblanch, Pres., Metamora.
 John L. MacGuire, Sec'y, Metamora.
 Mrs. Susie M. Elkin, Eureka.

TABLE III.

List of Superintendents of County Almshouses and Their Postoffice Addresses

Counties.	Name of Superintendent.	P. O. Address.
Adams	Jake B. Wolf.....	Paloma
Alexander	William Childers.....	Unity
Bond	Robert Hurst.....	Greenville, R. R. No. 6.....
Boone	F. M. Leach.....	Belvidere
Brown	Casper Bowen.....	Timewell
Bureau	Frank Kramer.....	Princeton
Calhoun	A. D. Ruyle.....	Hardin
Carroll	Elija Pauley.....	Mt. Carroll.....
Cass	John H. Thompson.....	Bluff Springs.....
Champaign		
Christian	Frank Johnston.....	Owaneco
Clark	George Barrett.....	Marshall
Clay	Hiram Hayes.....	Louisville, R. R. No. 1.....
Clinton	Joseph Moehlman.....	Carlyle
Coles	Martin Carnes.....	Ashmore
Cook	Dr. O. C. Willhite.....	Dunning
Crawford	Aaron Maddox.....	Trimble
Cumberland	J. A. Russell.....	Toledo
DeKalb	Frank Bastean.....	DeKalb
DeWitt	J. W. Foster.....	Hallville
Douglas	Joshua Cambridge.....	Tuscola, R. R. No. 5.....
DuPage	E. B. Howe.....	Wheaton
Edgar	J. M. Sims.....	Paris, R. R. No. 9.....
Edwards	Robert Donohue.....	Albion
Effingham	G. W. McCabe.....	Effingham, R. R. No. 1.....
Fayette	A. D. Sefton.....	Vandalia, R. R. No. 3.....
Ford	C. W. McRill.....	Paxton
Franklin	J. B. Hutchens.....	Benton
Fulton	J. Lewis Weller.....	Canton
Gallatin	Robert Morris.....	Omaha, R. R. No. 3.....
Greene	Samuel T. Stone.....	Carrollton
Grundy	Thomas Sikes.....	Morris
Hamilton	O. M. Schuster.....	McLeansboro, R. R. No. 1.....
Hancock	S. D. Welser.....	Carthage
Hardin	Mat McMurphy.....	Elizabethtown
Henderson	George M. Brown.....	Ogawka
Henry	W. L. Wilkinson.....	Geneseo
Iroquois	John Wills.....	Watseka
Jackson	John Turner.....	Carbondale
Jasper	T. J. Ernest.....	Newton, R. R. No. 5.....
Jefferson	W. P. Ford.....	Mt. Vernon.....
Jersey	J. R. Mourning.....	Jerseyville
JoDaviess	M. F. Collins.....	Galena
Johnson	Ike Casper.....	Vienna
Kane	John Michaelson.....	Batavia
Kankakee	A. C. McCarl.....	Kankakee
Kendall		
Knox	John Cooke.....	Knoxville
Lake	C. A. Appley.....	Libertyville
LaSalle	L. Morrissey.....	Ottawa
Lawrence	Bruce T. Mayo.....	Lawrenceville, R. R. No. 4.....
Lee	Clyde Wicher.....	Dixon
Livingston	N. J. Myer.....	Pontiac, R. R. No. 4.....
Logan	Edward Spellman.....	Lincoln
Macon	C. L. Holman.....	Decatur, R. R. No. 7.....

List of Superintendents—Concluded.

Counties.	Name of Superintendent.	P. O. Address.
Macoupin	John Caveny.....	Carlinville
Madison	O. H. Hermann.....	Edwardsville
Marion	R. H. Pigg.....	Salem
Marshall	Conrad Suft.....	Spartanland
Mason	S. A. Armstrong.....	Teheran
Massac	John Beckman.....	Metropolis
McDonough	J. M. Matthews.....	McComb
McHenry	George R. Mills.....	Hartland
McLean	P. A. Karr.....	Bloomington
Monard	John H. Cox.....	Petersburg
Morser	W. P. Zentmire.....	Abdo
Monroe	N. B. Panthier.....	Waterloo
Montgomery	S. E. Barringer.....	Hillsboro
Morgan	W. H. Evans.....	Jacksonville, R. R. No. 7.....
Moultrie	William Warren.....	Sullivan
Ogle	Charles Betterbenner.....	Oregon
Peoria	F. P. Watson.....	Hanna City.....
Perry	A. M. Watts.....	Pinckneyville
Piatt	Ben Cole.....	Monticello
Pike	George W. Main.....	Pittsfield
*Pope		
Pulaski		
Putnam	John R. Whitwell.....	Hennepin
Randolph	A. R. Lockhead.....	Chester
Richland	S. P. Bowers.....	Olney, R. R. No. 4.....
Rock Island	J. C. Swank.....	Coal Valley
Saline	John Douglas.....	Harrisburg
Sangamon	S. T. Metcalf.....	Buffalo
Schuyler	Jerry Leary.....	Rushville
Scott	Nathan S. Hamilton.....	Winchester
Shelby	L. P. Seinz.....	Shelbyville
Stark	Fred Cleming.....	Toulon
St. Clair	W. G. Hill.....	Belleville
Stephenson	J. A. Eells.....	Freeport
Tazewell	J. I. Hollinsworth.....	Tremont
Union	Lora Hogue.....	Anna
Vermilion	William M. Morris.....	Danville
Wabash	Joseph Pohl.....	Mt. Carmel.....
Warren	Jonas Mower.....	Monmouth, R. R. No. 8.....
Washington	M. L. Merker.....	Nashville
Wayne	George H. Anderson.....	Fairfield, R. R. No. 6.....
White	R. M. Miller.....	Carmel
Whiteside	Ira Wilsey.....	Round Grove.....
Will	Chas. Rost.....	Joliet
Williamson	John F. Quinn.....	Marion
Winnebago	Eva M. Miller.....	Rockford, R. R. No. 6.....
Woodford	F. R. Murray.....	Metamora

*No almshouse.

TABLE IV.

Appropriation Account for 1905-1906, and Balances Remaining June 30, 1906.

L. ORDINARY EXPENSE APPROPRIATIONS.

INSTITUTIONS.	Appropriations of 1903. Balance undrawn July 1, 1904.	Appropriations 1905.	Lapsed.	DRAFTS OF 1905 AND 1906.			Balance remaining June 30, 1906.
				Drafts in 1905.	Drafts in 1906.	Total drafts 1905-1906.	
Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.....	\$185,000 00	\$370,000 00	.....	\$185,000 00	\$185,000 00	\$370,000 00	\$185,000 00
Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.....	372,000 00	687,000 00	.....	372,000 00	333,500 00	705,500 00	333,500 00
Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.....	185,000 00	370,000 00	.....	185,000 00	185,000 00	370,000 00	185,000 00
Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.....	160,000 00	340,000 00	.....	160,000 00	170,000 00	330,000 00	170,000 00
Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.....	151,500 00	315,000 00	.....	151,500 00	157,500 00	309,000 00	157,500 00
Incurable Insane Hospital, South Bartonville.....	180,000 00	496,000 00	.....	180,000 00	293,000 00	383,000 00	293,000 00
Criminal Insane Asylum, Chester.....	35,000 00	75,000 00	.....	35,000 00	37,500 00	72,500 00	37,500 00
School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.....	110,000 00	230,000 00	.....	110,000 00	115,000 00	225,000 00	115,000 00
Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.....	55,000 00	108,000 00	.....	55,000 00	54,000 00	109,000 00	54,000 00
Feeble-Minded Asylum, Lincoln.....	30,000 00	70,000 00	.....	30,000 00	33,000 00	63,000 00	33,000 00
Soldiers' and Sailors Home, Quincy.....	182,000 00	406,000 00	.....	182,000 00	196,000 00	378,000 00	196,000 00
Soldiers' Orphans Home, Normal.....	187,500 00	390,000 00	.....	187,500 00	195,000 00	382,500 00	195,000 00
Soldiers' Widows Home, Wilmington.....	52,500 00	125,000 00	.....	52,500 00	125,000 00	125,000 00	125,000 00
Soldiers' Widows Home, Normal.....	18,000 00	31,000 00	.....	18,000 00	13,000 00	31,000 00	18,000 00
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.....	40,150 00	82,000 00	.....	40,150 00	41,000 00	81,150 00	41,000 00
Girl's Training School, Geneva.....	45,000 00	105,000 00	.....	45,000 00	45,000 00	90,000 00	60,000 00
St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles.....	25,000 00	128,250 00	.....	25,000 00	50,625 00	75,625 00	77,625 00
Total.....	\$2,023,650 00	\$4,308,250 00	.....	\$2,023,650 00	\$2,078,625 00	\$4,102,275 00	\$2,229,625 00

Table IV—Continued.

II. REPAIR APPROPRIATIONS.

INSTITUTIONS.	Appropriations of 1903. Balance undrawn July 1, 1904.	Appropriations of 1905.	Lapsed.	DRAFTS OF 1905 AND 1906		Balance remaining June 30, 1906.
				Drafts in 1905.	Drafts in 1906.	
Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.....	\$10,000 91	\$20,000 00	.....	\$ 8,530 71	\$11,462 46	\$10,007 74
Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.....	25,019 33	30,000 00	.....	23,405 28	26,611 65	25,000 00
Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.....	10,000 00	24,000 00	.....	10,000 00	11,621 21	12,358 79
Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.....	10,350 22	20,000 00	.....	10,350 05	9,331 61	19,684 69
Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.....	3,005 70	10,000 00	.....	3,005 70	5,000 00	8,005 70
Incurable Insane Hospital, South Bartonville.....	5,003 94	20,000 00	.....	5,003 49	9,576 11	14,579 60
Criminal Insane Asylum, Chester.....	2,008 35	4,000 00	.....	2,001 91	1,398 90	4,000 81
School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.....	8,222 17	24,000 00	.....	8,222 17	9,540 74	17,762 91
School for the Blind, Jacksonville.....	3,503 15	7,000 00	.....	3,408 97	3,585 69	6,994 66
Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.....	5,844 58	.....	\$ 1 34	3,310 84	2,531 80	5,842 64
Feeble-Minded Asylum, Lincoln.....	22,340 51	20,000 00	.....	13,813 16	9,700 61	23,513 80
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.....	10,000 00	15,000 00	4,244 84	10,000 00	11,807 29	21,807 29
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.....	4,200 63	5,000 00	.....	4,109 90	2,532 74	6,642 64
Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.....	750 88	2,000 00	.....	747 47	870 14	1,617 91
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.....	2,504 35	5,000 00	.....	2,483 66	2,486 81	4,970 47
Girls Training School, Geneva.....	4,622 69	6,000 00	.....	3,966 44	2,815 54	6,781 98
St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles.....	.....	4,000 00	.....	.....	1,159 13	1,159 13
Total.....	\$127,378 01	\$236,000 00	\$4,246 78	\$112,359 75	\$122,698 79	\$235,058 54
						\$124,072 69

Table IV—Concluded.

III. OTHER SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

INSTITUTIONS.	Appropriations of 1903. Balance undrawn July 1, 1904.	Appropriations of 1905	Lapsed.	DRAFTS OF 1905 AND 1906.			Balance remaining June 30, 1906.
				Drafts in 1905.	Drafts in 1906.	Total drafts 1905-1906.	
Western Insane Hospital, Elgin.....	\$ 13,305 24	\$ 30,870 00	\$ 475 00	\$ 9,180 54	\$19,887 75	\$ 29,068 29	\$ 14,631 95
Eastern Insane Hospital, Elgin.....	22,806 60	21,000 00		13,916 11	15,116 42	35,032 53	8,774 07
Central Insane Hospital, Kankakee.....	25,335 82	42,500 00	1,201 39	20,376 83	32,450 27	52,827 20	13,807 23
Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.....	8,715 09	12,900 00	97	7,961 06	12,385 99	20,347 05	1,267 07
Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.....	11,911 09	25,000 00		11,715 70	18,899 74	30,615 44	6,285 65
Incurable Insane Hospital, South Bartonville.....	197,946 48	21,000 00		196,387 68	11,425 41	207,813 09	11,133 39
Criminal Insane Asylum, Chester.....	131 38	23,900 00		114 40	2,870 32	*2,984 72	21,042 86
School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.....	24,778 01	6,000 00	646 95	21,297 23	8,883 83	30,181 06	2,337 01
Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.....	1,004 47	13,500 00		726 97	11,440 79	12,167 46	
Feeble-Minded Asylum, Lincoln.....	24,551 03	40,000 00	9,319 21	13,813 82	1,418 00	15,231 82	15,301 72
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.....	17,372 11	55,200 00	1,038 11	13,895 17	27,137 11	41,032 28	14,982 09
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.....	3,659 84	55,200 00	85	2,975 76	40,901 14	43,876 90	17,508 07
Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.....	13,766 58	4,300 00		12,958 78	4,549 29	17,508 07	558 51
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.....	740 00	75,300 00	75	739 25		739 25	
Girls Training School, Geneva.....	163 25	107,900 00		160 92	20,151 53	20,312 45	55,150 80
St. Charles School for Boys.....	9,378 36	126,000 00	1,796 29	2,368 34	32,593 77	34,962 11	80,516 86
	175,832 58			163,356 12	13,492 23	176,848 35	124,984 23
Total.....	\$551,398 13	\$605,370 00	\$14,482 62	\$497,944 48	\$273,557 59	\$771,502 07	\$370,783 44

TABLE V.

Showing Amounts Collected from each County in the State as reported by ten State Institutions, between the first day of July, 1904, and the 30th day of June, 1905.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital, Eldon.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable In- sane, South- artonville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacks nville.	Institution for the Blind, Jacks nville.
Adams			\$876 85			\$ 84 00		\$ 84 90	
Alexander				\$924 70					
Bond				213 40		30 50		26 98	
Boutte	\$ 272 25					71 93			
Brown			102 30			45 31			
Bureau		\$ 28 57			\$974 48	49 33	\$24 35	55 75	\$ 21 38
Calhoun					4 81	4 81	4 15		25 53
Carroll			121 61		264 29	7 00	4 60		
Cass			204 86		6 90	6 90		54 42	
Champaign		640 63				149 12	25 15	117 23	16 37
Christian						75 36		37 40	41 07
Clark			448 74			45 62			36 07
Clay		599 98		122 90					
Clinton				679 70					
Coles		1, 132 73		247 85		30 06	19 95		
Cook						33 49	12 00	14 80	19 12
Crawford	4, 633 45	20, 332 79			1, 290 47	2, 042 54		1, 258 82	1, 087 32
Cumberland				363 65		17 75			
DeKalb		618 93				73 43		15 30	
DeWitt	191 35					15 53		9 28	47 38
			139 09			40 66	15 65		13 45
Douglas		499 55							
Dodge	202 30					16 41		17 80	
Edgar		771 40				4 05			
Edwards				191 15					
Ellingham				281 85		47 85		17 51	

Fayette	370 05	18 85	4 80	55 48	6 04
Ford	437 85	25 50	25 40	95 34	20 12
Franklin	245 50	44 90	51 26	58 67	6 04
Fulton				20 12	
Gallatin					
Greene					
Grundy	307 41	85 69		14 42	
Hamilton	300 00	43 70	10 70	20 52	
Hancock	324 10	121 84		4 35	28 11
Hardin	42 60				
Henderson		174 04			
Henry		387 76			
Iroquois		15 77	10 15		
Jackson					
Jasper	325 30	33 31		43 12	36 62
Jefferson	410 32	33 54		9 43	
Jersey		18 77			
Jo Daviess		33			37 57
Johnson	542 45	6 51			
Kane		91 87	25 10	124 16	10 87
Kankakee		11 28	18 75	26 62	20 33
Kendall		9 35			
Knox	851 37	112 82	21 45	21 65	
Lake		59 31	7 25	68 49	16 60
LaSalle		400 03	42 10	183 85	44 67
Lawrence	297 25	14 12		8 56	
Lee		50 90	17 05		
Livingston	171 21	26 63	9 55	42 35	15 84
Logan	398 62	25 80	7 25		
Macon	528 20	45 88	18 80	82 35	75 20
Macoupin	364 59	15 50	26 85	125 05	42 21
Madison	828 30	28 96	45 95	8 72	22 92
Marion	579 25	49 41		65 76	20 03
Marshall		346 38			
Mason	180 49	29 09	4 35	27 25	
Massac	252 85	33 98			
McDonough	335 49	31 55	4 20		7 26
McHenry		23 89			
McLean	748 45	9 56	18 83	67 71	49 11
Menard	150 05	73 73			9 11

Table 1—Continued.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable In- sane, South Bartonville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacks- ville.	Institution for the Blind, Jacks- ville.
McHenry				\$ 235 60	\$280 87	\$ 51 67	\$ 4 75		
Monroe						14 54		\$84 35	
Montgomery			\$400 91			16 12		41 71	
Morgan			207 16			107 31	8 00		
Montripe		\$ 430 53							
Ogle	\$190 70								
Peoria			443 50		221 95	125 85		14 71	\$20 33
Perry		17 58			960 14	216 66		29 28	30 15
Piatt			205 69	184 30		17 00	9 85		
Pike			388 54			23 89	6 95		
Pope						120 12		3 05	6 44
Pulaski				149 35		27 30		56 28	
Putnam				452 48		17 87	59 83	50 51	
Randolph				624 05	57 49	80 61	14 00	13 71	
Richland				311 15		37 72		14 31	
Rock Island		40 70							
Saline					965 56	233 66	39 00		11 28
Sangamon			521 00	870 27				90 10	34 36
Schuyler			130 21		2 10	223 47			32 25
Scott			69 21			29 15			
Shelby						7 20			
Stark			229 82	510 12		26 55	19 40	36 95	50 83
St. Clair					150 75	19 69			
Stephenson	196 15			1,408 65		43 35	48 45	7 45	
Tazewell			393 82		252 14	39 00	26 15		
Union						135 31			
Vermillion		1,137 96		669 15					31 45
Wabash				222 86		60 20	29 05	15 50	26 91
Warren					291 57	137 17		46 67	
Washington				359 55		29 15		54 93	

Table I—Continued.

Counties.	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles.	Total.
Adams		\$ 224 95							\$ 1,270 70
Alexander									624 70
Bond		61 10							331 98
Bonne		24 59							308 73
Brown		11 15							138 76
Bureau		8 35							1,162 21
Callahan									136 10
Carroll		23 25							289 14
Cass		23 65							294 73
Champaign		156 75							1,105 25
Christian		179 50							782 07
Clark		413 46							1,218 03
Clay									679 70
Clinton		18 60							316 46
Coles		205 50							1,417 64
Cook		6,102 81							36,748 20
Crawford		47 65							429 05
Cumberland		62 93							770 50
DeKalb		40 30							303 84
DeWitt		37 20							297 05
Douglas		9 50							509 05
DuPage		57 40							294 00
Edgar									755 45
Edwards		39 55							230 70
Effingham		56 75							403 96

Payette	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	388 90
Pard	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	531 87
Franklin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	569 19
Fulton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	710 75
Gallatin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	341 33
Greene	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	472 77
Grundy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	533 17
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00
Hancock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	561 25
Hardin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 60
Henderson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234 24
Henry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	565 05
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	687 96
Jackson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jasper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	470 30
Jofferson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	505 00
Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238 82
Jo Daviess	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	504 09
Johnson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	582 72
Kane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,427 20
Kankakee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,079 18
Kendall	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 05
Knox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,104 74
Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	574 60
LaSalle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,415 69
Lawrence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	411 63
Lee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	398 30
Livingson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	961 96
Logan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	730 27
Macon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	827 02
Macoupin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	652 89
Madison	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,117 70
Marion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	987 20
Marshall	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	424 92
Mason	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	278 98
Massac	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	286 83
McDonough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	436 70
McHenry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137 32
McLean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,268 67
Menard	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	264 74

Table I.—Concluded.

Counties	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles.	Total
Monroe	8 49 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 486 42
Monroe	33 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	337 70
Montgomery	85 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	344 60
Morgan	84 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308 97
Moultrie	53 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	431 73
Ogle	52 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420 78
Peoria	216 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 934 41
Perry	16 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	257 38
Platt	35 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272 33
Pike	101 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	629 27
Pope	14 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247 38
Polaski	380 60
Putnam	4 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61 60
Randolph	19 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	731 67
Richland	68 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	431 97
Rock Island	116 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 406 80
Saginaw	333 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	870 27
Sangamon	22 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 202 18
Schuyler	216 91
Scott	76 41
Shelby	26 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900 00
Stark	21 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191 71
St. Clair	376 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 885 32
Stephenson	51 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	364 94
Tazewell	49 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	578 88
Union	669 15
Vermilion	157 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 415 81
Wabash	6 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274 76
Warren	31 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	507 26
Washington	74 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	547 78

TABLE VI.

Showing Amounts Collected from each county in the State as reported by ten State Institutions, between the first day of July, 1905, and the 30th day of June, 1906.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable In- sane, South Bartonville.	Asylum for Insane (Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacks nville.	Institution for the Blind, Jacks nville.
Adams			\$ 746 50			\$ 709 44		\$ 92 51	
Alexander									
Bond				\$ 682 69		53 33		15 11	
Bourne	\$ 187 85			289 04		34 36			
Brown			103 94			58 39			
Bureau		\$ 8 97			\$ 631 41	241 64	\$ 11 17	42 62	
Callahan			144 67			7 40			
Carroll					304 72	27 73			
Cass		464 94	182 05			3 50		27 50	
Champaign						138 41		64 02	\$ 19 33
Christian			430 83						
Clark				525 24		52 22		10 07	21 72
Clay				1,469 03		22 08		18 68	39 99
Clinton				380 22		53 60		169 54	
Coles		579 93				20 00	24 24	2 25	
						25 00		21 98	
Cook	6,100 10	17,868 73			3,880 80	2,485 06			1,046 43
Crawford				407 26		5 23			
Cumberland		301 50				100 73			14 05
DeKalb	617 82					60 28			
DeWitt			128 81			71 57			
Douglas		350 13							
Doupage	216 60					20 57		6 30	
Edgar		406 70			3 00	123 60		23 73	
Edwards				151 70		132 78	18 75		
Eldritcham				244 50		26 70			

Payette	498 93				122 86	38 74
Perd						
Franklin	400 04				307 98	51 55
Pulton		485 89			20 83	18 29
Gallatin	247 28					
Greene						
Grundy		230 36			225 19	16 28
Hamilton	488 86				79 85	1 73
Hauck						
Hauck		263 70			128 52	11 47
Hardin						
Henderson						
Henry	63 40		143 43		69 70	
Idaho	385 25		565 00		218 71	
Jackson					137 83	
Jasper						195 93
					39 35	55 73
Jefferson	23 30					
Jersey					18 76	28 25
Jo Davless					75 96	
Johnson			286 56		126 05	33 18
Kane	737 75		305 74			
					104 17	64 36
Kankakee						
Kendall	116 75				152 50	32 91
Knox	14 25		571 38		33 65	
Lake	376 10				468 13	12 46
LaSalle	1 661 87				38 98	64 00
					890 45	112 44
Lawrence						55 47
Lee					21 94	6 47
Livingston	460 01		311 59		23 38	
Logan					230 95	16 44
Marion	15 10	411 04	64 60		10 23	8 77
		380 61			64 60	
					128 81	33 32
Macoupin		326 30			82 50	
Madison	1 347 91				328 97	79 90
Marion						48 13
Marshall	475 48					71 21
Mason			231 43		54 63	22 85
					67 25	
						30 12
Massac						
McDonough		124 63			500 38	
McHenry	179 75				23 33	
McLean	33 15	700 16			734 50	38 98
Menard		168 76			119 99	44 15
						16 16

Table 17.—Continued.

Counties	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown	Asylum for Incurable In- sane, South Bartonville	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester	School for the Deaf, Jacks- ville	Institution for the Blind, Jacks- ville
Monroe				\$ 222 80	\$230 21	\$ 50 24			
Montgomery			\$388 65			102 67		\$ 59 27	
Morgan			184 65			117 81		13 81	
Monticello			258 33			300 78			
Ogle	\$12 35					11 60			
Peoria					534 03	193 00			\$22 25
Perry		\$ 15 90	201 16		719 77	492 17		44 86	37 86
Platt			131 21	390 70				25 88	34 54
Pike			332 74			61 82		1 00	6 50
Popa						244 18			
Pulaski				169 98		19 48		91 10	
Putnam				532 34					
Randolph				654 13	132 81	41 25		17 81	
Richland				234 38		35 10		32 85	
Rock Island		15 28			942 38	517 51	20 75		21 01
Saline				16 05		582 85		67 68	28 12
Sangamon			459 71		2 16	23 40			34 54
Schuyler			68 26			33 55			
Scott			111 18						
Shelby			425 07			44 44	11 68	34 22	75 80
Stark					184 79	30 75			
St. Clair				1,538 11	408 66	33 11	10 69		
Stephenson	4 05					257 65			
Tazewell			386 67						
Union		1,620 06		498 38		146 57			9 63
Vermilion				290 94		24 43		12 90	22 67
Wabash					234 68	154 44		21 17	
Warren						15 14		25 44	
Washington				307 76					

Wayne					471 13	4 25			15 56
White					1,698 04				30 00
Whiteside						73 76		2 20	27 66
Will	2 85	807 94				325 81	11 49	62 60	
Williamson					329 45				
Winnebago	822 90	14 37				247 53	24 45	18 98	60 65
Woodford		14 25				160 80		64 12	6 94
State at large									
Individuals	976 55	2,370 37				2,098 33			
Totals	\$10,351 52	\$28,776 18	\$9,662 83	\$15,564 70	\$11,058 93	\$16,504 82	\$176 16	\$1,778 71	\$2,260 91

Table 17—Continued.

Countries.	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles.	Total.
Adams		\$ 227 50							\$ 1,775 95
Alexander									
Bond		20 30							771 43
Bosche		86 15							577 40
Brown		38 15							200 48
Bureau		12 85							948 65
Carlsbam									152 07
Carmel		36 50							308 95
Cass		40 70							253 75
Champaign		120 83							807 53
Christian		201 20							706 04
Clark		199 85							803 84
Clay									1,683 17
Cotton		68 65							545 36
Coles									626 91
Cook	\$36,415 11	3,993 62							71,790 04
Crawford		59 90							472 39
Cumberland									402 23
DeKalb		101 35							793 50
DeWitt		46 45							246 83
Douglas		26 35							403 35
DuPage		14 25							378 18
Edgar		48 90							610 13
Edwards		72 25							223 95
Elkhart		12 50							273 70
Fayette		313 45							812 38
Ford		13 95							683 54
Franklin		115 62							515 66
Fulton		162 40							1,011 43
Gallatin		19 72							306 08

Greene	85 15				558 71
Grundy	10 00				578 71
Hamilton					300 00
Hancock	78 60				485 29
Hardin					
Henderson	25 85				238 98
Henry	39 80				886 97
Hopkins	58 52				591 60
Jackson					787 26
Jasper	37 80				516 85
Jefferson	163 50				747 42
Jersey	137 00				391 09
Jo Daviess	65 85				511 64
Johnson					305 74
Kane	208 45				1,124 68
Kankakee	81 51				858 49
Kendall					150 40
Knox	135 45				1,214 80
Lake	87 95				572 83
LaSalle	163 40				2,887 23
Lawrence	53 35				461 86
Lee	67 05				402 02
Livingston	28 00				757 94
Logan					485 87
Macon	160 25				812 12
Macoupin	69 60				618 92
Madison	200 25				1,942 47
Marion	159 55				657 88
Marshall	21 50				307 56
Mason	129 05				339 62
Massac					
McDonough	176 34				801 35
McHenry	48 25				272 11
McLean	230 55				1,792 22
McNard	39 55				344 46
Meeker	*				*
Meigs	36 00				316 45
Monroe	36 55				421 29
Montgomery	155 63				675 90
Morgan	282 05				767 08
MadTrie	76 15				346 08

Winnelago	160 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,349 58
Woodford	169 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	548 37
State at large .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59 00
Individual .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,445 25
Totals	\$12,078 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$141,628 82
	\$36,415 11	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE VII.

Showing Balances Due as reported by ten State Institutions not yet Collected on the 30th day of June, 1906, from each County in the State.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital, Eglin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable In- sane, South Bartonville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacks in the.	Institution for the Blind, Jacks in the.
Adams			\$ 408 63			\$ 779 63	\$ 237 71	\$ 32 16	
Alexander				\$495 55		214 02	101 71	413 52	\$158 31
Bond				172 15		26 95		12 06	10
Bowie	\$ 102 98					170 43		6 25	12
Brown			59 21			43 30		3 77	
Bureau		\$ 13 95			\$ 176 35	137 85	2 50	35 77	
Calhoun						137 50	20 10	31 63	1 54
Carroll			72 87		101 61	103 85	9 45	51	41 12
Cass			111 91			9 00		37 37	1 13
Chambers		136 20				408 35	8 35	38 84	12 11
Christian			179 22			101 35		32 28	18 05
Clark				232 15		88 25		74 03	17 40
Clay				462 21		56 96		1 00	473 33
Clinton				260 32		21 94		25 30	
Coles		254 35				98 85	31 25	31 25	14 81
Cook	3,311 91	5,080 70			1,402 41	4,170 62	6,771 30	1,927 33	410 97
Crawford				230 70		13 05		1 44	1 44
Cumberland		207 61				70 05	74 54	10 06	5 60
DeKalb	119 13					190 30		45 43	19 50
DeWitt			72 10			33 15	4 25	35 78	
Douglas		92 70				24 20		12 13	
Dodge	135 75					84 85		21 89	21 89
DuPage		409 15				64 50	1 75	10 40	1 00
Edwards				82 05			9 05		
Fleming				122 10		37 65		9 07	84

Payette			379 01		100 50	26 13	
Ford		63 85			148 65	24 04	
Franklin			871 00		31 51	151 64	20
Fulton				253 44	382 35	62 01	
Gallatin			101 60		33 75	6 84	
Greene							
Grundy		122 55		132 13	95 85	18 28	12 72
Hamilton					200 05	47 86	
Hancock			433 18		46 01	287 62	
Hardin				157 13	343 40	6 75	10 99
			934 52		39 99	44 74	31 91
Henderson							
Henry		17 00		16 15	19 46		
Hoquiam				334 74	122 60	23 78	
Jackson		108 25			87 05		
Jasper			799 72		163 70	159 35	115 82
			164 55		29 45	32 83	15 18
Jefferson		3 48					
Jersey			314 08		43 46	22 11	2 45
Jo Daviess				49 98	77 27	4 81	
Johnson					66 00	94	18 92
Johnson			544 46		15 32	4 43	
Kane	502 54				280 39	33 95	19 91
Kankakee		223 05					
Kendall	20 60				296 81	42 48	11 92
Knox		6 10			35 75	11 70	
Lake	125 20			124 47	238 80	18 66	12
LaSalle		514 15			146 90	33 80	22 76
					550 50	155 83	37 85
Lawrence							
Lee			278 80		15 55	8 59	
Livingston		147 45		136 55	104 65	13 90	
Logan					373 41	38 90	
Macoupin							
Madison							
Marion							
Marshall			395 55		19 15	22 35	51 19
Mason				127 20	33 75	45 08	
					218 69	69 78	34 38
					205 30	21 28	24 69
					35 89	39 87	11 73
					61 40	63	
					37 85	52 32	
Massac							
McDonough			450 59		87 21	37 15	20
McHenry				242 53	273 62	5 40	2 62
McLean	58 58	3 40			83 55	5 52	
			324 96		343 75	50 73	18 53
Monard			52 55		64 65	2 29	5 74

Table VII—Continued.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable In- sane, South Bartonville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacks'nville, Jacks'nville.	Institution for the Blind, Jacks'nville.
Monroe					\$ 49 32	\$302 80	\$ 6 35	\$ 40 67	\$ 1 80
Montrose				\$192 71		50 10	22 60	19 90	
Montgomery			\$ 73 54			152 44	24 75	30 34	22 08
Morgan			86 25			192 80		2 64	3 00
Moultrie			87 79			20 35	10 85		
Ogle	\$11 80				110 62	170 90		25 17	13 78
Peoria					677 48	557 50	48 25	49 67	46 04
Perry		\$ 4 95		556 16			29 10	13 84	30 84
Platt			82 11			35 50	7 60	4 39	1 41
Pike			153 40			115 00		3 98	6 78
Poplar				130 25		48 60		48 16	29
Pulaski				876 99		67 82	63 30	82 49	
Putnam					32 21			3 48	
Randolph				304 55		21 90		34 83	
Richard				350 70		75 00		69 10	10
Rock Island		7 05			384 71				
Saline						332 50	12 10	18 22	44 29
Sangamon			272 55	679 97		76 56	29 30	433 25	262 98
Seniwyler			34 62			394 90	7 25	99 77	21 88
Scott			41 65			179 70		3 40	8 86
Shelby						48 75			
Stark			200 34			49 55		17 28	39 87
St. Clair					21 70			4 14	
Stephenson	8 20			717 05		714 28	121 75	174 24	2 73
Tazewell			205 15		55 05	46 30	2 10	11 91	
Union						205 15		8 16	10
Vermillion		506 95		263 90		126 88	12 80	179 43	
Walsh						148 30	84 70	4 80	46 74
Warren				141 05		13 10		8 33	16 23
Washington				174 35	37 61	186 35		3 41	
						45 55	4 10	52 41	

Table VII—Continued.

Counties.	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles.	Total.
Adams		\$ 162 47							\$ 1,620 00
Alexander		617 50							2,000 61
Bond		21 30							253 16
Brown		1 90							281 63
Brown		28 30							135 58
Bureau									366 42
Cañon									126 64
Carroll									215 42
Cass		19 70							179 11
Champaign									663 88
Christian									321 00
Clark		86 45							308 28
Clay		230 04							1,224 14
Clinton									307 76
Coles		140 45							570 99
Cook	\$4,088 13	2,280 75							29,454 12
Crawford		39 30							284 55
Cumberland		13 10							416 33
DeKalb									328 93
DeWitt									145 28
Douglas		323 21							129 03
DuPage		162 20							565 70
Edgar		21 85							649 00
Edwards									91 10
Elmhurst		58 48							191 51
Fayette		22 95							564 13
Ford		10 60							248 85
Franklin									1,082 90
Fulton									780 40
Gallatin									152 73

Table VII—Continued.

Counties	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles.	Total.
Ogle	\$ 332 27
Peoria	\$143 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,327 79
Peoria	648 94
Peoria	131 31
Peoria	279 16
Pope	227 21
Polaski	100 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100 40
Putnam	35 39
Randolph	78 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	361 28
Richmond	573 45
Rock Island	785 87
Saline	22 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,304 21
Sangerman	796 35
Schuyler	226 58
Scott	90 40
Shelby	6 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	313 44
Shelby	47 19
St. Clair	404 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,134 51
Stephenson	05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123 31
Tazewell	418 86
Union	299 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	882 30
Vermilion	24 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	875 95
Wabash	178 71
Warren	227 40
Washington	276 41
Wayne	240 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,438 13
White	206 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,412 32
Whiteside	415 40
Will	89 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	472 21
Williamson	337 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,218 35

TABLE No. VIII.

Consolidated Financial Statement (all funds included) of the Income and Expenses as Reported by Seventeen State Institutions, Classified for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

		Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable Insane, S. Hartsville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.	Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville.
APPROPRIATIONS.										
<i>Dr.</i>										
Appropriations, 1903, undrawn July 1, 1904.....		\$208,306 15	\$419,826 53	\$220,335 82	\$179,065 31	\$166,416 79	\$382,950 42	\$37,139 93	\$143,000 18	\$59,507 62
		\$208,306 15	\$419,826 53	\$220,335 82	\$179,065 31	\$166,416 79	\$382,950 42	\$37,139 93	\$143,000 18	\$59,507 62
<i>Cr.</i>										
Appropriations drawn during year.....		\$202,711 25	\$415,321 36	\$245,376 93	\$178,311 11	\$166,221 40	\$381,391 17	\$37,116 31	\$139,519 40	\$59,274 00
Appropriations undrawn July 1, 1905.....		5,594 90	4,505 14	4,958 89	754 20	195 39	1,559 25	23 62	3,480 78	233 62
		\$208,306 15	\$419,826 53	\$220,335 82	\$179,065 31	\$166,416 79	\$382,950 42	\$37,139 93	\$143,000 18	\$59,507 62
INSTITUTIONS.										
<i>Dr.</i>										
Cash on hand July 1, 1904.....		\$ 34,163 07	\$ 87,322 39	\$ 11,963 13	\$ 12,481 65	\$ 9,563 51	\$ 14,080 71	\$ 205 18	\$ 84 30	\$ 9,351 87
From State, ordinary.....		185,000 00	372,000 00	185,000 00	160,000 00	151,500 00	180,000 00	35,000 00	110,000 00	55,000 00
From State, special.....		17,711 25	43,321 39	30,376 93	18,311 11	14,721 40	201,391 17	2,116 31	30,231 14	4,135 64
From Burr fund.....		2,983 00								
From other sources, ordinary.....		10,334 29	44,679 43	16,127 93	19,743 86	12,628 99	11,949 89	2,433 45	6,198 36	4,725 85
From other sources, special.....							2,065 73			
From inmates' trust fund.....		1,901 61		1,884 80	864 72	1,273 86	305 06			
		\$252,093 22	\$547,323 21	\$245,252 79	\$211,401 34	\$180,693 76	\$409,852 56	\$39,754 94	\$146,513 80	\$73,213 36

Cr.

Indebtedness July 1, 1904, paid.....	\$ 14, 026 43	\$ 33, 415 47	\$ 11, 098 85	\$ 9, 946 64	\$ 290 58	\$ 711 74	\$ 29 10
Expenses present year, paid.....	199, 133 30	427, 970 01	185, 488 36	364, 651 06	39, 047 84	144, 065 64	59, 501 09
Inmates' trust fund.....	1, 592 17	85, 937 73	628 06	221 75	426 52	1, 736 42	13, 683 17
Cash on hand at end of year.....	37, 341 32	85, 937 73	14, 186 07	35, 003 11			
	\$252, 093 22	\$547, 323 21	\$211, 401 34	\$409, 852 56	\$39, 754 94	\$146, 513 80	\$73, 213 36

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Dr.

Indebtedness July 1, 1904.....	\$ 14, 026 43	\$ 33, 415 47	\$ 11, 098 85	\$ 9, 949 89	\$ 280 58	\$ 711 74	\$ 29 10
Expenses, ordinary, present year.....	190, 662 56	413, 116 27	180, 694 92	170, 449 58	40, 231 20	114, 546 24	55, 325 10
Expenses, special, present year.....	18, 642 05	45, 604 22	17, 177 33	203, 727 27	2, 116 31	29, 519 40	4, 274 00
Expenses, inmates trust fund.....	1, 592 17	85, 937 73	628 06	221 75			
Expenses, Burr fund.....	2, 596 54						
	\$227, 459 75	\$492, 135 96	\$209, 622 85	\$384, 348 49	\$42, 628 09	\$144, 777 38	\$59, 628 20

Cr.

Expenses paid as above.....	\$214, 751 90	\$461, 385 48	\$197, 215 27	\$374, 849 45	\$39, 328 42	\$144, 777 38	\$59, 530 19
Indebtedness June 30, 1905.....	12, 707 85	30, 750 48	12, 407 58	9, 499 04	3, 299 67		98 09
	\$227, 459 75	\$492, 135 96	\$209, 622 85	\$384, 348 49	\$42, 628 09	\$144, 777 38	\$59, 628 20

SURPLUS AND DEFICIT.

Dr.

Cash on hand June 30, 1905.....	\$37, 341 32	\$85, 937 73	\$14, 186 07	\$35, 003 11	\$ 426 52	\$1, 736 42	\$13, 683 17
Cash estimates in State treasury.....	1, 990 49	4, 137 82		733 69			138 36
Ordinary appropriations undrawn.....							
Deficit, ordinary fund, at end of year.....					2, 873 15		
	\$39, 331 81	\$90, 075 05	\$14, 186 07	\$35, 736 80	\$3, 299 67	\$1, 736 42	\$13, 821 53

Cr.

Indebtedness June 30, 1905.....	\$12, 707 85	\$30, 750 48	\$12, 407 58	\$ 9, 499 04	\$3, 299 67		\$ 98 01
Surplus, ordinary fund, June 30, 1905.....	22, 511 79	59, 324 57	639 68	25, 555 91		\$1, 736 42	13, 723 52
Surplus, special fund.....							
Inmates' trust fund.....	2, 886 61	2, 792 72	1, 388 81	681 85			
Burr funds.....	1, 275 56						
	\$39, 331 81	\$90, 075 05	\$14, 186 07	\$35, 736 80	\$3, 299 67	\$1, 736 42	\$13, 821 53

Farm, garden, stock, etc.	788 33	2,236 07	1,043 00	1,178 42	419 38	1,122 00	99 00	
Expenses of trustees, officials, etc.						83 25		
Office expenses.						8 00		
Library and amusements.	1,227 28	513 33	822 28	292 39	348 98		2,090 94	351 56
Miscellaneous	1,772 77	341 92	1,492 68	1,224 64	982 93		407 75	501 52
Total	\$22,770 76	\$45,804 22	\$31,869 81	\$17,829 08	\$15,704 33	\$203,949 02	\$29,519 40	\$4,274 00
AVERAGES.								
Average number of inmates.	1,142 92	2,241 97	1,310 71	1,125 65	1,081 52	1,209 23	471 05	199 23
Average cost per capita (gross)	\$166 82	\$184 28	\$159 02	\$160 52	\$142 36	\$140 96	\$243 17	\$277 69
Average cost per capita (net)	157 78	164 35	146 72	142 38	130 68	131 07	230 01	253 97
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.								
Present in institution at beginning of year	1,215	2,235	1,342	1,172	766	762	†	†
On parole at beginning of year.	55	115	74	43	43	11		
Since admitted (new)	320	456	497	302	712	860	55	38
Former inmates readmitted.	56	86	114	44	26	1	1	182
Absentees returned.						1	416	
Total for year.	1,646	2,892	2,027	1,561	1,547	1,635	490	220
Discharged from institution	147	182	273	152	166	3		
Discharged while on parole.	174	140	227	145	79	17	21	24
Died.	108	171	119	92	71	144		
Temporarily absent.							9	1
On parole at end of year.	43	120	90	53	74	20	469	195
Present at end of year—								
Males	542	1,167	669	623	638	741		
Females	630	1,112	646	496	519	708	†	†
Escaped, dropped.			3			2		
Total for year	1,646	2,892	2,027	1,561	1,547	1,635	490	220
Inmates present June 30, 1905.	1,172	2,279	1,315	1,119	1,157	1,449	†	†

Financial Statement—Concluded.

Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	St. Charles Boys' Home, St. Charles.	Total.
\$ 8,115 36	\$64,505 65	\$54,990 45	\$25,278 13	\$5,386 21	\$14,444 24	\$20,149 21	\$15,260 11	\$818,945 78
11,400 14	63,071 87	72,042 15	16,044 05	5,294 86	14,106 99	8,812 69	8,233 19	621,241 37
1,408 12	9,134 66	7,087 45	4,343 14	6,695 64	3,211 35	1,880 21	3,244 38	93,448 35
	15,825 32	13,800 60	4,070 83	3,223 30	3,772 81	3,928 12	2,351 02	125,402 71
	4,250 50	6,672 42	1,295 46	287 40	457 75	2,415 08	1,084 23	20,801 43
2,225 71	23,334 82	22,032 51	7,523 08	2,678 22	3,498 12	5,442 83	2,030 54	218,035 71
243 80	1,913 39	3,852 04	320 07	433 83	2,638 52	311 20	3,300 59	31,350 87
86 02	340 07	1,185 62	206 67	113 94	5 75	601 39	3,163 27	51,839 85
3 75	2,530 32	1,664 31	350 26	349 43	398 19	804 92	54 69	36,632 15
	732 75	784 39	111 14	194 43		66 87	154 40	11,805 53
	5,312 13	9,935 03	581 13	395 73	135 07	1,633 62	1,628 05	39,490 52
481 47	444 88	399 42	310 95	366 99	17 80	376 83	425 40	8,640 01
547 15	1,498 14	1,296 22	439 66	131 86	781 93	245 95	595 09	14,003 48
5 00	868 09	154 16	143 46	142 76	147 23	131 08	103 96	4,234 53
	1,653 65	256 20	1,056 11	25 15	388 89	550 88	6,054 02	23,828 30
\$24,906 70	\$195,887 04	\$190,717 97	\$62,274 16	\$16,822 17	\$40,724 64	\$44,081 29	\$36,410 94	\$2,139,833 49
8 60	23,072 85	7,139 89	151 46	20 00	117 37	823 75	3,085 07	103,221 04
\$24,908 10	\$172,814 19	\$198,578 08	\$62,122 70	\$16,802 17	\$40,577 27	\$43,857 54	\$33,375 87	\$1,976,632 45

Total.
Less receipts not from State.

Cost to State.

SPECIAL EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.

Salaries and wages.	\$18,454 66	\$ 4,504 78	\$4,032 35	\$ 1,272 02	\$ 180 00	\$ 1,064 90	\$ 80,370 64
Food supplies.	6 90		7 08	67 50		7,805 36	137 55
Household supplies, furniture, etc.	408 10					832 92	30,732 32
Clothing.	22,642 39					125 19	1,305 17
Shop and laundry supplies.	1,276 90					105 40	24,006 12
Fuel, light and water.	1,124 56					12 40	1,934 21
Hospital and medical supplies.	1,824 51					12 40	146 18
Freight and transportation.	3,346 06	22,294 70	112 00	1 40		522 63	4,179 41
Building, repairs, etc.	91 12	8,579 07	13,079 30	13,079 30	1,201 47	150,252 17	473,582 09
Machinery, tools, etc.			4 25	4 25		1,978 38	7,888 33

Farm, garden, stock, etc.....	7 25	39 25	.....	200 00	.....	377 56	2,945 88	10,456 14
Expenses of trustees, officials, etc.	14 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97 41
Office expenses.....	251 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	371 12
Library and amusements.....	15 80	869 60	274 36	232 50	207 91	119 33	11 70	7,492 36
Miscellaneous.....	26 00	.....	.....	5 00	20,000 00	.....	262 44	27,623 52
Total.....	\$48,549 43	\$27,706 33	\$13,127 16	\$14,061 97	\$1,486 72	\$4,240 08	\$165,587 97	\$670,351 07
AVERAGES.								
Average number of inmates.....	71 91	1,351 44	1,557 33	305 00	73 56	274 50	112 33	12,695 19
Average cost per capita (gross).....	\$346 36	\$144 95	\$122 46	\$204 18	\$228 68	\$162 77	\$253 99	\$168 55
Average cost per capita (net).....	346 24	127 87	117 88	203 68	228 41	159 77	*221 65	155 69
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.								
Present in institution at beginning of year.....	70	1,296	1,432	205	72	189	.....	11,175
On parole at beginning of year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	113	.....	459
Since admitted (new).....	14	234	384	68	10	1,064	165	5,369
Former inmates readmitted.....	.....	3	263	.....	1	163	.....	959
Absentees returned.....	21	.....	554	183	8	.....	.....	1,311
Total for year.....	105	1,533	2,633	456	96	1,416	165	19,273
Discharged from institution.....	11	35	564	13	8	1,223	9	2,858
Discharged while on parole.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	804
Died.....	2	79	164	1	.....	.....	1	974
Temporarily absent.....	21	.....	458	235	2	.....	3	1,060
On parole at end of year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	150	1,016
Present at end of year—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males.....	57	816	1,447	119	.....	131	153	7,306
Females.....	14	603	.....	88	74	56	.....	5,247
Escaped, dropped.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Total for year.....	105	1,533	2,633	456	96	1,416	165	19,273
Inmates present June 30, 1905.....	71	1,419	1,447	207	74	187	153	12,553

*These amounts are for only six months as institution was opened December, 1904.

† Vacation.

TABLE NO. IX.

Consolidated Financial Statement (all funds included) of the Income and Expenses as Reported by Seventeen State Institutions, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

	APPROPRIATIONS.							INSTITUTIONS.			
	Northern Insane Hospital, Eglin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable Insane, S. Bart'sville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.	Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville.		
<i>Dr.</i>											
Appropriations 1903, undrawn July 1, 1905.....	\$ 5,594 90	\$ 4,505 14	\$ 4,958 89	\$ 754 20	\$ 195 39	\$ 1,559 25	\$ 23 62	\$ 3,480 78	\$ 293 62		
Appropriation 1905-1906.....	420,870 00	738,000 00	436,500 00	372,900 00	350,000 00	537,000 00	102,900 00	260,000 00	138,500 00		
	\$426,464 90	\$742,505 14	\$441,458 89	\$373,654 20	\$550,195 39	\$538,559 25	\$102,923 62	\$263,480 78	\$128,733 62		
<i>Cr.</i>											
Appropriations drawn during year	\$216,350 21	\$375,231 07	\$229,071 48	\$191,720 63	\$181,339 74	\$224,001 52	\$42,373 22	\$133,374 57	\$68,888 12		
Appropriations undrawn July 1, 1906	209,639 69	362,774 07	211,186 02	181,932 60	168,795 65	314,557 73	60,550 40	126,433 56	59,845 50		
Appropriations lapsed Sept. 30, 1905	475 00		1,201 39	97				646 85			
	\$426,464 90	\$742,505 14	\$441,458 89	\$373,654 20	\$550,195 39	\$538,559 25	\$102,923 62	\$263,480 78	\$128,733 62		
<i>Dr.</i>											
Cash on hand July 1, 1905.....	\$ 37,341 32	\$ 85,337 73	\$ 4,950 11	\$ 14,186 07	\$ 20,019 59	\$ 35,003 11	\$ 426 52	\$ 1,736 42	\$13,683 17		
From State, ordinary.....	185,000 00	333,500 00	185,000 00	170,000 00	157,500 00	203,000 00	37,500 00	115,000 00	54,000 00		
From State, special.....	31,350 21	41,731 07	44,071 48	21,720 63	23,899 74	21,001 52	4,873 22	18,374 57	15,026 48		
From Burr fund.....	3,394 25										
From other sources, ordinary.....	15,322 51	32,394 88	15,035 26	22,262 08	14,631 69	21,133 20	1,951 45	5,746 47	5,978 15		
From other sources, special.....	35 00				857 00		66 00				
From inmates trust fund.....		17,392 69		864 53	1,320 15	734 95					
From C. W. Spaulding, ex-treasurer.	1,463 07		1,445 52								
	\$273,906 36	\$512,036 37	\$250,502 37	\$229,023 31	\$218,228 15	\$280,872 78	\$44,817 19	\$140,857 46	\$88,687 80		

Financial Statement—Continued.

ORDINARY EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.	Northern Insane Hosp. Echin.	Eastern Insane Hosp. Kankakee.	Central Insane Hosp. Jacksonville	Southern Insane Hosp. Anna.	Western Insane Hosp. Watertown	Asylum for Incurable Insane, S. Bart.ville	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacksonville	Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville
Salaries and wages.....	\$77,697 40	\$153,030 90	\$79,689 16	\$64,057 90	\$63,088 14	\$70,977 87	\$16,845 62	\$73,070 91	\$29,828 79
Food supplies.....	60,432 19	92,337 83	64,172 88	59,063 13	48,198 32	62,294 29	7,339 10	13,914 65	9,388 98
Household supplies, furniture, etc.	11,067 37	22,616 46	7,026 45	13,756 27	7,244 92	23,667 97	1,061 76	2,215 95	3,411 96
Clothing.....	10,214 24	16,797 95	13,169 51	11,924 16	10,023 13	22,033 09	1,934 78	2,407 56	1,474 37
Shop and laundry supplies.....	1,822 42	3,848 18	707 61	11,499 34	823 72	2,653 61	177 79	1,773 73	720 75
Fuel, light and water.....	19,516 88	43,770 98	17,956 91	8,497 75	10,049 92	15,000 81	2,025 36	11,297 55	4,558 63
Hospital and medical supplies.....	1,085 64	3,532 14	2,671 81	4,036 09	1,377 66	3,767 41	1,302 05	448 95	640 84
Freight and transportation.....	3,187 55	9,642 82	1,465 18	8,481 99	1,451 28	1,389 27	258 40	2,162 45	825 72
Building, repairs, etc.....	829 93	3,270 74	1,688 98	8,252 06	4,837 51	3,493 30	3,493 30	1,110 15	1,319 21
Machinery, tools, etc.....	1,637 26	645 67	195 35	1,233 87	1,882 67	1,500 99	11 58	6,030 24	1,360 04
Farm, garden, stock, etc.....	1,720 91	10,684 69	3,633 51	4,627 56	1,885 54	5,276 80	3,492 00	380 80	517 85
Expenses of trustees, officials, etc.	810 01	973 86	480 62	304 13	673 43	802 98	1,041 18	660 00	670 36
Office expenses.....	343 33	1,610 53	583 85	1,108 43	591 11	1,370 12	270 62	660 00	104 00
Library and amusements.....	104 80	281 82	1,351 03	637 81	672 20	1,033 24	173 40	457 26	457 26
Miscellaneous.....	1,620 27	7,385 96	17 71	1,355 21	697 56	1,661 88	78 50	644 08	473 30
Total.....	\$192,669 26	\$870,691 83	\$193,920 56	\$140,035 76	\$152,497 11	\$217,423 63	\$36,875 67	\$116,747 42	\$36,214 65
Less receipts not from State.....	15,332 51	32,934 88	15,035 26	22,262 08	14,631 69	21,133 20	1,351 45	5,746 47	5,978 15
Cost to State.....	\$176,766 75	\$837,756 95	\$178,885 30	\$157,773 68	\$137,865 42	\$196,290 43	\$34,324 22	\$111,000 95	\$30,236 50
SPECIAL EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.									
Salaries and wages.....	\$7,167 91	\$15,726 58	\$7,794 50	\$5,441 33	\$ 846 31	\$8,800 88	\$2,481 26	\$4,737 03	\$1,555 65
Household supplies, furniture, etc.	1,697 31	239 71	1,036 82	451 85		596 90		300 08	185 00
Shop and laundry supplies.....	1,106 40	367 82	674 15			28 13		1,009 16	
Fuel, light and water.....				55 20		32 06		517 85	
Hospital and medical supplies.....	234 15			843 87		157 00			142 80
Freight and transportation.....	8,788 85	20,790 56	30,543 58	13,964 12	21,675 01	10,315 13	2,000 23	11,772 44	11,644 04
Building, repairs, etc.....	6,349 72	6 25		392 31	80 00	989 41	60	996 11	296 36
Machinery, tools, etc.....	2,127 77	890 68	2,367 11	1,211 85	2,122 08	68 72			105 35
Farm, garden, stock, etc.....	156 63						163 44		12 00
Expenses of trustees, officials, etc.	447 00			7 02	20 02		174 80		521 62
Office expenses.....				25 20				62 00	575 50
Library and amusements.....	3,234 22								
Miscellaneous.....									
Total.....	\$30,319 97	\$38,021 60	\$44,230 48	\$22,392 68	\$24,743 42	\$26,988 23	\$5,002 48	\$19,484 67	\$14,948 92

AVERAGES.

Average number of inmates.....	1,174.30	2,261.16	1,338.13	1,159.67.	1,188.71	1,531.77	203.01	431.37	206.56
Average cost per capita (gross).....	\$163.59	\$163.94	\$144.91	\$155.25	\$128.28	\$141.94	\$181.64	\$270.64	\$272.14
Average cost per capita (net).....	150.53	149.38	133.68	136.05	115.97	128.15	172.03	257.32	243.21

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Present in institution at beginning of year.....	1,172	2,279	1,315	1,119	1,157	1,449	203	.....	.....
On parole at beginning of year.....	45	120	90	53	74	4	.....	.....	.....
Since admitted (new).....	257	378	383	268	271	449	34	53	40
Former inmates readmitted.....	44	83	104	82	23	5	.....	9	185
Absentees returned.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	386	.....
Total for year.....	1,518	2,860	1,892	1,522	1,525	1,917	237	448	225
Discharged from institution.....	25	298	41	27	21	4	16	2	25
Discharged while on parole.....	155	.....	259	147	94	14	.....	.....	.....
Died.....	87	163	118	77	81	152	16	.....	.....
Temporarily absent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	446	200
On parole at end of year.....	35	160	79	62	100	7	.....	.....	.....
Present at end of year—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males.....	567	1,160	708	665	653	799	205	.....	.....
Females.....	649	1,079	684	541	576	980	.....	.....	.....
Escaped, dropped.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Total for year.....	1,518	2,860	1,892	1,522	1,525	1,917	237	448	225
Inmates present June 30, 1906.....	1,216	2,239	1,392	1,209	1,229	1,729	205	.....	.....

Financial Statement—Continued.

	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	St Charles Boys' Home, St. Charles.	Total.
<i>Dr.</i>									
Appropriations 1903, undrawn July 1, 1905-1906	\$13,270 95	\$ 12,004 29	\$ 684 08	\$ 898 53	\$ 416	\$ 23 02	\$ 7,666 27	\$ 12,476 46	\$ 68,353 55
Appropriations 1905-1906	70,000 00	466,000 00	460,200 00	134,300 00	33,000 00	102,300 00	218,900 00	238,250 00	5,149,620 00
	\$83,270 95	\$478,004 29	\$460,884 08	\$135,198 53	\$33,004 16	\$102,323 02	\$226,566 27	\$270,726 46	\$5,217,953 55
<i>Cr.</i>									
Appropriations drawn during year	\$98,949 80	\$232,837 75	\$247,768 43	\$69,582 03	\$13,870 44	\$63,638 34	\$ 80,409 31	\$ 65,276 36	\$2,474,743 02
Appropriations undrawn July 1, 1906	35,000 00	239,883 59	213,114 80	65,616 50	19,132 97	98,684 68	144,357 57	205,450 10	2,724,481 13
Appropriations lapsed Sept 30, 1905.	9,321 15	5,282 95	85		75		1,799 39		18,729 40
	\$83,270 95	\$478,004 29	\$460,884 08	\$135,198 53	\$33,004 16	\$102,323 02	\$226,566 27	\$270,726 46	\$5,217,953 55
<i>Dr.</i>									
Cash on hand July 1, 1905	\$12,526 34	\$ 18,395 04	\$ 4,954 71	\$ 584 93	\$ 5,605 24	\$ 7,535 31	\$ 3,132 25	\$11,482 90	\$ 277,500 76
From State, ordinary	24,560 00	196,000 00	195,000 00	62,500 00	13,000 00	41,000 00	45,000 00	50,025 00	2,068,125 00
From State, special	21,949 80	36,837 75	48,373 29	7,082 03	870 44	22,638 34	35,409 31	14,651 36	409,861 24
From Burr fund									3,304 25
From other sources, ordinary	16 05	23,031 49	9,835 85	136 95	400	559 81	1,049 43	2,599 15	172,228 42
From other sources, special	36,828 01						100 00	135 68	38,021 69
From inmates trust fund									23,750 89
From C. W. Spaulding, ex-treasurer.							426 51		426 51
	\$85,820 20	\$274,264 28	\$258,163 85	\$70,303 91	\$19,479 68	\$71,733 46	\$85,117 50	\$79,494 09	\$2,993,308 76

Cr.

Indebtedness July 1, 1905, paid	\$ 7,324 80	\$ 6 50	\$ 1,607 16	\$ 898 53	\$ 40 75	\$28,295 02	\$ 3,311 15	\$ 4,210 48	\$ 114,291 22
Expenses present year paid	79,114 40	242,548 28	250,856 43	68,438 16	18,039 33	35,816 84	74,626 08	65,374 98	2,513,253 77
Inmates trust fund									18,253 03
Returned to State Treasurer									50,000 00
Cash on hand at end of year	9,381 00	31,709 50	5,700 26	967 22	1,399 60	7,621 60	7,180 27	9,908 63	297,504 74
	\$95,820 20	\$274,264 28	\$258,163 85	\$70,303 91	\$19,479 68	\$71,733 46	\$85,117 50	\$79,494 09	\$2,983,308 76

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Dr.

Indebtedness July 1, 1905	\$ 7,324 80	\$ 6 50	\$ 1,607 16	\$ 898 53	\$ 40 75	\$28,295 02	\$ 3,311 15	\$ 4,210 48	\$ 114,457 04
Expenses, ordinary, present year	25,836 10	205,710 53	213,060 00	62,254 66	17,205 50	41,109 89	47,890 64	54,303 10	2,183,876 31
Expenses, special, present year	60,243 66	36,837 75	53,262 59	6,254 00	870 44	3,327 01	46,266 73	14,743 71	441,968 24
Expenses, inmates' trust fund									18,253 03
Expenses, Burr fund									3,115 26
	\$93,404 56	\$242,554 78	\$267,929 75	\$69,407 19	\$18,116 69	\$72,731 92	\$97,468 52	\$73,257 29	\$2,761,675 88

Cr.

Expenses paid as above	\$86,439 20	\$242,554 78	\$252,463 59	\$69,395 69	\$18,080 08	\$64,111 96	\$77,937 23	\$69,585 46	\$2,645,804 02
Indebtedness June 30, 1906	6,365 36		15,466 16	70 50	36 61	8,620 06	19,531 29	3,671 83	115,871 86
	\$93,404 56	\$242,554 78	\$267,929 75	\$69,407 19	\$18,116 69	\$72,731 92	\$97,468 52	\$73,257 29	\$2,761,675 88

SURPLUSES AND DEFICIT.

Dr.

Cash on hand June 30, 1906	\$9,381 00	\$31,709 50	\$5,700 26	\$967 22	\$1,399 60	\$7,621 60	\$7,180 27	\$9,908 63	\$297,504 74
Cash estimates in State Treasury			5,060 70	70 50		1,521 65	10,946 92	236 35	22,004 73
Deficit, ordinary fund, at end of year			4,705 20				1,404 10		6,406 67
Deficit, working capital fund	1,255 49								1,255 49
	\$10,636 49	\$31,709 50	\$15,466 16	\$1,037 72	\$1,399 60	\$9,143 25	\$19,531 29	\$10,144 98	\$327,171 63

Cr.

Indebtedness June 30, 1906	\$6,965 36		\$15,466 16	\$70 50	\$ 36 61	\$8,620 06	\$19,531 29	\$3,671 83	\$115,871 86
Surplus, ordinary fund, June 30, 1906	3,671 13	\$31,709 50		967 22	1,362 99	523 19		6,458 67	195,380 49
Surplus, special fund								14 48	27 80
Inmates' trust fund									14,306 93
Burr funds									1,554 55
	\$10,636 49	\$31,709 50	\$15,466 16	\$1,037 72	\$1,399 60	\$9,143 25	\$19,531 29	\$10,144 98	\$327,171 63

Financial Statement—Concluded.

ORDINARY EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	St. Charles Boys' Home, St. Charles.	Total.
Salaries and wages.....	\$ 9,220 81	\$67,339 65	\$55,191 55	\$24,366 01	\$5,437 48	\$14,363 45	\$21,317 35	\$21,085 75	\$847,818 74
Food supplies.....	10,896 26	65,483 49	73,464 50	17,366 27	3,982 49	11,652 23	9,432 62	10,075 72	625,496 35
Household supplies, furniture, etc.	433 22	11,131 06	8,461 75	2,187 88	672 99	1,564 68	761 92	2,764 83	120,030 41
Clothing.....		17,394 45	28,762 33	5,112 01	341 98	714 21	4,628 83	4,703 33	151,635 96
Shop and laundry supplies.....	292 40	4,798 54	1,212 50	810 48	189 19	3,614 34	189 85	731 75	21,889 89
Fuel, light and water.....	3,027 82	24,716 00	25,632 58	8,340 45	2,687 81	3,617 33	5,905 75	5,654 27	212,253 34
Hospital and medical supplies.....	341 76	2,086 99	3,837 71	541 81	392 89	3,531 29	299 66	300 01	30,904 71
Freight and transportation.....	15 00	378 19	1,066 47	203 66	127 74	3,311 51	338 17	2,206 02	33,546 76
Building, repairs, etc.	930 33	1,122 43	1,125 91	390 99	99 24	158 49	418 89	72 67	12,714 01
Machinery, tools, etc.		1,930 99	2,123 94	185 70	210 20	7 06	2,133 77	513 51	12,714 01
Farm, garden, stock, etc.		5,984 41	9,236 28	486 15	318 18	314 90	2,133 77	1,540 35	59,257 22
Expenses of trustees, officials, etc.	146 25	513 62	522 32	411 37	411 70	282 70	628 29	1,334 72	10,291 89
Office expenses.....	529 45	1,005 56	1,105 33	569 14	585 47	583 32	311 79	1,221 12	13,119 59
Library and amusements.....	2 50	706 31	73 65	84 49	29 49	49 98	558 86	370 13	6,187 07
Miscellaneous.....		1,209 85	603 18	1,198 25	117 75	490 97	1,247 86	1,668 52	19,470 85
Total.....	\$25,896 10	\$205,710 53	\$213,080 00	\$62,254 66	\$17,205 50	\$41,109 80	\$47,890 64	\$54,303 10	\$2,183,876 31
Less receipts not from State.....	16 65	23,031 49	9,835 85	136 85	4 00	559 81	1,049 43	2,500 15	172,238 42
Cost to State.....	\$25,820 05	\$182,679 04	\$203,244 15	\$62,117 81	\$17,201 50	\$40,550 08	\$46,841 21	\$51,703 95	\$2,011,637 89
SPECIAL EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.									
Salaries and wages.....	\$20,065 69	\$ 6,908 02	\$ 5,525 15	\$ 758 35	\$106 60	\$ 80 00	\$ 1,827 37	\$ 210 00	\$88,188 66
Household supplies, furniture, etc.				1,453 75				236 55	\$ 252 11
Shop and laundry supplies.....	34,195 64							11 43	36,392 73
Fuel, light and water.....	418 97							383 42	1,407 50
Hospital and medical supplies.....	171 65								171 65
Freight and transportation.....	1,552 92								3,879 02
Building, repairs, etc.	1,731 50	29,579 50	47,305 07	2,327 80	452 76	3,147 47	41,027 70	9,999 08	267,064 94
Machinery, tools, etc.	172 31		16 70	214 00			1,900 00	983 77	14,101 80
Farm, garden, stock, etc.	824 30	149 85	9 78				780 57	2,119 99	12,662 92
Expenses of trustees, officials, etc.	425 33	20 60							911 73
Office expenses.....	2 00								461 00
Library and amusements.....	55 00	109 78	235 07	300 00				348 00	2,035 71
Miscellaneous.....	128 95	10 00	170 82	1,200 00	221 08	99 54	161 77	411 27	6,439 04
Total.....	\$60,243 66	\$36,837 75	\$53,292 59	\$6,254 00	\$870 44	\$3,327 01	\$46,566 73	\$14,743 71	\$441,968 24

AVERAGES.

Average number of inmates.....	73.02	1,390.23	1,546.24	295.28	72.86	195.18	313.57	210.82	13,415.41
Average cost per capita (gross).....	\$253.82	\$147.97	\$187.79	\$210.82	\$236.14	\$210.63	\$152.73	\$267.58	\$162.78
Average cost per capita (net).....	353.60	131.40	131.43	210.36	236.08	207.76	149.88	245.23	149.45

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Present in institution at beginning of year.....	71	1,419	1,447	207	74	187	301	153	12,553
On parole at beginning of year.....	10				6		150		552
Since admitted (new).....	3	235	359	58	20	1,091	128	121	4,148
Former inmates readmitted.....	1	2	341		1	172	1	1	1,054
Absentees returned.....	67		458	214			156	13	1,304
Total for year.....	152	1,656	2,605	479	101	1,450	736	288	19,611
Discharged from institution.....	3	219	657	40	7	1,251	17	16	2,669
Discharged while on parole.....	2				2		26	1	700
Died.....	2	67	147	1	7	5	2		925
Temporarily absent.....	68	255	400	243	1		164	17	1,799
On parole at end of year.....	5				2		208	7	665
Present at end of year—									
Males.....	55	583	1,401	115		122		247	7,290
Females.....	17	522		80		72	319		5,554
Escaped, dropped.....									9
Total for year.....	152	1,656	2,605	179	101	1,450	736	288	19,611
Inmates present June 30, 1906.....	72	1,115	1,401	195	82	194	319	247	12,844

TABLE NO. X.

Showing the Movement of Population as Reported by each Institution for the Fiscal Year, 1905.

INSTITUTIONS.	IN INSTITUTION AND ON PAROLE JULY 1, 1904.			SINCE ADMITTED OR RETURNED.			DISCHARGED, DIED OR TEMPORARILY ABSENT.			IN INSTITUTION OR ON PAROLE JULY 1, 1905.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Northern Insane Hospital.....	692	688	1,270	194	182	376	231	198	429	565	652	1,217
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	1,215	1,135	2,350	306	236	542	282	211	493	1,389	1,169	2,558
Western Insane Hospital.....	442	367	809	410	328	738	169	147	316	683	548	1,231
Central Insane Hospital.....	712	704	1,416	351	260	611	339	283	622	724	681	1,405
Southern Insane Hospital.....	665	550	1,215	222	124	346	280	139	419	657	515	1,172
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	439	328	767	407	461	868	102	80	182	744	709	1,453
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	181	.....	181	50	50	100	28	.....	28	263	.....	263
School for the Deaf.....	.....	.....	.....	318	172	490	318	172	490	.....	.....	.....
Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.....	.....	.....	.....	132	88	220	132	88	220	.....	.....	.....
Asylum for Female married Children.....	54	16	70	26	9	35	23	11	34	57	14	71
Asylum for Female married Children.....	736	539	1,275	147	90	237	67	47	114	816	603	1,419
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	1,983	.....	1,983	670	.....	670	728	.....	728	1,965	.....	1,965
Soldiers' Orphan Home.....	126	79	205	144	107	251	151	.....	249	119	88	207
Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	.....	72	72	.....	19	19	.....	17	17	.....	74	74
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	116	73	189	798	429	1,227	783	446	1,229	131	56	187
State Training School for Girls.....	.....	351	351	.....	269	269	.....	169	169	.....	451	451
St. Charles School for Boys.....	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	165	12	.....	12	133	.....	133
Total.....	7,271	4,963	12,174	4,320	2,774	7,094	3,595	2,126	5,721	7,996	5,351	13,347

* Vacation.

TABLE XI.

Showing Movement of Population as Reported by Each Institution for the Fiscal Year 1906.

INSTITUTIONS.	IN INSTITUTION AND ON PAROLE JULY 1, 1905.			SINCE ADMITTED OR RETURNED.			DISCHARGED, DIED OR TEMPORARILY ABSENT.			IN INSTITUTION AND ON PAROLE JULY 1, 1906.		
	Male.		Total.	Male.		Total.	Male.		Total.	Male.		Total.
		Female.			Female.			Female.			Female.	
Northern Insane Hospital.....	565	652	1,217	162	139	301	113	124	237	584	667	1,251
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	1,239	1,160	2,399	253	298	461	230	231	461	1,262	1,137	2,399
Western Insane Hospital.....	683	548	1,231	135	139	294	130	66	196	708	621	1,329
Central Insane Hospital.....	724	681	1,405	280	207	487	252	169	421	732	719	1,471
Southern Insane Hospital.....	657	515	1,172	200	150	350	154	97	251	703	568	1,271
Asylum for Incurable Insane.....	744	708	1,453	154	310	464	94	87	181	804	932	1,736
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	203	...	203	34	...	34	32	...	32	205	...	205
School for the Deaf.....	*	...	...	288	160	448	288	160	448	*	...	...
School for the Blind, Jacksonville.....	57	14	71	143	82	225	143	82	225	*	...	...
Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.....	816	603	1,419	64	17	81	61	14	75	60	17	77
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	1,905	...	1,905	135	102	237	358	183	541	593	522	1,115
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	119	88	207	700	...	700	804	...	804	1,801	...	1,801
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	...	...	...	173	99	272	177	107	284	115	80	195
Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	...	74	74	...	27	27	...	17	17	...	84	4
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	131	56	187	804	459	1,263	813	443	1,256	122	72	19
State Training School for Girls.....	153	451	604	...	285	285	...	209	209	...	527	527
St. Charles School for Boys.....	...	153	153	135	...	135	34	...	34	254	...	254
Totals.....	7,996	5,551	13,547	3,080	2,384	6,064	3,713	1,989	5,702	7,963	5,946	13,909

* Vacation.

TABLE XII.

Showing the Average Number of Inmates Annually in the State Charitable Institutions, for thirty-two years, from 1875 to 1906.

Year.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable Insane, S. Bart myville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.	School for the Blind, Jacksonville.
1875, ten months.	307		470	148				219	62
1876	466		467	204				257	55
1877	464		487	246				263	57
1878	498		495	384				304	72
1879	521		505	466				301	75
1880	521	63	625	498				307	78
1881	522	185	639	498				359	77
1882	519	308	639	493				340	64
1883	526	399	630	526				374	79
1884	526	515	629	576				368	93
1885	528	1,119	641	636				369	98
1886	533	1,471	856	655				373	109
1887	531	1,518	918	646				362	124
1888	531	1,577	907	630				407	116
1889	531	1,633	911	640				365	111
1890	513	1,675	900	612				364	121
1891	389	1,701	619	619				371	136
1892	965	1,703	613	619			51	373	164
1893	1,051	1,877	1,073	802			111	368	148
1894	1,055	2,019	1,181	880			112	351	167
1895	1,114	2,065	1,198	817			112	363	165
1896	1,266	2,065	1,253	841			125	361	165
1897	1,194	2,096	1,290	837			124	301	162
1898	1,114	2,183	1,188	853			133	377	144
1899	1,041	2,111	1,242	925	36		118	361	167
1900	1,062	2,152	1,224	982	432		164	366	167
1901	1,141	2,271	1,261	995	587		172	305	*244
1902	1,187	2,196	1,271	1,051	623		164	532	226
1903	1,158	2,135	1,242	1,102	638	4487	162	525	223
1904	1,174	2,169	1,234	1,077	689	691	169	484	219
1905	1,141	2,242	1,309	1,115	754	729	179	466	202
1906	1,141	2,242	1,311	1,126	1,081	1,269	187	471	199
	1,174	2,261	1,338	1,160	1,189	1,532	203	431	207

Table VII—Concluded.

Year.	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles.	Total.
1875, ten months.		81		297		33			1,795
1876		80		310		45			2,064
1877		77		275		41			2,074
1878		168		291		77			2,482
1879		224		302		69			2,707
1880		274		308		62			2,926
1881		286		301		71			3,135
1882		279		266		72			3,209
1883		293		273		86			3,471
1884		292		317		78			3,702
1885		312		328		90			4,444
1886		341		326		117			5,093
1887		362	270	341		121			5,290
1888		387	480	359		127			5,380
1889		382	653	344		137			6,024
1890		410	780	313		130			6,196
1891		414	882	300		132			6,352
1892		485	846	307		130			6,385
1893		543	860	388		111			7,820
1894		546	867	373		112			7,811
1895		569	1,050	419		130	27		8,129
1896	52	587	1,112	383		133	47		8,331
1897	58	630	1,298	406	18	155	83		8,765
1898	49	639	1,385	404	17	129	110		8,784
1899	51	734	1,582	382	37	118	135		9,448
1900	57	797	1,534	380	45	125	121		9,782
1901	65	896	1,503	372	46	122	139		10,040
1902	67	1,003	1,534	362	46	136	169		10,448
1903	68	1,114	1,509	333	61	149	204		11,106
1904	67	1,240	1,533	333	74	156	232		11,568
1905	72	1,351	1,557	305	74	213	274	112	12,695
1906	73	1,390	1,546	295	73	195	314	211	13,415

* Commencing with this year the average number has been computed upon the number of days in the school year instead of the total number of days in the calendar year.

† This represents the average number present since the opening of the institution, Feb. 10, 1902.

‡ This represents the average number present since the opening of the institution, Dec. 14, 1904.

TABLE XIII.

Showing the Number of Inmates Admitted, as reported by sixteen State Institutions, from each County in the State, between the first day of July, 1904, and the 30th day of June, 1905.

Counties	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable In- sane, South Bartonville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacks nville.	Institution for the Blind, Jacks nville.
Adams			32		1	43	1	8	2
Alexander				9				1	1
Bond				8				2	
Boone	7					2		1	
Brown			3			1		2	
Bureau					21	23		1	
Calhoun			2		8	6			
Carroll			6		3	3		1	1
Cass		32				20		9	3
Champaign									
Christian			16			1		4	2
Clark				40		1		5	2
Clay				6				1	2
Clinton				5				1	1
Coles		13						1	2
Cook	250	278			212	50	30	120	72
Crawford				2				1	1
Cumberland		6				4		3	1
DeKalb	11						1	1	3
DeWitt		1	13			5		2	
Douglas		6							
DuPage	7					11		1	1
Edgar		14			1	5		1	
Edwards				6					1
Ettingham				7				2	

Table VIII Continued.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable In- sane, South Bartonsville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacks'ville.	Institution for the Blind, Jacks'ville.
Macomb					6	13			1
Madison				7		6			2
Madison			17			12			10
Madison			14			21	1		
Madison			28						
Ogle					62	10			1
Peoria					165	28	3		5
Perry				11		1			1
Platt			5			1			1
Pike			13			15			6
Pope						1			1
Pulaski				4					
Putnam				8					
Randolph				16	4	1			4
Richland				4					
Rock Island					56	48			2
Saline				6		7			1
Sangamon			35			39	1		6
Schuyler			7		1	5			2
Scott			7		1				
Shelby									
Stark			51						3
St. Clair				35	3	1			1
Stephenson					51	7	3		4
Tazewell			19			19			1
Union				7					
Verdillon		32		5		7			3
Walsh									1
Warren					11	4			1
Washington				11			1		

Table VII—Continued.

Counties.	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles.	Total.
Adams			54	4		5			150
Alexander	1	9	5			5			31
Bond			4			4			15
Brown		1	8						12
Brown		1							15
Bureau			7			7			62
Calhoun			1						3
Carroll		1	4						19
Cass			6			1			23
Champaign		1	9			6			80
Christian		2	9	5	1	4	1		44
Clark			1	1		6			56
Clay						8			17
Clinton	1	2	5						15
Coles		3	8			2	1		33
Cook	11	97	73	17	5	789	78		2,085
Crawford			1			7	1		12
Cumberland			2			1			17
DeKalb		3	3			4			26
DeWitt		1	2			4			28
Douglas					1				13
DuPage		1	2			2			26
Edgar		1	2			1			25
Edwards			1						8
Effingham			2			3			14
Fayette			5			7			25
Ford			3			4			41
Franklin		2				5			24
Fulton	2	2	11			3	1		62
Gallatin			2			4			14

Greene	.....	3	8	.....	.....	3	49
Grundy	.....	3	2	.....	.....	5	32
Hamilton	.....	1	1	.....	.....	9	26
Hancock	.....	1	13	.....	.....	2	48
Hardin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Henderson	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	14
Henry	.....	1	5	.....	.....	5	48
Iroquois	.....	1	1	.....	.....	9	42
Jackson	.....	5	6	.....	1	5	36
Jasper	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	13
Jefferson	.....	1	4	.....	1	3	24
Jersey	.....	3	4	.....	.....	5	29
Jo Daviess	.....	4	4	.....	.....	1	37
Johnson	.....	.....	2	.....	3	10	29
Kane	.....	5	6	.....	.....	9	93
Kankakee	.....	2	1	.....	.....	15	69
Kendall	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	13
Knox	.....	1	21	.....	.....	4	77
Lake	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	22
LaSalle	.....	3	11	.....	1	10	158
Lawrence	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	12
Lee	.....	3	9	.....	.....	2	73
Livingston	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	44
Logan	.....	.....	12	.....	4	2	52
Macon	.....	5	5	.....	2	5	63
Macoupin	.....	2	6	.....	.....	10	72
Maunson	.....	6	25	.....	3	5	191
Marion	.....	2	8	.....	.....	10	43
Marshall	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	22
Mason	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	21
Massac	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	20
McDonough	.....	1	10	.....	1	.....	57
McHenry	.....	1	8	.....	.....	1	34
McLean	.....	3	8	.....	.....	8	123
Menard	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	21
Mercer	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	24
Monroe	.....	2	3	.....	.....	1	25
Montgomery	.....	4	7	.....	.....	4	51
Morgan	.....	1	16	.....	.....	3	85
Moultrie	.....	2	3	.....	.....	6	40

Table VIII—Concluded.

Countries	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles.	Total.
Ogle			2			2			80
Peoria		4	25	4		14			259
Perry		4	2			5	3		27
Platt		1				5			15
Pike		3	10			1			52
Pope		1		1		4			15
Pulaski		1				1			13
Putnam									13
Randolph			3						8
Richland			1						26
Rice, Island									11
Saline			17	5		7	1		139
Sangamon		5	35			6			23
Schuyler			2			14	1		146
Scott			3	1		1	1		20
Shelby	1		2						12
Stark		1				10			74
St. Clair		1	28		1				7
Stephenson			5			2	3		90
Tazewell		4	5			3	1		65
Union		1							56
Vermillion		2	11	12		8			22
Wabash						25	6		104
Warren		1	5			3			5
Washington		1	1			2			26
Wayne						3			20
White		2	2	1		1			17
Whiteside		2	6	2		8			33
Will		3	8			3			44
Williamson			1			10	2		88
						5			40

TABLE XIV.

Showing the Number of Inmates Admitted, as reported by seventeen State Institutions, from each county in the State, between the first day of July, 1905, and the 30th day of June, 1906.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Wauertown.	Asylum for Incurable In- sane, South Bartonville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacks'ville.	Institution for the Blind, Jacks'ville.
Adams			48	17		2	2	6	1
Alexander				7				1	1
Bond	9							2	
Brown			6					1	
Bureau					26			4	
Calhoun			4		8	1			1
Carroll			13			4		6	1
Cass		18				1		6	2
Champaign									
Christian			24			4		4	4
Clark				13				1	
Clay				13					2
Clinton				6					
Coles		17				6		3	1
Cook	169	214	1		2	304	20	98	76
Crawford				3				1	1
Cumberland		5						3	1
DeKalb	12					7			3
DeWitt		2	8			1			
Douglas		5							
DuPage	9	1					1		
Edgar		17		5		6	1		
Edwards									
Efingham					1			3	1

[illegible]

Table XVI—Continued.

Countries.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable In- sane, South Bartonville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacks'ville.	Institution for the Blind, Jacks'ville.
Mercer				5	7	2		4	1
Monroe			14				1	4	1
Montgomery			21					17	1
Morgan			11					1	1
Moultrie									
Ogle	1				16		1	2	1
Peoria					47	6		7	2
Perry				8				2	1
Platt			12					2	1
Pike			11					3	5
Pope									
Pulaski				2		1		4	1
Putnam				8				3	
Randolph		1		10	1			2	2
Richland				9			1	6	1
Rock Island								5	
Saline					43	2		3	3
Sangamon			33	6		6		6	5
Schuyler			6			7		1	1
Scott			7			3			
Shelby									
Shark			11				1	1	3
St. Clair					8			1	
St. Joseph				37		23		11	5
Stephenson	1				20			3	
Tazewell			23			2			
Union				15				6	
Vermillion		32					1	1	4
Wabash				6				1	1
Warren					15		2	1	1
Washington				5				4	1

Table XVI—Continued.

Counties	Industrial Homes for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded, Lancaster.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles.	Total.
Adams		6	67			8	5	2	147
Alexander		1	3	1		5			20
Bond			5	1		4	1		18
Boone			2			1		4	18
Brown			10						17
Bureau			3			8			41
Calhoun			2						7
Carroll			3			1		3	16
Cass	1		6		1	2			34
Champaign	2		3	4		8	5	3	52
Christian									
Clark	4		4			1	1	1	47
Clay	2		3	1		8			30
Clinton	2		1			5	3		28
Coles			3			2			53
Cook	2	92	80	4	12	852	52	43	1,377
Crawford		1				11			17
Cumberland						2			11
DeKalb		1	1	1		3			28
DeWitt		1	5			1	1	1	21
Douglas			3						15
DuPage	2					3			16
Edgar	1		1			1			31
Edwards	3		1			1			6
Effingham	1						1		23
Fayette			4			3			23
Ford	3		4			5		2	27
Franklin			1						11
Fulton	2		2	2		6			28
Gallatin	3		15			7	1		58
Gallatin	1		3						10

Greene	1	9	.....	5	.....	33
Grundy	2	1	.....	6	.....	16
Hamilton	2	.....	.....	4	.....	18
Hancock	2	11	1	.....	2	40
Hardin	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5
Henderson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry	1	1	.....	3	1	11
Iroquois	2	8	.....	6	1	36
Jackson	2	.....	.....	2	.....	25
Jasper	.....	9	1	5	3	42
Jefferson	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	20
Jersey	.....	2	.....	4	1	29
Jo Davless	1	4	.....	1	2	16
Johnson	1	3	.....	1	1	18
Kane	1	2	9	3	.....	31
Kankakee	3	3	.....	12	2	94
Kendall	2	1	.....	19	3	73
Knox	2	19	.....	2	4	11
Lake	1	4	.....	5	1	59
LaSalle	1	5	1	4	2	40
Lawrence	.....	2	.....	16	2	83
Lee	1	2	.....	3	1	17
Livingston	2	7	.....	2	2	35
Logan	4	4	.....	2	1	30
Macon	3	12	1	2	1	51
Macoupin	.....	6	.....	9	1	57
Madison	1	9	.....	1	.....	.....
Marion	6	21	4	1	1	48
Marshall	1	1	.....	8	1	88
Mason	2	1	.....	7	1	40
Massac	2	4	3	2	1	40
McDonough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
McHenry	4	10	.....	8	2	23
McLean	4	8	.....	.....	1	18
Menard	6	14	1	5	2	45
Menard	1	2	.....	9	5	30
Mercer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
Monroe	1	3	3	2	1	8
Montgomery	1	2	.....	.....	.....	19
Morgan	4	2	.....	3	1	13
Moultrie	3	25	1	3	1	34
Moultrie	3	5	.....	.....	2	76
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24

Table XVI—Concluded.

Countries	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles.	Total
Ogle	2					3		1	28
Pocahontas	6		30			16	4	1	124
Perry			3	2		3			20
Prairie	2		3			8		1	28
Pike	2		17			3		2	43
Polk									14
Polaski			3			3			18
Putnam	4		4		1		1	1	5
Randolph	1		2						20
Richland	4		9			4			28
Rock Island			4						75
Salline			13		1	6	2	2	17
Sangamon	3		2			3			101
Schuyler			41			1	1		25
Scott			10						16
			5			1			27
Shelby	1		2			7		1	40
Stark									109
St. Clair	2		27		1		2	1	36
Stephenson	1		10				3		39
Tazewell			7			4			29
Union	1		2			5			91
Vernon	2		17	10	1	21	2	3	11
Wabash									33
Warren	6		6	6		2			14
Washington	3		1						24
Wayne	3		1	3		3			30
White			4			10			38
Whiteside			6		1	7			73
Will	2		5			8	2	2	54
Williamson	1		3			9	1		

Winnabago .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	9	6	1	41
Woodford .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	26
State at large .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Totals	4	237	700	58	21	1,263	128	122	5,587

TABLE XV.

Showing the Number of days Board given to Inmates as reported by sixteen State Institutions from each County in the State, between the 1st day of July, 1904, and the 30th day of June, 1905.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable In- sane, South Bartonville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacksnaville.	Institution for the Blind, Jacksnaville.
Adams			33,157	16,735	332	19,134	904	2,152	536
Alexander				7,503		1,460		269	268
Bond						1,353		538	
Boone	8,402					2,273		269	
Brown			6,619			2,432		416	
Bureau		730				5,392	730	1,076	
Calhoun			3,680		24,598	365	294		
Carroll					12,179	1,314	365		
Cass		22,760	9,994			533		1,076	268
Champaign						6,296	662	2,356	776
Christian			16,748			1,859		1,076	536
Clark		365		9,603		1,716		1,345	536
Clay				11,146		730		269	536
Clinton				12,021		1,095	365	365	35
Coles		18,740				1,463	365	965	536
Cook	275,986	523,958			87,216	87,255	29,085	29,923	18,548
Crawford				10,603		365			265
Cumberland		8,698				2,141		807	42
DeKalb	15,341					1,677	103	269	804
DeWitt			10,643			1,766	365	538	
Douglas		9,875				1,095		269	6
DuPage	12,418					4,048		269	
Edgar		17,396			59	2,465	365	269	
Edwardsville				4,863					
Elliington				12,002		1,460		538	268

Fayette			16,605		1,090	807
Ford					3,139	786
Franklin	11,064		13,507		365	1,614
Fulton		23,613			8,351	2,462
Gallatin			7,847		1,095	269
Greene						
Grundy					3,348	907
Hamilton	11,872				2,679	538
Hancock			10,060		407	1,345
Hardin					8,435	21
Henderson			2,386		427	536
Henry					365	268
Iroquois				7,033	787	
Jackson	365			24,090	5,965	1,073
Jasper	22,406				2,689	
					365	
					1,460	807
					2,122	518
					1,095	536
Jefferson						
Jersey	365		16,447		1,095	538
Jo Daviess					2,113	297
Johnson					2,067	269
Kane			9,750		3,368	536
	39,453				5,108	1,072
					1,379	1,863
Kankakee						
Kendall	24,680				3,673	1,076
Knox	4,931				1,201	538
Lake					9,983	268
LaSalle	14,611				2,418	1,345
					365	61
	44,309				18,289	1,614
					730	4,573
Lawrence						
Lee	2,168		8,007		730	269
Livingston				14,708	2,309	807
Logan	22,695				730	268
Macon		16,623			365	516
		25,464			2,421	
					730	
					3,096	1,072
Macoupin						
Madison		23,734			2,779	3,093
Marion		31,728			7,945	1,057
Marshall					2,412	1,194
Mason					984	2,101
					2,319	268
		8,728		9,918	2,894	
					365	1,614
Massac						
McDonough			8,406		1,095	269
McHenry					9,028	242
McLean	15,531				365	1,582
					4,659	724
Menard		365			11,880	2,373
	1,460				1,505	1,062
		33,348				2,373
		8,388			3,443	1,268

Table VI—Continued.

Countries	Northern Insane Hospital, Ft. St. Vrain	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown	Asylum for Incurable In- sane, South Partonville	Asylum for Insane Criminals Chester	School for the Deaf Jacksville	Institution for the Blind Jacksville
Meador	10,909	3,867	365	.....	.....
Michigan	7,927	.....	2,906	365	1,315	250
Mississippi	18,622	.....	.....	2,339	365	1,210	331
Minnesota	17,531	.....	.....	7,204	4	4,269	2,365
Montana	7,352	.....	.....	365	365	269	.....
Moultrie
Ogle	1,840	365	.....	.....	16,111	4,859	.....	807	208
Oregon	4,648	.....	42,440	20,208	1,604	2,060	1,238
Perry	11,031	26	972	365	1,076	62
Pike	9,423	.....	.....	5,950	.....	1,076	208
Pike	16,106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,280
Pope	4,225	.....	797	.....	807	208
Polaski	11,090	.....	522	439	807	1,238
Potomac	2,719	212	.....	807	.....
Randolph	365	.....	16,050	.....	1,168	.....	807	979
Richland	365	.....	9,485	.....	1,400	.....	1,354	.....
Rock Island	730	.....	.....	39,191	13,666	730	707	536
Saline	8,383	.....	365	.....	1,883	208
Sanger	38,422	.....	.....	13,775	280	2,421	1,363
Sanger	8,649	.....	332	2,169	.....	269	536
Semmler	5,165	.....	.....	1,095	.....	.....	.....
Scott
Shelby	13,418	1,502	.....	1,460	365	794	801
Stark	4,900	178	.....	269	.....
St. Clair	48,441	.....	5,469	3,076	2,421	1,072
Stephenson	1,577	365	.....	.....	15,121	1,149	1,095	536	.....
Tazewell	17,711	.....	.....	10,271	.....	807	208
Union	14,428	.....	1,208	365	1,611	718
Vermilion	36,523	.....	.....	.....	3,292	1,825	269	208
Washington	10,016	13,696	730	.....	269	208
Warren	4,300	373	373	262
Washington	11,828	.....	1,095	161	646	.....

Table XI--Continued.

Countries.	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	Total.
Adams		4,190	63,529	4,015	564	646	333	129,522
Alexander	82	3,876	2,531	365		381	1,981	28,108
Bond		2,115	1,098			267		12,801
Boone	353	1,708	1,769					13,774
Brown		1,989	4,828	1,095		95	356	16,839
Bureau	365							41,477
Calhoun		1,650	5,310	730		356		3,848
Carroll			1,509					18,633
Cass		1,778	2,897					19,535
Champaign	350	6,205	4,346			13	205	44,771
Christian			3,800	1,095		397	134	
Clark		4,584	6,757	1,825	74	379	1,045	34,863
Clay		4,015	2,077	1,095	365	580		21,697
Clinton		1,825	1,205	365	290	497	730	17,393
Coles	1,023	1,690	4,212			60		20,770
		4,676	3,797		228	92	494	31,356
Cook	20,162	163,498	54,945	14,965	11,650	48,906	43,300	1,409,308
Crawford		1,825	237	1,095		580	86	15,056
Cumberland		588	144			244	365	14,124
DeKalb		4,712	1,751	1,095		194	728	26,309
DeWitt		4,745	3,222		730	297		21,566
Douglas		1,460	166	365				13,996
DuPage		2,449	959	365	364	170	230	20,955
Edgar		2,497	1,774	365		447		24,800
Edwards		1,095	467			65		7,423
Effingham		2,190	857		365	69	385	17,481
Fayette		1,825	3,271	4,380		515		28,493
Ford		1,825	753	1,825				20,005
Franklin		1,876	319			258		18,304
Fulton		6,428	7,768	730			1,310	52,697
Gallatin		730	1,124		365	289		11,985

Greene	3,073	5,589	365	242	352	27,385
Grundy	2,055	1,362	355	282	.....	19,598
Hamilton	1,460	660	.....	1,106	.....	16,154
Hancock	3,694	9,625	1,095	.....	.....	38,794
Hardin	730	1,089	365	71	.....	5,832
Henderson	1,095	1,921	.....	6	769	11,611
Henry	2,822	4,701	.....	127	.....	38,843
Iroquois	1,382	1,296	.....	724	159	29,744
Jackson	5,103	7,500	2,920	.....	2,764	40,846
Jasper	2,405	365	2,920	108	.....	19,237
Jefferson	2,745	1,526	1,460	103	196	24,475
Jersey	2,905	6,435	365	317	1,110	21,313
JoDavies	2,555	3,044	.....	7	439	29,083
Johnson	730	1,051	2,190	615	.....	14,970
Kane	10,862	5,771	1,402	507	3,512	70,949
Kankakee	4,292	808	.....	975	464	37,669
Kendall	.....	700	.....	145	351	7,866
Knox	6,402	12,101	1,460	167	3,885	63,231
Lake	1,460	871	.....	284	423	22,837
LaSalle	5,373	6,771	397	799	.....	81,860
Lawrence	2,997	.....	365	217	.....	12,945
Lee	3,343	5,844	.....	73	249	30,937
Livingston	3,285	4,045	.....	207	.....	39,662
Logan	6,515	10,184	5,110	46	196	42,613
Macon	6,125	6,732	1,460	143	820	48,121
Macoupin	4,533	9,477	365	753	354	47,605
Madison	8,640	29,264	1,825	566	2,800	92,876
Marion	4,975	4,223	1,825	468	750	31,005
Marshall	1,460	1,134	.....	141	.....	14,973
Mason	4,880	1,942	1,095	.....	.....	21,018
Massac	730	1,316	.....	355	1,920	14,359
McDonough	4,781	6,905	1,095	.....	960	41,061
McHenry	3,603	3,225	.....	25	.....	28,132
McLean	11,370	11,187	1,460	595	2,154	78,396
Menard	1,460	2,355	.....	11	.....	16,194
Mercer	1,460	3,152	.....	92	730	20,940
Monroe	1,321	3,996	365	23	.....	18,133
Montgomery	4,698	8,033	730	101	.....	37,252
Morgan	6,431	10,664	365	295	1,556	51,279
Moultrie	1,558	3,684	1,460	.....	.....	15,369

Table VI—Continued.

Counties		Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	Total
Ogle	.....		2,920	1,711	750				29,362
Peoria	.....		8,380	28,111	2,555	1,825	116		116,300
Perry	.....		2,376	4,527	1,095		1,020	2,020	20,945
Piatt	.....		1,967	730	365		388	510	14,966
Pike	.....		3,227	7,683	750	365	55		36,482
Pope	.....		956		365		462		7,880
Pulaski	.....		1,194	2,732		365	290	32	17,441
Putnam	.....		365	979					5,112
Randolph	.....		1,460	4,447			47		25,323
Richland	.....	364	2,555	818	1,095			365	17,871
Rock Island	.....	365							
Saltine	.....		5,110	8,641	3,285	365	835	1,100	75,961
Sangamon	.....		2,920	1,150	3,730		243		15,912
Sangamon	.....		12,841	29,066	5,110	680	716	2,224	106,308
Schuyler	.....		1,825	3,367	750	365	19	44	18,275
Scott	.....		365	2,061	365				9,051
Shelby	.....	13	504	2,934	750		772	729	24,025
Stark	.....		1,701	2,405					9,753
St. Clair	.....		6,701	31,406	3,285	545	82	815	103,253
Stephenson	.....		2,190	4,323	750		110	2,120	30,033
Tazewell	.....		3,982	6,704	1,495	365	269	724	42,196
Union	.....							
Vermilion	.....		2,712	1,845	3,650		813		27,035
Wabash	.....		6,555	8,100	11,315		973	8,276	77,876
Warren	.....		1,095	1,095	1,400		158		15,091
Washington	.....		974	4,094	1,825		67		25,391
Wayne	.....		2,369	2,288	1,400		113		19,961
White	.....		3,650	675	1,825		26		21,210
White	.....		3,000	1,004	750		683	365	19,494
White	.....		3,957	6,632			148		37,757
Will	.....	362	7,190	6,897		815	582	730	65,176
Williamson	.....	364	2,555	768	365		259	493	11,227

Winnebago .....	.....	6,179	2,884	.....	.....	218	1,021	44,704
Woodford .....	.....	4,917	1,201	.....	.....	346	.....	24,609
State at large .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,186
Totals	26,245	493,274	568,428	111,325	26,852	77,674	100,192	4,613,315

TABLE No. 16.

Showing the number of days' board given to inmates, as reported by seventeen State institutions from each county in the State, between the first day of July, 1905, and the 30th day of June, 1906.

COUNTIES.	Northern Insane Hospital, Lehigh.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anniston.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable Insane, S. Bartonsville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for The Deaf, Jacksonville.	Institution for the Mild, Jacksonville.
Adams			36,004		365	19,572	1,007	1,194	248
Alexander				17,757		1,460		269	248
Beard				8,811		1,095		305	
Beebe	8,617					2,195		269	
Brown			7,118			2,555		269	
Bureau		730			23,357	8,649	730	1,055	
Calhoun			4,317			365			219
Carroll					11,261	1,928	365		
Cass			9,445			1,847		1,614	248
Chambers		23,034				10,693	365	1,584	496
Christian			18,501			2,893		1,076	778
Clark				11,788		1,065		1,883	248
Clay				10,784		724			486
Clinton				12,877		1,055	118	538	
Cross		19,464				1,883	365	846	248
Cook	297,133	532,933	59		107,538	110,248	33,617	26,074	15,821
Crawford				10,004		365		269	248
Cumberland		9,628				2,262		807	83
DeKalb	15,158					2,537	365		744
DeWitt		356	11,130			2,490	365	388	
Douglas		9,846				1,095		537	
DuPage	13,436	289				5,270	157	537	
Edgar		15,313			121	3,650	653	537	
Edwards				5,854			365		
Ervingham				11,184					248
Fayette						1,112		807	
Fayette				17,341		1,402		807	62
Ford	8,946					7,672	365	855	
Franklin						365	365	1,323	
Fulton			23,026	11,637		9,334	1,095	2,690	496
Gallatin				7,462		1,095		269	460

Greene	13,201	13,828		5,027	730	807	248
Grundy				4,275	365	538	
Hamilton		17,011	11,737	365		1,076	
Hancock			2,555	9,297		515	707
Hardin				365		537	248
Henderson				977			
Henry	365		5,925	5,893		801	248
Highland	19,700		23,936	4,781	229		
Hopkins				1,400	2,175	1,076	496
Jackson			19,604	1,095		806	333
Jasper			10,714				
Jefferson	365		16,273	1,095		1,076	9
Jersey		7,837		2,428		269	
Jo Daviess				3,219			248
Johnson			19,365	269		269	496
Johnston			10,743	365		1,075	676
Kane	365			6,158	1,095		
Kankakee	27,862			7,095	730	1,119	248
Kendall	4,840			1,890		538	
Knox	527		27,256	11,773	812	807	424
Lake	14,993			3,618	452	1,076	273
LaSalle	43,254		211	24,076	730	4,360	744
Lawrence		24	8,632	730		269	47
Lee	474			2,784	730	538	248
Livingston			17,908	9,668	641	807	248
Logan		15,192		3,588	730	1,873	
Logan		24,975		4,905	1,095	1,076	992
Macon							
Macoupin		24,009		4,630	1,467	2,528	887
Madison		36,737	293	9,737	2,555	1,883	1,753
Marion			14,553	670		2,421	248
Marshall				2,882		269	
Mason	323	9,276	11,099	4,162	365	1,076	
Massac				1,095		268	248
McDonough		14,359	9,366	11,907	365	403	1,126
McHenry	365			4,745		269	
McLean	1,460	34,655		18,595	1,602	1,883	1,075
Menard		8,372		2,926		269	248
Mermer							
Monroe			10,082	5,655	251		
Montgomery			8,157	2,499	365	1,076	
Morgan		17,011		3,475	730	1,076	367
Moultrie		18,622		8,733	365	4,445	1,736
Moultrie	9,191			365		269	104

TABLE No. 16—Continued.

COUNTIES	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Wheatland.	Asylum for Incurable Insane, St. Bart's, Exile.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chesler.	School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.	Reformatory for the Juvenile Institution, Julesburg.
Agile	671				18,532	5,470	119	807	248
Boonville		365			50,543	20,408	2,100	1,883	1,092
Perry				12,205				538	341
Pike			9,122			1,095	365	538	248
Pike			15,616			6,145		807	1,221
Pope				4,261		1,283		1,076	248
Polaski				12,180		566	251	807	
Putnam					3,082	27		538	
Randolph		288		17,927		737		1,231	386
Richland		70		10,202		1,460	61	1,345	236
Rock Island		730			43,237	19,218	730	807	683
Saline				6,984		365		1,611	
Sangamon			38,493			16,338		2,939	1,210
Schuyler			6,878		365	4,322		269	248
Scott			5,950			2,121			
Shelby						1,384	377	269	714
Stark			14,325		5,385	353		269	
St. Clair				51,057		11,193	2,920	2,938	1,310
Stephenson	219	365			18,445	1,099	1,037	269	
Tazewell			18,954			11,161		807	
Union				15,229		730	365	1,632	
Vermilion		36,157				5,520	1,864	269	781
Wabash				9,567		730		268	248
Warren					14,154	4,074	436	269	248
Washington				11,945		1,665	365	366	112
Wayne				8,920		2,873	365	1,036	248
White				11,831		365		1,341	
Whiteside					21,313	5,127	109	745	248
Will	365	36,639				10,516	1,460	1,883	1,042
Williamson				11,685		730		1,076	1,238

Winnebago	25,411	365	.....	.....	.....	8,881	1,095	269	248
Woodford .....	.....	365	.....	.....	.....	4,101	365	1,351	406
State at large	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	428,624	825,324	488,418	423,281	433,881	559,099	74,100	117,195	51,226

Table No. 16—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	St. Charles Boys' Home, St. Charles.	Total.
Adams		4,015	43,918	3,318		324	610	173	110,778
Alexander		4,745	1,336	551		231	1,041		28,919
Bond	311	1,612	1,765						13,749
Boone	351	1,460	151			38	53		13,434
Brown		1,085	7,997	1,106			365	1,209	21,644
Bureau	365	1,387	5,876	551		560			43,290
Carthage			1,238						6,139
Carroll		1,679	3,298			45		351	18,837
Cass		3,066	3,680		235	21	62		20,198
Champaign	362	5,410	2,248	2,212		337	1,845	575	49,161
Christian		5,906	7,590	1,106	78	13	1,062	283	39,296
Clark		4,143	1,192	1,657	365	502		365	25,898
Clay		2,555	1,086	551	67	572	1,560		18,195
Clinton	1,059	2,394	3,650			70		365	22,166
Coles		4,380	4,768			191	511	617	33,233
Cook	20,042	171,732	48,980	7,712	11,736	48,252	50,540	46,622	1,521,039
Crawford		2,153	455	1,106		738	365		15,703
Cumberland		3,365	611	551		194	365		14,874
DeKalb		3,835	1,917	551	82	209	322	365	26,145
DeWitt		4,088	2,559			128		290	21,934
Douglas		2,756	757	551	169	168	222		16,971
DuPage		2,741	524	551		13		617	24,115
Edgar		2,266	1,039			19			23,628
Edward		1,643	273		365		464		8,300
Effingham		2,453	1,082			209		365	18,611
Fayette		2,880	2,171	2,763		249		306	27,981
Ford		760	494						19,022
Franklin		3,695	915	1,106		398			13,266
Fulton	6,108	10,661				464	1,838	315	56,087
Gallatin		759	759		365				11,340

Greene	3, 139	8, 813	270	32, 862
Grundy	1, 460	787	170	20, 796
Hamilton	1, 135	992	465	16, 570
Hancock	9, 459	551	45	42, 578
Hardin	1, 340	551	54	6, 247
Healdson	1, 095	1, 366	90	10, 439
Henry	2, 556	5, 369	233	39, 299
Heuvels	2, 993	680	75	29, 817
Jackson	4, 986	8, 040	425	44, 276
Jasper	1, 825	2, 212	276	17, 612
Jefferson	2, 555	943	186	24, 842
Jersey	3, 431	7, 760	22	24, 369
Jo Daviess	2, 628	1, 245	64	27, 172
Johnson	1, 150	1, 675	159	19, 832
Kane	10, 767	4, 205	422	72, 229
Kankakee	4, 968	295	1, 123	46, 706
Kendall	5, 883	584	178	8, 107
Knox	1, 507	11, 890	218	63, 319
Lake	4, 796	857	215	25, 198
LaSalle	40	6, 761	622	87, 023
Lawrence	2, 555	634	222	14, 275
Lee	3, 431	7, 935	113	36, 771
Livingston	3, 869	3, 383	57	831
Logan	5, 913	9, 137	20	42, 254
Macon	6, 296	4, 722	364	41, 290
Macoupin	4, 198	11, 059	349	49, 389
Madison	8, 797	27, 919	427	94, 262
Marion	4, 599	3, 240	652	30, 666
Marshall	1, 887	1, 525	118	17, 780
Mason	3, 741	4, 311	364	49, 010
Massac	730	1, 063	281	16, 491
McDonough	5, 475	10, 547	391	47, 530
McHenry	4, 562	3, 066	396	30, 370
McLean	10, 038	37, 890	948	111, 976
McNard	1, 460	1, 033	2, 577	14, 308
Mercer	1, 460	2, 414	103	21, 929
Monroe	1, 460	3, 450	196	17, 727
Montgomery	3, 347	9, 871	54	42, 514
Morgan	3, 876	11, 622	1, 687	54, 505
Moultrie	2, 051	1, 794	112	14, 281

Table No. 16—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Fool- Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	St. Charles Boys' Home, St. Charles.	Total.
Ogle		2,654	2,172	551		131		1,351	33,419
Peoria		9,964	21,227	2,763	1,303	836	2,352	1,712	116,698
Perry		2,190	5,487	1,106		136	410		22,436
Platt		2,233	710	551		313		492	15,667
Pike		3,924	9,812		365	350		529	38,767
Pope		1,095	264	547		458			9,292
Pulaski		1,065	2,088		387	24	308	351	17,906
Putnam		1,365	1,968						5,981
Randolph		1,150	7,353	1,106					30,678
Rensselaer		4,238	527	1,106		151	141		19,567
Rock Island	355	4,745	7,575	1,106	448	519	1,324	881	82,358
Saline		1,460	777	1,106		227			12,363
Sangamon		12,228	30,304	6,628	730	17	1,928	1,821	112,886
Schuyler		1,460	2,337	1,106	304		365		17,671
Scott		365	1,713			49			10,198
Shelby		1,150	2,420			486	188	23	21,596
Stark		1,095	2,386					9,088	
St. Clair		6,263	31,846	2,212	338		1,101	60	112,688
Stephenson		2,446	2,656	1,106	365		2,633		30,630
Tazewell		3,832	6,957		334	225	637		42,967
Union		3,139	1,835	1,106		661			24,657
Vermilion		5,962	8,607	8,848	174	1,001	6,155		75,280
Wabash		913	365			22		1,016	15,341
Warren		1,065	2,963	4,424		79		730	28,412
Washington		3,216	2,372	2,212		22			22,345
Wayne		4,416	1,165			319			19,392
White		3,193	1,492		281	733	365		21,805
Whiteside		3,407	4,231	4,975		392			35,965
Will	349	6,862	4,092		1,463	445	1,038	1,708	67,792
Williamson	365	2,551	911	1,106		435	432	399	21,032

Winnabago	6,256	1,903	.....	.....	233	2,892	475	48,028
Woodford	4,427	1,113	.....	.....	53	.....	730	25,087
State at large.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,840
Totals	507,434	564,378	107,777	26,585	71,228	114,454	76,948	489,623

TABLE XVII.

Showing the Number of Inmates Actually Present on the 30th day of June, 1905, as reported by sixteen State Institutions from each County in the State.

Counties	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable In- sane, South Bartonville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacks'ville.	Institution for the Blind, Jacks'ville.
Adams			94	15	1	55	3		
Alexander				22		4			
Bond	22					3			
Brown			30			6			
Bureau		2			36	26	2		
Cathlamet			11			1			
Carroll					33	6	1		
Cass		66	27			2			
Champaign						30	1		
Christian			49			5			
Clark		1		29		5			
Clay				28		2			
Clinton				34		3	1		
Coles		56				4	1		
Cook	789	1,433			305	232	92		
Crawford				27		1			
Cumberland		26				7			
DeKalb	41					4	1		
DeWitt			31			6	1		
Douglas		33				3			
Effaige	34					15			
Edgar		59			1	9	1		
Edwards				17					
Edtingham				30		4			

Fayette				47			3
Ford	24					1	22
Franklin				34		1	1
Fulton		60				3	26
Gallatin				22			3
Greene						2	13
Grundy		40				1	12
Hamilton	39						1
Hancock				33			1
Hancock		44					26
Hardin				7			1
Henderson							
Henry					16		3
Iroquois	1				64		18
Jackson	62					1	13
Jackson				49		6	4
Jasper				28			3
Jefferson							
Jefferson	1			40			3
Jersey		19					7
Jo Davless					50		9
Johnson				29			1
Kane	112					3	17
Kankakee							
Kendall	72					3	17
Knox	13					6	6
Knox					69	3	33
Lake	37					1	9
LaSalle					1	2	72
LaSalle	122						
Lawrence				22			2
Lee	2					2	6
Livingston					45	1	26
Logan	63					1	1
Logan		46				3	2
Macon		69					11
Macoupin							
Madison		66				4	11
Madison		97				7	26
Marion				1			2
Marshall				37			7
Mason		25			27	1	12
Massac							
McDonough				23			3
McHenry		40				1	31
McLean	1						13
McLean	4	94				5	49
Menard		23					9

Table XVII—Continued.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable In- sane, South Bartonville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacks'ville.	Institution for the Blind, Jacks'ville.
McCook					26	15	1		
Monroe				22		10	1		
Montgomery			46			15	1		
Morgan			47			26	1		
Moultrie			25			1	1		
Ogle	1				49	16			
Peoria					137	59	6		
Perry		1							
Platt			22	32			1		
Pike			47			3			
Pope						20			
Pulaski				12		3			
Putnam				33		1	1		
Randolph					8	1			
Richard	1	1		48		3			
Rock Island		2		26		4			
Saline					114	53	2		
Sangamon			105	21		1			
Schuyler			18		1	46			
Scott			16			7			
Shelby						32			
Stark			41			4	1		
St. Clair					13	1			
Stephenson	1			135		46			
Tazewell			46		47	7			
Union						3			
Vermilion				39		2	1		
Wabash	107					16	5		
Warren				28		9			
Washington					37	12			
				33		3	1		

Table XVII—Continued.

Cities	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles.	Total.
Adams	100	12	154	9	.....	1	1	.....	330
Alexander	.....	13	5	1	.....	1	4	.....	73
Bond	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Bono	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Brown	.....	3	14	3	.....	.....	1	.....	48
Bureau	1	4	16	2	.....	1	.....	.....	110
Cathoun	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Carroll	.....	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
Cass	.....	8	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Champaign	1	16	10	1	.....	1	.....	.....	126
Christian	.....	13	17	2	.....	.....	3	.....	90
Clark	.....	11	6	3	1	1	.....	.....	57
Clay	.....	5	3	1	.....	4	2	.....	45
Clinton	3	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
Coles	.....	14	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	84
Cook	53	480	144	28	32	120	137	.....	3,845
Crawford	.....	5	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	39
Cumberland	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	37
DeKalb	13	13	5	.....	2	.....	2	.....	68
DeWitt	13	10	10	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	63
Douglas	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	44
DePue	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Edgar	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
Edwards	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	.....	23
Effingham	6	6	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	46
Fayette	.....	.....	7	8	.....	3	.....	.....	73
Ford	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
Franklin	.....	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	43
Fulton	19	19	22	2	.....	.....	4	.....	135
Gallatin	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	30

Table VIII—Concluded.

Countries.	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles.	Total.
Ogle		8	5	2					81
Peria		25	57	5		3	6		324
Perry		7	10	2		1	1		33
Platt		6	2	1					35
Pike		10	15						36
Pope		3		1					39
Putaski		4	3		1	1			46
Putnam		1	2						12
Randolph		4	12						68
Richland		7	2	3			1		45
Roe's Island	1	14	25	6	1		4		222
Saline		8	3	2					35
Sangamon		35	71	10	2	2	7		278
Schuyler		5	9	2	1		1		44
Scott		1	5	1					26
Shelby	1	1	7			1	1		37
Stark		5							26
St. Clair		19	89	6	2		2		279
Stephenson		6	8	2	1		6		78
Tazewell		12	17		1		2		110
Union		8	5	10		3			68
Vermillion		18	33	10		2	20		221
Wabash		3	3	4		1			41
Warren		3	9	1		1			63
Washington		7	5	4		1			54
Wayne		10	1			1			46
White		9	3	5		4	1		36
Whiteside		15	15	2		1			293
Will	1	22	16			1			18
Williamson	1	7	2			2	2		43

TABLE NVIII.

Showing the Number of Inmates actually present on the 30th day of June, 1906 as reported by seventeen Institutions from each County in the State.

Congress.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksontonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Wauertown.	Asylum for Incurable In- sane, South Bartonville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacksontonville.	Institution for the Blind, Jacksontonville.
Adams			112		1	51	4		
Alexander				54		4			
Bond				28		3			
Boone	28					5			
Brown			23			7			
Bureau		2			66	21	2		
Calhoun			12			1			
Carroll					31	5	1		
Cass		62	29			6			
Champagne						28	1		
Christian			53			8			
Clark				33		4			
Clay				35		1			
Clinton				36		3			
Colos		52				9	1		
Cook	705	1,453	1		288	515	93		
Crawford				26		1			
Cumberland		27				6			
DeKalb	45					10	1		
DeWitt		1	33			7	1		
Douglas		27				3			
DuPage	42					14	1		
Edgar		35				11	2		
Edwards				16		1	1		
Ellingham				35		3			

Fayette	50	24	38	18	4
Ford				72	19
Franklin		24			1
Fulton			65		1
Gallatin					3
Greene					
Grundy		34			2
Hamilton					1
Hancock			52		1
Hardin				7	1
Henderson					
Henry		1		18	2
Iroquois		49			15
Jackson					15
Jasper				60	4
				32	5
					3
Jefferson		1		48	
Jersey			22		3
Joe Davless				54	6
Johnson					8
Kane	119	1		27	1
					25
					3
Kankakee		74			
Kendall	14				20
Knox		2			5
Lake	45			75	2
LaSalle		117			2
					63
					2
Lawrence			1		
Lee	1			56	2
Livingston		59			9
Logan			38		26
Macon			73		2
					10
					2
					14
					3
Macoupin			67		
Madison			104		12
Marion					28
Marshall				32	7
Mason		1	28		1
					11
Massac					
McDonough			40	24	3
McHenry	49	1			31
McLean		4	95		13
Menard			24		48
					8

Table XVII—Continued.

County	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable In- sane, South Bartonville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacks nville.	Institution for the Blind, Jacks nville.
Mercer				23	31	15			
Monroe						7	1		
Montgomery			46			15	2		
Morgan			57			23	1		
Moultrie			28			1	1		
Ogle	2								
Peoria		1			54	14	1		
Perry					145	51	6		
Platt			27	35					
Pike			39			3	1		
Pope						14			
Pulaski				12		3			
Putnam				33		1			
Randolph		1		50	8				
Richland				28		2	1		
Rock Island		2				4			
Saline					123	52	2		
Sangamon				18		1			
Schuyler			107			14			
Scott			18		1	11			
Shelby						6			
Stark			39			3	2		
St. Clair					17				
Stephenson		1		142		40	8		
Tazewell			50		55	3	2		
Union					29				
Vermillion		100		48		2	1		
Winnebago						14	5		
Warren				27		2			
Washington				35	40	11	2		
						3	1		

Table XVIII—Continued.

Counties.	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles.	Total.
Adams		12	150	6		1	5	2	344
Alexander	1	10	5	1			2		77
Bond		4	2			2			39
Bone	1	4	2				1	4	45
Brown		3	15	2			1		51
Bureau	1	3	16	1		1			113
Calhoun			2						15
Carroll		4	11					2	54
Cass		8	7		2				52
Champaign	1	12	6	4			5	3	122
Christian		15	19	2			4	1	102
Clark		9	4	3	1	1		1	56
Clay		6	4	1			5		52
Clinton	3	6	10			1		1	60
Coles		9	13			2	1	2	89
Cook	52	307	144	14	38	134	131	134	4,099
Crawford		5	2	2		2	1		39
Cumberland		1	1	1			1		36
DeKalb		9	6	1				1	73
DeWitt		9	7			1		1	60
Douglas		6	3	1					40
DuPage		6	2	1		1		1	68
Edgar		5	3						59
Edwards		4	1		1				23
Effingham		6	5				1	1	51
Fayette		6	7	5		1		2	75
Ford		2	1						47
Franklin		7	5	2		4			56
Fulton		14	21			1			134
Gallatin		2	2				5		27

Table XVIII—Concluded.

Cities	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles.	Total
Ogla		7	8	1				4	91
Pearla		26	60	5	3	2		5	311
Perry		6	11	2			7		55
Platt		6	1	1		1	1	2	42
Pike		10	25					1	90
Pope		3		1	1				20
Pulaski		3	9				1	1	48
Putnam		1	3						12
Randolph		3	13	2					71
Richland		10	1	2			1		47
Rock Island	1	12	25	2	2		4	3	228
Saline		4	1					26	26
Sangamon		25	72	12			5	5	272
Schuyler		4	11	2	1		1		50
Scott		1	3						28
Shelby		2	4			1		1	52
Stark		3	6					26	35
St. Clair		15	84	4	3		3	1	300
Stephenson		6	11	2	1		8		90
Tazewell		8	19		1				107
Union		8	5	2		2			68
Vermillion		11	28	16	2	2	15		133
Wabash		2	1					3	39
Warren		4						2	75
Washington		8	8	4		1			55
Wayne		10							48
White		7	5	9	1	2	1		60
Whiteside		8	14			1			99
Will	1	17	12		6	1	4	5	185
Williamson	1	4	2	2				2	49

TABLE XIX.

*Showing consumption of Articles named, Per Capita as reported by each Institution for one year
July 1, 1904 to June 30, 1905.*

	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown, S. Bart mylle.	Asylum for Incurable Insane, S. Bart mylle.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	Schools for the Deaf, Jacksonville.
Bread-stuffs, pounds.	209.05	297.58	239.88	225.86	270.83	296.10	408.93	172.36
Meat, pounds.	186.86	127.25	288.88	256.23	210.97	219.46	143.44	141.61
Fish, pounds.	26.60	7.48	8.57	.....	1.79	1.21	3.36	1.32
Poultry, pounds.	4.00	10.34	6.15	9.19	1.73	2.30	6.78	4.03
Eggs, number.	489.40	107.03	55.30	40.71	42.23	74.88	34.22	63.45
Milk, gallons.	21.74	27.88	1.31	.....	20.16	2.41	3.23	9.15
Butter and butterine, pounds.	31.38	26.32	26.79	25.02	26.34	7.40	3.25	57.23
Lard, pounds.	11.27	9.07	6.49	23.42	6.44	53.98	34.09	3.62
Sugar, pounds.	40.67	26.36	40.17	50.75	28.14	10.98	11.13	.....
Coffee, pounds.	13.15	11.40	8.10	8.61	6.74	2.25	1.04	.....
Tea, pounds.	2.49	5.70	2.63	2.09	1.44	3.42	1.61	.....
Potatoes, bushels.	3.90	1.30	2.70	2.54	4.05	20.54	1.280	9.38
Beans, pounds.	9.97	25.98	12.89	13.11	10.46	106.45	35	68.25
Fruit, pounds.	16.79	67.94	16.14	25.00	83.61	.....	41.89	.....
Vegetables, pecks.	.....	1.74	.....	.....	29.53	3.33	.....	.....
Average number of persons fed	1,353.92	2,684.16	1,499.08	1,346.98	1,209.92	1,342.80	220.39	532.54

Table XIX—Concluded.

	Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.
Breadstuffs, pounds.....	142.70	32.41	315.92	155.86	292.24	98.08	148.44	290.77
Meat, pounds.....	101.30	247.35	149.38	227.01	79.02	85.92	156.65	59.58
Fish, pounds.....	.92	8.42	2.02	25.74	1.27	14.45	13.03	5.53
Poultry, pounds.....	3.90	20.13	7.71	10.92	4.72	4.31	11.34	3.05
Eggs, number.....	60.53	23.10	62.83	140.98	45.15	85.09	114.01	3.67
Milk, gallons.....		94.40	38.22	40.60	62.31	51.15	32.56	
Butter and butterine, pounds.....		33.56	19.87	24.28	24.94	25.04	25.76	
Lard, pounds.....	12.68	5.02	9.21	4.06	11.59	10.78	9.21	12.46
Sugar, pounds.....	15.62	61.20	60.77	39.07	46.78	62.69	49.72	3.14
Coffee, pounds.....	54.18	21.81	12.47	39.16	3.05	12.75	12.04	41.86
Tea, pounds.....	4.53	3.74	3.56	2.50	.42	3.04	3.70	3.70
Potatoes, bushels.....	2.88	5.97	2.08	2.97	.26	3.42	2.21	1.45
Beans, pounds.....			18.61	3.94	15.41	3.97	8.86	1.89
Fruit, pounds.....	7.63	.58	13.60	43.98	89.64	45.38	31.00	4.43
Vegetables, pecks.....	57.12		14.22	6.06	14.05	2.36	13.81	5.62
Average number of persons fed.....	274.00	91.80	1,524.81	1,596.50	361.74	92.08	257.48	309.30

TABLE XX.

*Showing consumption of Articles named, Per Capita as reported by each Institution for one year,
July 1, 1905 to June 30, 1906.*

	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable Insane, S. Bart'sville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.	Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville.
Breadstuffs, pounds.	271.29	325.77	195.51	245.86	277.15	274.42	329.40	164.91	128.44
Meat, pounds.	186.53	164.66	212.86	169.84	218.41	184.98	134.11	147.39	139.82
Fish, pounds.	13.24	10.42	14.21	73	2.27	97		52	4.02
Poultry, pounds.	4.88	7.39	5.66	5.16	1.86	1.82	4.64	5.89	2.42
Eggs, number.	93.15	82.89	80.00	58.07	34.43	38.83	6.29	74.31	70.33
Milk, gallons.	40.51	26.68	5.63		29.30	6.71		50.73	50.73
Butter and butterine, pounds.	29.02	25.70	28.60	24.63	27.23	25.07	2.80	6.17	15.33
Card, pounds.	11.88	3.46	6.12	18.12	6.57	7.16	3.62		16.95
Sugar, pounds.	49.06	55.01	49.41	47.07	26.54	44.88	33.66	42.97	53.04
Coffee, pounds.	11.24	13.02	7.88	11.81	6.62	8.74	4.21	2.81	3.74
Tea, pounds.	2.51	5.43	2.45	1.81	1.81	2.11	.00	.08	.02
Potatoes, bushels.	2.58	2.40	4.50	5.20	4.23	4.40	3.65	1.40	2.97
Beans, pounds.	10.13	25.51	17.44	20.57	14.01	23.23	45.56	11.95	5.70
Fruit, pounds.	18.78	45.80	64.35	22.72	54.43	70.34		79.85	60.48
Vegetables, pecks.			1.85	34.10	30.25		24.72	26	
Average number of persons fed	1,988.49	27.07	1,534.38	1,368.18	1,324.24	1,725.54	219.34	50.194	2.05

Table XV—Continued.

	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	St. Charles Boys' Home, St. Charles.
Breadstuffs, pounds.....	29.58	247.41	142.21	304.74	143.79	167.25	307.14	311.69
Meat, pounds.....	250.70	167.80	247.62	88.74	80.92	178.87	59.81	123.32
Fish, pounds.....	9.37	1.59	26.15	1.71	19.25	15.96	4.30	3.61
Poultry, pounds.....	23.47	10.98	7.67	10.34	7.47	10.46	2.27	1.63
Eggs, number.....	23.99	3.97	158.33	65.47	138.46	182.88	2.16	12.64
Milk, gallons.....	93.56	.....	40.19	63.40	60.88	35.11	.....	70.13
Butter and butterine, pounds.....	31.41	22.47	22.86	24.25	32.56	28.23	15.58	18.54
Lard, pounds.....	4.48	12.57	3.63	18.57	21.46	7.68	3.45	4.80
Sugar, pounds.....	64.10	54.42	54.94	61.60	70.05	49.37	34.01	21.81
Coffee, pounds.....	20.86	12.52	29.06	3.47	13.68	12.91	2.65	2.76
Tea, pounds.....	3.24	3.61	28	.13	1.33	1.87	.40	.91
Potatoes, bushels.....	6.58	2.44	2.87	1.22	5.60	2.92	2.29	6.00
Beans, pounds.....	5.73	22.72	6.63	32.13	8.52	9.57	9.44	23.52
Fruit, pounds.....	.....	4.60	44.80	102.44	41.68	35.37	3.93	.....
Vegetables, pecks.....	.47	3.71	7.64	14.99	19.04	16.09	10.99	.05
Average number of persons fed.....	92.74	1,571.52	1,587.74	3.49	.91	240.15	353.33	286.30

TABLE NO. XXI.

Showing the Comparative Cost of Provisions Per Capita, as Reported by each Institution for one year, from July 1, 1904 to June 30, 1905.

	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable Insane, S. Bart mylie.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.
Breadstuffs.	\$ 6.38	\$6.88	\$ 6.37	\$ 5.23	\$ 7.29	\$ 7.24	\$10.54	\$4.66
Meat.	12.03	8.94	18.64	14.01	13.97	12.59	8.11	8.00
Fish.	1.71	1.33	39	1.03	23	97	04	03
Poultry.	1.47	1.37	81	1.03	30	30	90	59
Eggs.	3.39	3.69	98	59	56	1.19	1.34	1.01
Milk.	6.98	3.86	23	1.87	3.00	34	73	1.01
Butter and butterine.	91	66	3.26	1.62	2.63	2.20	33	3.03
Lard.	2.13	2.09	55	2.79	1.62	2.92	1.90	51
Sugar.	1.49	1.54	1.16	1.38	1.07	1.47	1.41	1.01
Coffee.	46	1.00	52	55	38	58	24	07
Tea.	1.02	1.27	1.25	1.02	1.51	1.26	77	28
Potatoes.	34	97	42	46	34	84	40	92
Beans.	1.23	90	1.03	1.50	2.87	2.35	3.16	02
Fruit.	31	31	40	40	5.05	22	5.31	3.06
Vegetables.	5.62	7.75	6.15	14.43	96	4.41		
Miscellaneous food.								
Total.	\$45.91	\$41.38	\$44.05	\$46.88	\$42.11	\$38.77	\$36.79	\$23.19
Cost per month.	\$3.83	\$3.45	\$3.67	\$3.90	\$3.51	\$3.23	\$3.06	\$1.85
Cost per day.	12 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₂	12	12 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂	10	06 ¹ / ₂
Number of persons fed.	135,392	268,416	149,908	134,638	120,992	134,280	22,039	53,254

Table XXI—Concluded.

Year.	Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.
Breadstuffs.....	\$ 3 49	% 42	% 8 44	\$ 4 35	\$7 35	\$ 2 93	\$ 4 43	\$8 80
Meat.....	6 09	30 98	10 78	19 25	7 47	10 29	13 73	6 95
Fish.....	1 15	3 17	1 17	2 21	15	4 50	91	60
Poultry.....	51	3 17	1 19	1 63	67	1 09	1 88	42
Eggs.....	83	5 20	86	2 25	68	7 47	2 56	71
Milk.....	13 46	13 46	.....	4 06	8 73	4 25	5 86	.....
Butter and butterine	1 48	5 02	2 49	2 25	3 38	4 25	4 83	1 68
Lard.....	1 42	34	73	2 31	3 76	3 09	73	32
Sugar.....	3 02	3 46	3 31	1 73	2 64	3 51	2 88	2 35
Coffee.....	3 76	3 12	1 83	4 83	53	2 16	1 70	45
Tea.....	23	1 59	98	45	08	1 32	44	16
Potatoes.....	1 13	5 27	83	1 20	14	1 48	1 06	85
Beans.....	1 30	29	56	1 13	46	31	31	46
Fruit.....	1 26	.....	1 51	2 09	3 13	2 40	3 21	37
Vegetables.....	.....	63	4 86	1 30	1 03	1 15	3 78	26
Miscellaneous food.....	12 87	.....	3 76	1 34	7 20	12 30	6 94	3 97
Total.....	\$33 46	\$74 20	\$42 30	\$49 18	\$44 35	\$56 98	\$55 07	\$28 35
Cost per month.....	\$2 79	\$6 18	\$3 53	\$4 10	\$3 69	\$4 75	\$4 59	\$2 36
Cost per day.....	09 6	20 3	11 3	13 2	12 6	15 23	15 14	07 5
Number of person fed.....	27,400	9,180	152,481	159,650	36,174	9,208	25,748	30,930

TABLE XXII.

Showing the Comparative Cost of Provisions Per Capita as Reported by Each Institution, for one year, from July 1, 1905 to June 30, 1906.

	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacks'ville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable Insane, S. Bart'ville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacks'ville.	Institution for the Blind, Jacks'ville.
Breadstuffs.....	\$ 5 52	\$7 20	\$ 4 45	\$ 4 61	\$ 6 41	\$ 5 86	\$8 25	\$3 33	\$ 2 43
Meat.....	11 51	7 35	13 35	9 71	14 00	10 58	9 68	7 91	11 48
Fish.....	98	51	1 31	04	15	06		06	23
Poultry.....	66	81	1 76	63	24	33	60	87	77
Eggs.....	1 24	1 12	1 31	79	48	56	1 02	1 00	1 17
Milk.....	3 41	3 33	3 70		4 97	04			5 07
Butter and buttermilk.....	6 71	2 71	3 39	2 39	2 92	2 91	67	73	2 09
Lard.....	1 01	28	61	1 50	1 55	63	36		1 95
Sugar.....	1 51	2 68	3 83	2 40	1 35	2 03	1 57	2 02	2 68
Coffee.....	1 38	1 54	1 00	1 96	1 00	1 23	46		2 68
Tea.....	43	84	47	58	44	54	14	41	2 68
Potatoes.....	1 51	1 32	2 67	1 68	2 22	2 60	1 91	02	00
Beans.....	54	1 97	57	44	3 01	3 64	1 62	35	22
Fruit.....	1 42	1 63	1 67	1 77	3 01		1 29	1 89	1 89
Vegetables.....	96		33	1 20	4 70		1 87	09	12
Miscellaneous food.....	4 73	1 92	5 20	13 24	1 56	3 30	2 70	3 95	5 06
Total.....	\$43 52	\$34 21	\$41 42	\$43 17	\$43 74	\$36 09	\$31 05	\$23 02	\$38 34
Cost per month.....	\$3 63	\$2 85	\$5 48	\$3 60	\$3 61 ^{1/2}	\$3 00	\$2 58	\$1 92	\$3 21
Cost per day.....	12	09 ^{1/2}	11	12	12	09 ^{1/2}	08 ^{1/2}	06 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}
Number of persons fed.....	138 849	2 707	153 438	136 808	132 424	172 554	21 904	50 194	268

Table XXII—Concluded.

	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles.
Breadstuffs.....	\$ 30	\$ 5 69	\$ 3 48	\$ 7 62	\$ 3 83	\$ 5 21	\$ 7 09	\$ 6 64
Meat.....	31 65	11 39	21 01	8 45	10 07	15 94	6 73	12 33
Fish.....	1 24	11	2 20	25	2 12	1 12	48	33
Poultry.....	3 44	1 57	1 24	1 74	1 02	1 65	31	17
Eggs.....	5 04	60	2 24	98	2 05	3 15	40	87
Milk.....	13 14	.....	4 03	8 88	7 61	5 97	.....	8 41
Butter and butterine	4 71	1 86	2 23	3 22	5 77	4 99	2 11	3 46
Lard.....	37	99	30	1 49	2 14	63	36	36
Sugar.....	3 21	2 55	2 82	2 99	3 70	2 46	1 72	1 08
Coffee.....	3 07	1 88	3 31	62	2 33	2 00	23	58
Tea.....	1 20	1 15	07	05	1 32	60	14	30
Potatoes.....	4 94	1 39	1 94	85	3 20	2 13	1 48	3 90
Beans.....	15	62	23	81	34	31	28	88
Fruit.....	30	30	2 85	3 58	2 14	3 75	29	.....
Vegetables.....	58	63	2 03	1 12	1 65	4 37	1 80	.....
Miscellaneous food.....	.....	10 92	1 39	7 11	16 35	6 72	3 18	.....
Total.....	\$73 04	\$41 67	\$51 37	\$49 76	\$65 74	\$61 00	\$26 70	\$30 37
Cost per month.....	\$5 64	\$5 45	\$4 28	\$4 14	\$5 47	\$5 08	\$2 21	\$3 28
Cost per day.....	18 ¹ / ₂	18	14	13 ⁵ / ₈	18	17	07 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂
Number of persons fed.....	9, 274	157, 152	158, 774	349	91	24, 015	35, 333	28, 630

TABLE XXIII.

Showing the Average Number of Inmates in Sixteen State Institutions as Reported for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1905.

Countries	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable In- sane, South Bartonville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacks- ville.	Institution for the Blind, Jacks- ville.
Adams			90.84		.91	52.59	2.48	8.00	2.00
Alexander				45.85		4.00		1.00	1.00
Bond				20.56		3.71		2.00	
Boone	23.02					6.23		1.00	
Brown			18.14			6.66		1.55	
Bureau		2.00			67.40	16.25	2.00	4.00	
Calhoun			10.08			1.00	.81		
Carroll					33.36	3.60	1.00		
Cass		62.63	27.38			1.46		4.00	1.00
Champaign						17.08	1.82	8.77	2.80
Christian			45.89			5.09		4.00	2.00
Clark		1.00		26.31		4.70		5.00	2.00
Clay				30.54		2.00		1.00	2.00
Clinton				32.93		3.00	1.00	1.00	13
Coles		51.35				4.01	1.00	3.38	2.00
Cook	755.85	1,492.37			238.95	239.05	79.69	111.24	68.21
Crawford						1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cumberland				29.05		5.87		3.00	.15
DeKalb	42.03	23.85				4.59	.28	1.00	3.00
DeWitt			29.11			4.81	1.00	2.00	
Douglas		27.05				3.00		1.00	.02
DuPage	34.02					11.09		1.00	
Edgar		47.94			16	6.75	1.00	1.00	
Edwards				13.32			1.00		1.00
Efingham				32.86		4.00		2.00	

Fayette	45.49	36.37	30.25	2.98	1.00	3.00
Ford	37.00	64.70	3.00	8.60	1.00	2.93
Franklin	21.50	36.37	32.57	1.00	1.00	1.00
Fulton	27.56	44.59	61.05	22.88	2.87	9.15
Gallatin	6.56	19.27	1.00	3.00	1.00	1.00
Greene	7.34	1.11	3.00	9.18	64	3.37
Grundy	1.11	23.11	1.00	7.34	1.00	2.00
Hamilton	23.11	1.00	1.00	1.11	1.00	1.00
Hancock	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.16	1.00	1.00
Hardin	1.00	1.00	1.00	16.34	1.00	3.99
Henderson	1.00	1.00	1.00	7.31	1.00	3.00
Henry	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	5.81	1.93
Iroquois	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	2.00
Jackson	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	2.00
Jasper	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	2.00
Jefferson	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	2.00
Jersey	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.79	1.10	1.10
Jo Davless	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.74	1.00	2.00
Johnson	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Kane	1.00	1.00	1.00	14.00	3.78	4.00
Kankakee	1.00	1.00	1.00	10.06	3.00	4.00
Kendall	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.29	2.00	1.00
Knox	1.00	1.00	1.00	27.38	2.56	5.00
Lake	1.00	1.00	1.00	6.62	1.00	1.00
LaSalle	1.00	1.00	1.00	50.11	2.00	1.10
Lawrence	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.00
Lee	1.00	1.00	1.00	6.33	1.00	1.00
Livingston	1.00	1.00	1.00	21.25	1.00	1.92
Logan	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.16	2.00	9.00
Macoupin	1.00	1.00	1.00	8.48	3.00	4.00
Madison	1.00	1.00	1.00	7.61	4.00	11.49
Marion	1.00	1.00	1.00	21.76	6.61	8.00
Marshall	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.56	3.00	7.82
Mason	1.00	1.00	1.00	6.35	1.00	1.00
Massac	1.00	1.00	1.00	7.93	1.00	6.00
McDonough	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	1.00
McHenry	1.00	1.00	1.00	24.73	1.00	5.90
McLean	1.00	1.00	1.00	12.76	2.69	2.83
Menard	1.00	1.00	1.00	32.54	4.12	3.96
	1.00	1.00	1.00	9.43	1.00	1.00

Table XVIII--Continued.

Counties	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable In- sane, South Partonville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacksnville.	Institution for the Blind, Jacksnville.
Menominee				21.72	29.90	10.59	1.00		
Menominee			49.38			7.96	1.00	5.00	.93
Morgan			48.03			19.90	.01	15.98	9.34
Modurie			20.25			1.00	1.00	1.00	
Ogle	5.04				44.14	13.31		3.00	1.00
Peoria			12.73		116.27	55.36	4.40	7.65	4.61
Perry			25.82	30.23			.07	4.00	.23
Pike			44.13			2.65	1.00	2.00	1.00
Pope						16.30		4.00	4.84
Pulaski				11.58		2.18		3.00	1.00
Punam				30.38		1.51	1.20	3.00	
Randolph	1.00			43.97	7.45	3.20		3.00	3.65
Richland	1.00			26.01		4.00		5.03	
Rock Island		2.00			107.37	37.44	2.00	2.62	2.00
Saline			105.27	22.97		1.00		7.00	1.00
Sangamon			23.70			37.74	.76	9.00	2.08
Seneyler			14.15		.91	5.94		1.00	2.00
Scott						3.00			
Shelby			36.76	4.12		4.00	1.00	2.95	3.00
Stark					13.42	1.31		1.00	
St. Clair				132.72		14.82	8.43	9.00	4.00
Stephenson	4.32	1.00			41.43	4.11	3.00	2.00	
Tazewell			48.53			28.14		3.00	1.00
Union				40.62		3.31	1.00	6.00	
Vermilion		100.30				9.02	5.00	1.00	2.79
Wabash				27.44		2.00		1.00	1.00
Warren					37.52	11.78		1.38	.97
Washington				32.41		3.00	.44	2.40	

Wayne .....	.....	.....	.....	27 85	.....	8 66	1 00	4 00	1 00
White .....	.....	.....	.....	30 93	.....	1 00	1 00	6 00	1 30
Whiteside .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 36	1 00	1 11	1 00
Will .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 98	4 00	8 00	2 00
Williamson .....	.....	.....	.....	26 44	.....	2 00	.....	4 00	3 60
Winnabago	66 52	1 00	.....	.....	.....	20 94	3 00	.79	3 00
Woodford	1 00	1 00	31 70	.....	.....	10 33	1 00	6 72	1 00
State at large .....	.....	.....	13 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1 142 92	2 241 97	1 310 71	1 125 65	1 081 52	1 209 23	187 17	471 05	199 23

Table XXXIII—Continued.

Counties	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	Total.
Adams		11.48	174.00	11.00	1.54	1.77	.92	354.94
Alexander		10.62	8.00	1.00		1.04	5.43	77.17
Bond	23	5.85	3.00			.73		35.08
Boone		4.08	2.00					37.54
Brown	97	2.71	13.00	3.00		.26	1.00	46.13
Bureau		4.52	15.04	2.00		.98		113.64
Calhoun	1.00		4.00					16.02
Carroll		4.87	8.00					50.77
Cass		8.00	12.00			.04		53.00
Champaign	96	17.00	10.00	3.00		1.09	.38	122.66
Christian		12.56	18.00	5.00	20	1.04	2.87	95.51
Clark		11.00	6.00	3.00	1.00	1.59		60.18
Clay		5.00	3.00	1.00	.79	1.36	2.00	48.20
Clinton	2.80	4.63	12.00			.16		56.80
Coles		12.81	10.00		62	.25	1.35	85.91
Cook	55.22	447.94	150.00	41.00	31.96	133.99	118.63	3,860.62
Crawford		5.00	1.00	3.00		1.59	.24	41.25
Cumberland		1.61	1.00	3.00		.67		38.70
DeKalb		12.91	5.00		2.00	.53	2.00	72.08
DeWitt		13.00	9.00			.81		50.08
Douglas		4.00	1.00	1.00	99	.47	.63	38.34
DuPage		6.71	3.00	1.00		1.22		57.40
Edgar		6.84	5.00			.18		68.20
Edwards		3.00	1.00		1.00			20.34
Effingham		6.00	2.00			.18	1.00	47.80
Fayette		5.00	9.00	12.00		1.41		78.06
Ford		5.00	2.00	5.00		.76		54.80
Franklin		5.14	1.00			.71		50.15
Fulton		17.61	21.00	2.00		1.24	3.50	144.36
Gallatin		2.00	3.00		1.00	.73		32.83

Greene	8.42	16.00	1.00	.....	97	66	.....	96	75.03
Grundy	5.63	4.00	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	53.44
Hamilton	4.00	2.00	3.00	.....	.....	3.03	.....	.....	44.26
Hancock	10.12	26.00	1.00	.....	1.00	20	.....	.....	109.02
Hardin	2.00	3.00	1.00	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	15.98
Henderson	3.00	5.00	.....	.....	.....	02	.....	2.10	31.81
Henry	6.91	13.00	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	106.42
Iroquois	5.43	4.00	.....	.....	.....	1.98	.....	44	81.57
Jackson	13.98	21.00	8.00	.....	.....	31	.....	7.59	111.90
Jasper	6.59	1.00	8.00	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	52.70
Jefferson	7.52	4.00	4.00	.....	.....	28	.....	54	67.06
Jersey	7.96	17.00	1.00	.....	.....	87	.....	3.04	58.40
JoDavless	7.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	02	.....	1.20	79.68
Johnson	2.00	3.00	6.00	.....	.....	1.68	.....	.....	41.01
Kane	29.76	16.00	.....	.....	3.84	1.39	.....	9.62	193.46
Kankakee	11.76	2.00	.....	.....	.....	2.67	.....	1.22	103.20
Kendall	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	96	21.54
Knox	17.54	33.10	4.00	.....	.....	46	.....	10.65	173.26
Lake	4.00	2.00	.....	.....	1.00	78	.....	1.16	62.55
LaSalle	14.72	19.00	.....	.....	1.11	2.19	.....	.....	224.25
Lawrence	8.21	.....	1.00	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	35.46
Lee	9.16	16.00	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	68	84.86
Livingston	9.00	11.00	.....	.....	1.00	57	.....	.....	108.66
Loran	17.85	28.00	14.00	.....	1.00	13	.....	54	116.75
Macon	16.78	18.00	4.00	.....	1.00	39	.....	2.22	131.84
Macoupin	12.42	26.00	1.00	.....	.....	2.06	.....	97	130.42
Madison	23.67	80.00	5.00	.....	1.00	1.35	.....	7.84	254.45
Marion	13.63	12.00	5.00	.....	.....	1.28	.....	2.00	84.74
Marshall	4.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	41.02
Mason	12.00	6.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.59
Massac	2.00	4.00	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	5.26	39.34
McDonough	13.10	19.00	3.00	.....	98	.....	.....	2.63	112.50
McHenry	9.87	9.00	.....	.....	.....	07	.....	.....	77.07
McLean	31.15	31.00	4.00	.....	.....	1.63	.....	5.90	214.78
Menard	4.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	03	.....	.....	44.36
Mercer	4.00	9.00	.....	.....	1.00	25	.....	2.00	57.37
Monroe	3.62	11.00	.....	.....	.....	06	.....	.....	49.68
Montgomery	12.87	22.00	2.00	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	102.06
Morgan	17.62	29.10	.....	.....	1.00	81	.....	4.27	140.49
Moultrie	4.27	10.00	4.00	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	42.11

Table XVIII—Concluded.

Counties.	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	Total.
Ogle		8.00	5.00	2.00		.32		80.44
Peoria		22.96	77.00	7.00		2.85	5.54	319.30
Perry		6.51	12.00	3.00		.65	1.40	55.38
Pfaff		5.39	2.00	1.00		.39		41.00
Pike		8.84	21.00	2.00		.15		99.95
Pope		2.62		1.00		1.27		21.60
Putaski		3.27	5.00		1.00	.71	.09	47.78
Putnam		1.00	3.00					14.00
Randolph		4.00	12.00			.13		69.38
Richland	1.00	7.00	2.00	3.00			1.00	48.96
Rock Island		14.00	24.00	9.00	1.00	2.29	3.02	206.30
Saline	1.00	8.00	3.00	2.00		.67		43.68
Sangamon		33.81	80.00	14.00	1.86	1.96	6.09	291.30
Schuyler		5.00	9.00	2.00	1.00	.05	.12	50.69
Scott		1.00	6.00	1.00				24.80
Shelby .....	.04	1.38	8.00	2.00		2.12	2.00	65.82
Stark		4.06	7.00					26.72
St. Clair		18.36	86.00	9.00	1.49	.21	2.23	282.80
Stephenson		6.00	12.00	2.00	1.00	.30	5.81	82.28
Tazewell		10.91	18.00	3.00	1.00	.74	1.38	115.61
Union		7.43	5.00	10.00		2.25		54.07
Vermilion		17.96	22.13	31.00		2.67	22.68	219.34
Wabash		3.00	3.00	4.00		.43		41.34
Warren		2.67	11.00	5.00		.18		70.11
Washington		6.49	6.00	4.00		.31		34.69
Wayne		10.00	2.00	5.00		.07		58.11
White		8.22	3.00	2.00		1.87	1.00	53.41
Whiteside		10.84	18.00					103.44
Will	1.00	19.67	19.00		2.23	1.59	2.00	178.59
Williamson	1.00	7.00	2.00	1.00		.71	1.35	47.30

TABLE XXIV.

Showing the average number of inmates in seventeen State institutions, as reported for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

COUNTIES	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kaukaee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable Insane, S. Bartonsville	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacksonville	Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville
Adams			98.65		1.00	53.62	2.76	4.44	1.00
Alexander				48.65		4.00		4.00	1.00
Bond				24.14		3.00		1.13	
Brown	23.61		19.51			6.01		1.00	
Bureau						7.00		1.00	
Calhoun		2.00			63.99	23.70	2.00	3.92	
Carroll			11.83			1.00			
Cass			25.88		30.86	5.28	1.00		
Champaign		63.10				3.06	1.00	6.00	1.00
Christian			50.69			29.30		5.88	2.00
Clark						7.65		4.00	3.14
Clay				32.30		4.56		7.00	
Clinton				29.55		1.98			2.00
Coles		53.42		35.25		3.00	.32	2.00	
Cook						5.16	1.00	2.99	1.00
Crawford	746.65	1,457.89	.01		294.63	302.05	92.10	92.84	71.86
Cumberland				27.41		1.00		1.00	1.00
DeKalb	41.53	26.37				6.20		3.00	.33
DeWitt		.97	30.50			6.95	1.00		3.00
Donglas						6.79	1.00	2.00	
DuPage		26.89				3.00		1.99	
Edgar	36.81	73				14.44	.43	1.90	
Edwards		41.95		16.04	33	10.00	1.79	1.99	
Elkhart				30.64			1.00		
Elkhart						3.05		3.00	1.00
Fayette				47.51		3.84		3.00	.25
Ford		27.13				21.02		3.17	
Franklin				32.05		1.00	1.00	4.92	
Fulton			63.08			25.57		10.00	2.00
Gallatin				20.99		3.00	3.00	1.00	1.85

Greene					13.77			3.00	1.00
Grundy					11.71			2.00	
Hamilton	36.19				1.00			4.00	
Hancock				32.16	25.47			1.91	2.85
Hardin				7.00	1.00			1.99	1.00
Henderson									
Henry					2.68			2.97	1.00
Iroquois	1.00				16.15				
Jackson	53.97				13.10			4.00	2.00
Jasper					4.00	5.96		2.99	1.34
Jefferson					3.00			4.00	.04
Jersey	1.00			44.58	8.65			1.00	
Jo Davless					8.82				1.00
Johnson					1.00			1.00	2.00
Kane	109.51			29.43	16.87	3.00		3.95	2.73
Kankakee									
Kendall	75.84				19.44	2.00		4.12	1.00
Knox					5.18				
Lake	1.44				32.27	2.23		3.00	1.71
LaSalle	41.07				9.91	1.23		4.00	1.10
	118.23				65.96	2.00		16.20	3.00
Lawrence									
Lee				23.65	2.00			1.00	.19
Livingston	1.30				7.63	2.00		2.00	1.00
Logan					26.43	1.75		3.00	1.00
Macon					9.83	2.00		6.86	
					13.44	3.00			4.00
Macoupin									
Madison					12.69	4.02		9.39	3.58
Marion				80	26.68	7.00		7.00	7.07
Marshall				39.87	1.83			9.00	1.00
Mason					7.90			1.00	
					11.40	1.00		4.00	
Massac									
McDonough				25.66	3.00			1.00	1.00
McHenry					32.62	1.00		1.48	4.54
McLean	46.50				13.00			1.00	
Menard					50.95	4.39		7.00	4.34
					8.02			1.00	1.00
Mercer									
Monroe				27.62	15.49	69		4.00	
Montgomery					8.22	1.00			
Morgan				22.35	15.00	2.00		4.00	1.48
Moultrie					51.12	1.00		16.54	7.00
					23.93	1.00		1.00	.42
					25.18				

Table XXII—Continued.

COUNTIES	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable Insane, S. Bart. Insane, Jacksonville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.	Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville.
Ogle	1.84				51.32	16.65	41	3.00	1.00
Peoria		1.00			138.48	55.91	6.00	7.00	4.40
Perry				33.44				2.00	1.47
Piatt			24.90				1.00	2.00	1.00
Pike			42.79			16.83		3.00	4.92
Popo				11.67					
Pulaski				33.37		3.32		4.00	1.00
Putnam					8.44	1.00	69	3.00	
Randolph		.78		49.12		2.02		4.57	1.56
Richland		.19		27.95		4.00	.17	5.00	.95
Rock Island		2.00			118.45	52.65	2.00	3.00	2.75
Saline				19.13		1.00		6.00	
Sangamon			105.49			44.76		11.00	5.00
Schuyler			18.90		1.00	11.84		1.00	1.00
Scott			16.30			5.81			
Shelby			39.80						
Stark					15.30	3.79	1.03	1.00	3.00
St. Clair				142.35		30.67	8.00	10.39	5.00
Stephenson	.60	1.00			50.53	3.01	2.81	1.00	
Tazewell			51.43			30.58		3.00	
Union				41.72		2.00	1.00	5.99	
Vermilion		99.06				15.04	5.10	1.00	3.16
Wabash				26.21		2.00		.99	1.00
Warren					38.78	11.13	1.20	1.00	1.00
Washington				32.73		3.00	1.00	3.36	.45
Wayne				24.44		7.87	1.00	3.92	1.00
White				32.41		1.00	1.00	5.00	
Whiteside					58.39	14.87	.30	2.76	1.00
Will	1.00	98.73				28.93	4.00	7.00	4.30
Williamson				32.01		2.00		4.00	4.99

Winnabgo	69.62	1.00	.....	.....	.....	24.33	3.00	1.00	1.00
Woodford .....	.....	1.00	34.76	.....	.....	11.24	1.00	5.02	2.00
State at large	1.00	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1,174.30	2,261.16	1,338.13	1,159.67	1,188.71	1,531.77	203.01	431.37	206.55

Table XXII—Continued.

COUNTIES	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago	Asylum for Feeble- Minded, Lincoln	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago	Training School for Girls, Geneva	St. Charles Hosp. St. Charles	Total
Adair		11 00	120 10	9 09			1 67		393 30
Alexander	85	13 00	3 80	63		89	2 85	47	76 76
Bond		4 50	4 84	1 51		36			37 67
Brown	96	4 00	1 24			11	15	3 05	36 80
Brown		3 00	21 80	3 03			1 00		30 30
Bureau	1 00	3 80	16 10	1 51		1 54			118 52
Calhoun			3 40						16 82
Carroll		4 60	8 70			13		96	51 61
Cass		8 40	10 03		64	93	17		55 34
Champaign	99	14 82	6 16	6 06			5 16	1 53	134 69
Christian		16 18	20 80	3 03	21	104	2 91	77	107 63
Clark		11 35	3 27	4 54	1 00	1 38		38	65 23
Clay		7 00	2 57	1 51	18	1 02	4 27		49 80
Clinton	2 80	6 56	10 00			29		88	100 73
Coles		12 00	13 06			53	1 40	1 65	31 05
Cook	54 91	470 50	134 19	21 21	32 21	132 20	138 46	128 27	4 163 18
Crawford		5 30	1 25	3 03		2 03	1 00		43 02
Cumberland		1 00	1 70	1 51		1 54	1 00		40 75
DeKalb		10 67	5 25	1 51	22	58	1 88	98	71 63
DeWitt		11 20	7 01			35		77	69 10
Douglas		7 55	2 07	1 51	46	46	61		44 03
DuPage		7 51	1 43	1 51		04		1 70	66 06
Edgar		6 29	2 85			06			64 71
Edwards		4 50	75		1 00				23 28
Effingham		6 72	4 61			82	1 27	98	51 00
Fayette		7 89	5 95	7 57		69		82	76 66
Ford		2 00	1 35						52 11
Franklin		8 48	2 50	3 03		1 09			52 79
Fulton		16 90	29 20			1 28	5 03	84	156 66
Gallatin		2 00	2 08		1 00				31 03

Greene	8.60	24.15		74		90.03
Grundy	4.00	2.15		47		56.98
Hamilton	5.30	2.72		1.28		45.40
Hancock	11.15	25.91	1.51	1.13	1.53	116.65
Hardin	3.67	1.64	1.51	1.15		17.11
Henderson	3.00	3.74		25	1.00	28.60
Henry	6.18	14.70		.64	.54	107.67
Iroquois	8.20	1.90	3.03	.21	.67	81.69
Jackson	13.66	22.03	.24	1.17	6.14	121.30
Jasper	5.00		6.06	.76	.98	48.25
Jefferson	7.00	2.58	6.05	.51		68.06
Jersey	9.40	21.26		.06	6.51	66.77
Jo Daviess	7.20	3.41		.18	.68	74.44
Johnson	3.15	4.59	13.63	.44		54.33
Kane	29.50	11.52		1.16	10.13	197.90
Kankakee	13.61	.81		3.08	6.07	127.97
Kendall		1.60		.22	.47	22.21
Knox	16.12	32.60		.60	8.71	173.48
Lake	4.13	2.35	1.26	.59	2.16	68.92
LaSalle	13.14	18.52	2.34	1.71	1.44	238.44
Lawrence	7.00	1.74	3.03	.61		39.11
Lee	9.40	21.74		.31	2.01	100.75
Livingston	10.60	9.30		.16	.70	115.76
Logan	16.20	25.03	9.09	.06	1.00	113.12
Macon	12.35	12.33	7.57	1.00	2.75	134.27
Macoupin	11.50	30.30		.96	.72	135.32
Madison	24.10	76.49	7.57	1.17	3.83	238.25
Marion	12.60	8.87	7.57	1.79	2.89	84.01
Marshall	5.17	4.18		.33		48.72
Mason	10.25	11.80	9.09			72.80
Massac	2.00	2.74		.77	8.86	45.24
McDonough	15.00	28.90	4.54		2.75	130.22
McHenry	12.50	8.40		1.08		83.20
McLean	27.50	103.86	1.51	1.09	7.06	306.78
Menard	4.00	2.83			2.53	39.49
Mercer	4.00	6.60	3.03	29	1.35	60.09
Monroe		9.45				45.56
Montgomery	1.00	27.04	4.54	.15	.53	116.46
Morgan	16.65	31.84			4.62	149.33
Moultrie	5.62	4.91		.39	1.84	39.12

Table XXII.—Continued.

CITIES	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers', and Sailors', Home, Quincy.	Soldiers', Orphans', Home, Normal.	Soldiers', Widows', Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	St. Charles Boys Home, St. Charles.	Total.
Ogle	7 27	5 95	1 51	.....	37	.....	3 64	91 64
Pearla	27 30	38 16	7 57	.....	2 28	6 44	4 57	319 92
Perry	6 00	15 03	3 03	3 57	38	1 12	.....	61 47
Platt	6 12	1 94	1 51	.....	86	.....	1 25	42 92
Pike	10 75	26 88	.....	1 00	96	.....	1 42	106 21
Pope	3 00	72	1 50	.....	1 26	.....	.....	25 29
Pulaski	3 00	5 73	.....	1 06	07	1 01	94	49 08
Putnam	1 00	5 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 39
Randolph	3 15	19 87	3 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	82 41
Richland	11 61	1 45	3 03	.....	42	38	.....	53 52
Rock Island	13 00	20 75	3 03	1 22	1 42	3 62	2 37	225 64
Saline	4 00	2 13	3 03	62	62	.....	34 34	34 34
Sangamon	33 50	83 57	18 16	2 00	05	5 28	4 78	309 28
Schuyler	4 00	6 40	3 03	83	.....	1 00	.....	48 42
Seut	1 00	4 70	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	27 94
Shelby	3 15	6 63	.....	.....	1 33	51	05	59 09
Stark	3 00	6 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 54
St. Clair	17 16	87 25	6 06	2 56	.....	3 01	15	308 74
Stephenson	6 70	7 28	3 03	1 00	.....	7 21	.....	88 92
Tazewell	10 50	19 06	.....	91	62	1 71	.....	117 53
Union	8 60	5 03	3 03	.....	1 81	.....	.....	67 69
Vermilion	16 17	23 58	24 24	47	2 14	16 86	.....	296 25
Wabash	2 50	1 00	6 06	.....	06	.....	2 73	42 03
Warren	3 00	7 85	12 12	.....	22	.....	1 86	77 84
Washington	8 81	6 50	6 06	.....	06	.....	.....	61 22
Wayne	12 10	3 19	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	53 04
White	8 50	4 00	13 63	76	2 01	1 00	.....	68 01
Whiteside	9 50	11 09	1 00	.....	1 00	.....	.....	98 97
Will	18 80	11 13	.....	5 29	1 22	2 84	4 67	186 49
Williamson	7 00	2 50	3 03	.....	1 08	1 34	1 06	57 88

Winnabago	17.14	5.20	.....	.64	7.92	1.27	131.58
Woodford	12.13	3.05	.....	.15	.....	1.96	70.37
State at large .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00
Totals	73.02	1.390.23	1.546.24	295.28	72.86	313.57	210.82
				185.18			13,415.41

TABLE XXV.

Showing the cost, by counties, of the support of Inmates in Sixteen State Institutions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Counties	Northern Insane Hospital, Logan.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable In- sane, South Bartonville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacks nville.	Institution for the Blind, Jacks nville.
Adams			\$13,327.88		\$ 118.93	\$ 6,893.23	\$ 500.81	\$ 1,840.11	\$ 507.94
Alexander				\$6,555.63		524.30		230.01	253.97
Bond				2,939.67		486.23		460.03	
Boone	\$ 3,632.67					816.60		230.01	
Brown			2,661.47			872.96		336.52	
Bureau		\$ 328.66			8,808.31	2,129.97	403.88	920.05	
Calhoun			1,478.92			131.07	163.57		
Carroll					4,359.73	471.87	201.94		
Cass			4,017.14			191.37		930.65	253.97
Champaign		10,292.89				2,238.76	367.53	2,017.22	733.97
Christian			6,732.90			667.17		930.05	507.94
Clark		164.33		3,761.80		616.05		1,150.07	507.94
Clay				4,366.61		262.15		230.01	507.94
Clinton				4,708.33		363.22	201.94	230.01	33.01
Coles		8,438.34				525.61	201.94	823.45	507.94
Cook	119,256.94	235,389.36			31,227.70	31,133.07	16,092.62	25,586.76	17,324.30
Crawford				4,153.51		131.07			253.97
Cumberland						739.41		690.04	38.09
DeKalb	6,631.43	3,919.27				601.63	56.54	230.01	761.91
DeWitt			4,270.36			630.17	201.94	460.03	
Douglas		4,445.13				393.22		230.01	5.67
DePue	5,367.63					1,453.63		230.01	
Edgar					20.91	884.76	201.94	230.01	
Edwards		7,878.98		1,904.49			201.94		253.97
Edgingham				4,701.18		524.30		460.03	

Parvettie	.....	6,504 16	.....	380 60	.....	690 04
Ford	.....	4,970 98	.....	1,127 24	201 94	673 94
Franklin	.....	5,291 26	.....	131 07	201 94	1,380 09
Fulton	.....	9,482 66	.....	2,989 00	579 57	2,104 62
Gallatin	.....	.....	.....	383 22	.....	230 01
Greene	.....	5,336 14	.....	1,203 27	129 24	775 14
Grundy	.....	.....	.....	962 09	201 94	400 03
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	145 49	.....	1,130 07
Hancock	.....	6,542 16	.....	3,029 14	.....	365 72
Hardin	.....	937 95	.....	131 07	.....	460 03
Henderson	.....	.....	.....	283 12	.....	.....
Henry	.....	164 33	.....	2,141 77	.....	917 75
Irish	.....	10,032 35	.....	958 16	.....	.....
Jackson	.....	.....	.....	524 30	201 94	690 04
Jasper	.....	4,162 15	.....	393 22	1,173 27	690 04
Jefferson	.....	164 33	.....	393 22	.....	460 03
Jersey	.....	3,123 63	.....	758 92	.....	253 01
Jo Davless	.....	.....	.....	752 37	.....	230 01
Johnson	.....	7,208 71	.....	131 07	.....	230 01
Kane	.....	3,819 00	.....	1,835 05	763 33	1,610 10
Kankakee	.....	.....	.....	1,318 61	605 83	920 05
Kendall	.....	11,129 43	.....	431 24	.....	460 03
Knox	.....	328 66	.....	3,588 83	516 97	1,150 07
Lake	.....	6,315 87	.....	867 72	201 94	1,380 09
LaSalle	.....	19,984 53	.....	6,568 16	403 89	3,910 24
Lawrence	.....	.....	.....	262 15	.....	230 01
Lee	.....	937 20	.....	829 70	403 89	690 04
Livingston	.....	10,228 90	.....	2,785 34	201 95	675 24
Logan	.....	6,681 54	.....	1,320 05	403 89	487 62
Macou	.....	10,236 53	.....	1,111 52	605 83	2,070 12
Macoupin	.....	9,541 08	.....	997 48	807 68	1,015 88
Madison	.....	12,751 21	.....	2,852 19	1,334 85	2,642 86
Marion	.....	6,008 02	.....	335 55	78 75	1,840 11
Marshall	.....	.....	.....	832 33	.....	1,798 71
Mason	.....	3,508 03	.....	1,039 42	201 94	253 97
Massac	.....	3,292 83	.....	383 22	.....	230 01
McDonough	.....	6,329 42	.....	3,241 48	201 95	207 01
McHenry	.....	164 33	.....	1,672 52	.....	618 74
McLean	.....	657 32	.....	4,265 18	832 01	2,028 72
Menard	.....	3,371 59	.....	1,236 04	.....	230 01

Table XVI—Continued.

Samples	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	Total.
Adams		\$ 1,407 95	\$20 511 12	\$ 2,240 49	\$ 336 87	\$ 337 49	\$ 116 97	\$ 54 571 80
Alexander	\$ 79 64	1,357 08	943 04	203 68		198 30	867 54	11 864 66
Bond		748 05	359 64			139 20		5 594 33
Brazee	395 85	548 45	235 76					5 802 40
Brown		316 55	1,532 44	611 04		49 58	159 76	7 092 26
Bureau	346 24	577 99	1,768 20	407 36		186 87		17 471 33
Calhoun			471 52					2 462 85
Carroll		622 76	943 04					7 805 66
Cass		1,022 96	1,414 36			7 64	89 46	8 240 78
Champaign	332 29	2,173 80	1,178 80	611 04		207 84	60 61	18 858 75
Christian		1,606 66	2,121 84	1,018 14	43 75	198 31	458 62	14 684 14
Clark		1,406 57	707 25	611 04	218 75	303 17		9 252 45
Clay		639 35	353 64	203 68	172 81	259 32	319 54	7 410 33
Clinton	969 47	592 05	1,414 36			30 32		8 748 15
Coles	19,119 47	1,638 05	1,178 80		135 62	47 68	215 68	13 298 44
Cook		57,281 57	17,682 00	8,350 93	6,986 88	25,547 88	19,953 49	593 571 00
Crawford		639 35	117 88	611 04		303 17	38 34	6 341 96
Cumberland		205 90	117 88	611 04		127 76	159 77	5 949 90
DeKalb		1,650 85	589 40		437 50	161 06	319 53	11 082 08
DeWitt		1,662 35	1,060 92			154 45		9 683 33
Douglas		511 48	117 88	203 68	216 56	89 62	100 64	5 894 55
DuPage		828 05	353 64	203 68		232 63		8 225 63
Edgar		874 65	589 40			31 33		10 185 33
Edwards		383 61	717 88		218 75			3 127 10
Birmingham		767 22	235 76			31 33	159 76	7 362 85
Fayette		629 35	1,060 92	2,444 18		298 85		12 001 60
Ford		639 35	235 76	1,018 14		144 92		8 139 11
Franklin		657 25	117 88			135 38		7 710 34
Fulton		2,251 85	2,475 48	407 36	218 75	236 44	573 56	22 195 13
Gallatin		256 74	353 64			150 64		5 047 39

Greene	1,076 70	1,886 08	203 68	.....	125 85	153 36	11,535 64
Grundy	719 95	471 52	.....	212 19	146 82	.....	8,216 68
Hamilton	511 48	235 76	611 04	.....	577 74	.....	6,804 75
Hancock	1,294 10	3,064 88	203 68	218 75	38 14	.....	16,761 60
Hardin	255 74	353 64	203 68	.....	36 24	.....	2,456 70
Henderson	383 61	589 40	.....	.....	3 82	335 50	4,890 56
Henry	883 60	1,532 44	.....	.....	66 74	.....	16,361 85
Iroquois	694 35	471 52	.....	.....	377 53	70 27	12,541 46
Jackson	1,787 65	2,475 48	1,629 45	.....	59 12	1,212 64	17,204 40
Jasper	842 70	117 88	1,629 45	.....	57 21	.....	18,102 62
Jefferson	961 60	471 52	814 72	.....	53 40	86 26	10,310 25
Jersey	1,017 90	2,003 96	203 68	.....	165 89	485 69	18,978 78
Joliville	895 09	903 01	.....	.....	3 82	191 70	12,250 80
Johnson	255 74	353 64	1,222 10	.....	320 33	.....	6,305 06
Kane	3,815 45	1,886 08	.....	840 00	255 04	1,536 95	29,744 26
Kankakee	1,503 80	235 76	.....	.....	509 10	194 91	15,866 79
Kendall	.....	235 76	.....	.....	76 28	153 37	3,311 36
Knox	2,242 90	3,301 83	8,814 72	.....	87 72	1,701 54	26,638 51
Lake	511 48	235 76	.....	218 75	134 73	.....	9,616 85
LaSalle	1,882 30	2,239 72	.....	236 25	417 58	.....	34,478 22
Lawrence	1,049 90	.....	203 68	.....	112 50	.....	5,451 76
Lee	1,171 35	1,886 08	.....	214 37	38 14	108 64	13,047 01
Livingston	1,150 83	1,296 68	.....	218 75	108 69	.....	16,706 26
Logan	2,282 52	3,300 64	2,851 54	218 75	24 80	86 76	17,950 10
Macon	2,145 71	2,121 84	814 72	218 75	74 37	354 67	20,270 19
Macoupin	1,588 19	3,064 88	203 68	.....	392 79	154 97	20,051 85
Madison	3,026 70	9,430 40	1,018 41	218 75	295 55	1,252 57	39,121 47
Marion	1,742 90	1,414 56	1,018 41	.....	244 07	319 54	13,059 31
Marshall	511 48	353 64	.....	.....	74 37	.....	6,306 61
Mason	1,534 50	707 28	611 04	.....	.....	.....	8,854 25
Massac	255 74	471 52	.....	.....	186 87	840 38	6,048 31
McDonough	1,675 15	2,239 72	611 04	214 37	.....	420 18	17,296 66
Mellinry	1,262 11	1,060 92	.....	.....	13 35	.....	11,849 30
McLean	3,983 25	3,654 28	814 72	.....	310 80	342 63	33,022 21
Menard	511 48	707 28	.....	.....	5 73	.....	6,820 11
Mercer	511 48	1,000 92	.....	218 75	47 68	319 53	8,820 42
Monroe	1,029 91	1,206 68	.....	.....	11 45	.....	7,628 09
Montgomery	1,645 75	2,593 36	407 36	.....	53 40	.....	15,631 51
Morgan	2,253 12	3,430 32	.....	218 75	134 45	682 20	21,000 42
Moultrie	546 02	1,178 80	814 72	.....	144 92	.....	6,474 20

Winnebago	2,164 91	943 04	203 68	114 41	448 33	18,829 55
Woodford ..	1,722 41	353 64		181 15		10,305 61
State at large						2,184 57
Totals	\$24,898 10	\$172,814 19	\$183,578 08	\$62,122 70	\$16,802 17	\$40,577 27
						\$43,857 54
						\$1,943,256 58

TABLE XXVI.

Showing the Cost, by Counties, of the Support of Inmates in Seventeen State Institutions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Counties	Northern Inmate Hospital, Fergus	Eastern Inmate Hospital, Rushville	Central Inmate Hospital, Jacksonville	Southern Inmate Hospital, Anna	Western Inmate Hospital, Watertown	Asylum for Incurable In- sane, South Bartonville	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester	School for the Deaf, Jacks-ville	Institution for the Blind, Jacks-ville
Adams			\$13,187.56	\$6,618.83	\$ 115.98	\$ 6,871.20	\$ 474.78	\$ 1,142.51	\$ 243.21
Alexander				3,284.25		512.39		257.32	243.21
Bond	\$ 3,554.01					384.44		200.77	
Brown			2,608.10			770.15		257.32	
Bureau						897.02		257.32	
Calhoun		\$ 298.76			7,421.50	3,037.06	344.07	1,008.70	
Carroll			1,581.43			128.15			
Cass			3,459.64		3,579.11	676.61		1,543.49	243.21
Champaign		9,425.66				648.42		1,543.05	486.42
Christian						3,754.67			
Clark			6,776.24			980.31		1,029.29	763.68
Clay				4,394.42		584.34		1,801.25	243.21
Cole				4,029.26		253.73			486.42
Columbia				4,739.84		384.44	55.05	511.64	
Cook		7,964.95				661.23	172.04	769.39	243.21
Crawford	118,420.66	217,738.76	1.33		34,170.90	38,706.50	15,843.92	23,889.77	17,478.67
Cumberland				3,729.13		128.15		297.32	243.21
DeKalb	6,251.51	3,939.15				794.50		771.97	80.96
DeWitt		144.90	4,077.24			890.61	172.04		729.63
Douglas						870.11	172.04	514.64	
DuPage		4,016.83				384.44		512.07	
Edgar	5,541.01	146.05				1,820.43	73.96	512.07	
Edwards		6,266.50			38.28	1,281.48	307.90	512.07	
Edgingham				2,182.34			172.04		243.21
				4,168.57		300.84		771.97	

Fayette	6,463 74	492 08	771 97	60 80
Ford	4,032 68	2,693 63	815 72	
Franklin	4,360 40	128 15	172 04	
Fulton	8,432 53	3,276 70	1,266 02	
Gallatin	2,855 69	384 44	2,573 22	486 42
			257 32	449 94
Greene	5,065 14	1,764 57	771 97	243 21
Grundy	5,406 06	1,500 59	514 64	
Hamilton	4,375 37	128 15	172 04	
Harcock	6,220 82	3,263 88	1,029 29	
Hardin	932 35	128 15	491 49	693 15
			512 07	243 21
Henderson		343 43		
Henry	149 38	2,063 55	764 25	243 21
Iroquois	8,062 04	1,618 71	108 38	
Jackson		512 59	1,029 28	486 42
Jasper		384 44	769 39	325 90
Jefferson	149 38	384 44	1,029 29	9 73
Jersey	2,871 46	852 17	257 32	
Jo Davless		1,130 24		243 21
Johnson		128 15	257 32	486 42
Kane	149 38	2,161 82	1,016 42	663 96
Kankakee	11,327 98	2,491 16	1,060 17	243 21
Kendall	1,996 03	663 79	514 64	
Knox	215 11	4,135 27	771 97	415 89
Lake	6,182 27	1,269 92	1,029 29	267 53
LaSalle	17,660 20	8,452 51	4,168 62	729 63
Lawrence	195 69	256 30	257 32	46 21
Lee	14 94	977 75	514 64	243 21
Livingston	9,201 81	3,386 80	301 01	243 21
Logan	5,565 10	1,259 67	771 97	
Macon	9,147 72	1,722 28	1,790 86	
			1,029 29	972 84
Macoupin	8,793 47	1,626 17	2,416 25	870 69
Madison	13,454 89	3,418 63	1,801 25	1,719 49
Marion	5,424 31	234 50	2,815 80	243 21
Marshall		3,526 92	1,012 35	
Mason	3,398 15	1,460 86	1,029 29	
	131 46		172 04	
Massac		384 44	257 32	243 21
McDonough	5,258 97	4,180 12	383 41	1,101 17
McHenry	149 38	1,065 93	257 32	
McLean	597 52	6,529 04	1,801 25	1,055 63
Menard	3,066 62	1,027 73	257 32	243 21

Table XXXI—Continued.

Countries	Industrial Hospitals Chicago	Asylum for Pauper- Minded Lunatic	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy	Soldiers' Orphan- Home, Normal	Soldiers' Home, Wilmington	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago	Training School for Girls, Chicago	St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles	Total
Adams		\$ 1,445 40	\$15,824 92	\$1,912 25		\$ 184 90	\$ 249 45	\$ 117 94	\$ 45 50 82
Alexander	\$ 300 56	1,708 20	499 44	317 66		143 35	425 75		14 510 16
Bond		501 80	636 13			74 79			5 648 62
Borne	339 46	525 60	162 97			22 85	22 41	765 36	5 518 16
Brown		394 20	2,878 34	637 41			119 38		8 892 63
Bureau	353 60	499 32	2,116 04	317 66		319 95			17 772 08
Callahan		446 86							2 322 16
Carroll		604 41	1,155 29			27 00		240 88	7 758 92
Cass		1,102 75	1,318 25		151 00	12 16	25 30		8 298 23
Champaign	350 06	1,847 35	809 62	1,274 89		193 21	770 80	385 95	20 196 56
Christian		2,126 05	2,733 77	637 41	49 57	8 31	434 70	193 22	16 133 12
Clark		1,491 39	226 78	355 07	236 08	286 70	286 70	245 93	9 781 24
Clay		919 80	390 35	317 66	42 30	211 91	637 80		7 475 01
Clinton	1,025 46	861 98	1,314 30			41 35		215 93	9 106 46
Coles		1,576 80	1,716 49			110 10	209 13	415 61	13 652 95
Cook	19,416 33	61,826 72	17,636 75	4,461 80	7,604 84	27,465 87	20,683 20	31,410 16	624 760 88
Crawford		775 26	164 29	637 66		421 75	149 38		6 650 85
Cumberland		131 40	223 44	317 66		112 18	149 38		6 110 46
DeKalb		1,492 04	680 02	317 66	51 94	120 50	131 45	245 92	10 740 92
DeWitt		1,471 68	921 33			72 71		193 98	9 011 99
Douglas		992 07	272 06	317 66	108 59	95 56	91 12		6 692 29
DuPage		986 94	187 06	317 66		8 31		429 09	9 905 71
Edgar		826 51	374 58			12 46			9 707 56
Edwards		504 30	98 57		236 08		189 71	245 92	3 490 83
Edinburgh		883 01	605 90			170 36			7 647 46
Fayette		1,036 75	782 02	1,392 49		143 35		240 11	11 495 16
Ford		962 80	177 45						7 813 00
Franklin		1,114 97	398 57	637 41		226 45			7 315 86
Fulton		2,220 67	3,837 80			265 92	551 40	211 49	23 011 32
Gallatin		262 80	273 38		236 08				4 662 95

Greene	1,130 04	3,174 06	153 74	13,499 99
Grundy	525 00	282 58	97 64	8,544 15
Hamilton	696 42	357 49	265 92	6,807 74
Hancock	1,465 11	3,405 39	27 00	17,491 66
Hardin	482 24	215 54	317 66	2,565 65
Henderson	394 20	491 56	51 84	4,288 57
Henry	812 05	1,932 04	132 96	16,145 12
Iroquois	1,077 48	249 72	637 41	12,249 41
Jackson	1,794 92	2,895 44	243 07	18,188 94
Jasper	657 00	1,274 83	157 89	7,235 09
Jefferson	919 80	339 09	105 95	10,205 59
Jersey	1,235 16	2,794 23	12 46	10,012 46
Jo Davless	946 08	448 18	37 39	11,162 28
Johnson	413 91	603 27	91 40	8,146 28
Kane	3,876 30	1,514 09	241 00	29,673 11
Kankakee	1,788 35	106 46	639 90	19,189 10
Kendall	210 29	210 29	45 70	3,330 39
Knox	2,118 17	4,284 66	124 65	26,013 32
Lake	542 68	308 86	122 57	10,334 55
LaSalle	1,726 60	2,434 10	355 26	35,754 08
Lawrence	919 80	228 70	126 73	5,864 54
Lee	1,235 16	2,857 30	64 40	15,107 46
Livingston	1,392 84	1,222 30	33 24	17,358 21
Logan	2,128 08	3,289 73	12 46	16,962 35
Macon	2,266 65	1,639 40	207 76	20,133 78
Macoupin	1,511 10	3,982 37	199 44	20,291 23
Madison	3,166 74	10,053 17	243 07	38,724 59
Marion	1,655 64	1,165 79	371 89	12,597 30
Marshall	679 34	549 38	68 55	7,305 55
Mason	1,346 85	1,550 89	1,912 25	10,916 36
Massac	262 80	360 12	159 97	6,783 74
McDonough	1,971 00	3,798 36	410 79	19,326 49
McHenry	1,642 50	1,104 02	224 37	12,475 84
McLean	3,613 50	13,650 44	1,054 62	46,001 66
Menard	525 60	371 95	636 94	5,921 53
Mercer	525 60	867 44	60 24	9,010 49
Monroe	525 60	1,242 02	201 66	7,281 57
Montgomery	1,925 01	3,553 90	31 16	17,163 18
Morgan	2,115 54	4,184 76	680 13	22,492 63
Moultrie	738 47	645 33	81 02	5,806 05

Table XVII—Continued.

County.	Industrial Houses for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Paupers, Mills, Lakewood.	Soldiers and Sailors Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphan Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows Home, Winnetka.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	Orphan School for Boys and Girls.	Total.
Calumet		\$ 957 27	\$ 782 00	\$ 317 66		\$ 56 87		\$ 914 43	\$16 711 42
Centra		3 587 32	7 644 04	1 592 49	842 81	475 77	962 80	1 146 79	41 361 90
Deer		788 41	1 975 41	637 41		78 94	167 30		9 271 43
Elgin		891 17	254 98	317 66	236 08	178 67		211 17	6 133 82
Elk		1 412 55	3 562 89			199 44		334 14	13 199 19
Essex		394 20	94 63	315 35		261 77			3 592 23
Franklin		391 20	733 10		250 24	11 54	150 87	236 69	7 393 35
Franklin		131 40	708 41	637 41					2 437 67
Franklin		131 40	2 611 34	637 41		87 25	56 75		12 697 48
Franklin		1 325 55	190 57	637 41					8 825 82
Franklin	\$346 33	1 708 20	2 727 20	637 41	288 02	265 01	540 75	394 62	33 834 72
Franklin		1 525 60	2 729 95	637 41		128 80			5 149 28
Franklin		4 401 90	10 983 70	3 829 28	472 16	10 38	758 72	1 129 49	46 876 34
Franklin		525 60	841 16	637 41	136 95		119 56		7 299 38
Franklin		131 40	617 73			27 00			4 189 60
Franklin		413 91	871 39			276 32	76 30	13 29	8 860 34
Franklin		394 20	859 56						3 979 78
Franklin		2 254 82	11 467 37	1 274 83	604 37		443 65	39 35	46 295 36
Franklin		880 38	956 87	637 41	296 08		1 077 02		17 385 80
Franklin		1 379 70	2 505 08		214 84	128 80	259 91		17 623 62
Franklin		1 130 04	661 69	637 41		356 04			10 136 62
Franklin		2 124 73	3 699 15	5 699 32	110 95	569 26	2 518 54		30 627 19
Franklin		395 50	131 43	1 274 83		12 46		682 56	6 162 40
Franklin		394 20	1 044 88	2 549 65		45 70		451 85	11 672 11
Franklin		1 137 64	834 30	1 274 83		12 46			9 179 91
Franklin		1 589 94	419 27			182 82			7 973 35
Franklin		1 116 90	325 72	2 867 31	179 42	117 39	149 38		16 198 10
Franklin		1 248 30	1 321 00			297 76			14 790 58
Franklin	339 46	2 476 32	1 462 83		1 248 87	233 46	424 53	1 146 79	27 814 22
Franklin	353 60	919 80	328 58	637 41		224 38	200 15	266 99	8 649 12

Winnipeg	2,252 20	683 44	.....	.....	132 96	1,183 08	318 09	19,730 42
Woodford	1,533 88	400 87	.....	.....	31 16	.....	491 85	10,551 98
State at large.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,399 20
Totals	\$25,820 05	\$203,224 15	\$62,117 71	\$17,201 50	\$40,550 08	\$46,841 21	\$51,703 95	\$2,011,637 89

TABLE XXVII.

Showing the Number of Inmates in the County Almshouses on June 30, 1906, and their Classification, as reported by the Boards of Auxiliary Visitors and Representatives of this Board.

COUNTIES.	LUNGE		EPILEPTICS		IDiotic AND FEEBLE-MINDED.		DEAF MUTES.		BLIND.		CHILDREN UNDER 16.		PAUPERS (UNCLASSIFIED)		Total.	
	Male....	Female.	Male....	Female.	Male....	Female.	Male....	Female.	Male....	Female.	Male....	Female.	Male....	Female.	Male....	Female.
Adams	30	5	2		2	4			1				60	16	68	25
Alexander	1	2	1		1	1					1		8	4	8	4
Bond				2	2	1								1	4	5
Boone					2	4			2				5		8	2
Brown													3		7	4
Bureau	5	10	1						1		1		30	10	40	20
Calhoun									1				8		9	
Carroll		1	1		1	2			1				13	6	16	8
Cass	1	9	1		1	1							12	2	15	4
Champaign			1			1		2					34	11	44	22
Christian	1		1		2						1		7	1	11	1
Clark		5			1						1		8	1	10	7
Clay					1		1		1				1	2	6	3
Cline											2		6	5	8	9
Clinton	3	2			5	4							3	2	11	8
Coles																
Cook	872	736	20	20	34	25	1	14	2	2	22	16	739	404	1,702	1,293
Crawford		2						1	1	1			5		6	3
Cumberland					1					1	2		2	1	5	2
DeKalb																
DeWitt	2							3	1	1		1	11	6	16	8
Douglas		1				5										
DuPage	1	5											1	1	1	7
Edgar	4	5	1		1		2	2	1				44	6	53	12
Edwards		3											10	1	17	5
Elliott													4		4	3
Elliingham	1		2		3			1					6		10	3

Fayette	8	1	5	1	2	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	14	5	20	10
Ford	1	1	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	6	2	2	2	12	8
Franklin	9	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	4	4	23	20
Fulton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	11
Gallatin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2
Greene	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	8
Grundy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	4
Hamilton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4
Hancock	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6
Hardin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	5
Henderson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5
Henry	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8	1
Iroquois	11	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	56	27
Jackson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	25
Jasper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	5
Jefferson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	7
Jersey	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	3
JoDavless	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	3
Johnson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	14
Kane	48	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	48
Kankakee	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	15
Kendall	19	16	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	75	41
Knox	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	31
Lake	5	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	157	72
LaSalle	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Lawrence	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	7
Lee	16	11	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	47	22
Livingston	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	14
Logan	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	10
Macon	16	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	6
Macoupin	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	10
Madison	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	65	15
Marion	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7
Marshall	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	4
Mason	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	4
Massac	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	3
McDonough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	9
McHenry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	24
McLean	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	66	28
McNard	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	6

TABLE XXVIII.

Showing the movement of Population of the County falls during the year ending June 20, 1906, as reported by the Bands of Auxiliary Visitors and Representatives of this Band

COUNTIES.	PRESENT JULY 1, 1905.		ADMITTED DURING YEAR.		DISCHARGED DURING YEAR.		DIED DURING YEAR.		REMAINING JUNE 30, 1906.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Adams	8	1	111	8	113	9			9	
Alexander	1		172	25	162	25			11	
Bond			23	3	21	2			2	1
Boone	6		74	6	78	6			2	
Brown										
Bureau	8		57	3	53				12	3
Calhoun			3		3					
Carroll	5		10		13				2	
Cass			17		11				6	
Champaign									10	9
Christian	8	3	178	14	158	14			11	3
Clark	4		30	3	45	3			9	
Clay			31		32				2	
Clinton			226	2	224	2			2	
Coles	7		100		95				12	
Cook	451	18	6,178	464	6,142	457	8		479	25
Crawford	5		5		8				2	
Chamberland	4		18		21				1	
DeKalb										
DeWitt			226	2	224	2			2	
Douglas	3		33		53					
Dubage	5		33	2	28	2			3	
Edgar	6	1	79	4	75	5			10	
Edwards			3		3					
Effingham			20		19					1

Fayette	36	1	36	36	1	36
Ford	20	3	20	23	4	1
Franklin	13	8	13	9	9	4
Fulton	120	8	120	119	2	1
Gallatin	36	8	36	35	1	1
Greene	51	5	51	51	1	5
Grundy	405	3	405	404	6	4
Hamilton	10	3	10	12	1	1
Hancock	68	4	68	71	3	1
Hardin	3	4	3	3	3	1
Henderson	13	6	13	12	4	1
Henry	36	10	36	50	7	6
Iroquois	104	10	104	107	7	2
Jackson	40	3	40	40	40	7
Jasper	52	3	52	43	2	11
Jefferson	38	3	38	38	6	7
Jersey	23	1	23	21	3	2
Jo Davless	22	17	22	25	1	1
Johnson	124	4	124	123	3	18
Kane	51	10	51	54	5	7
Kankakee	351	13	351	349	25	15
Kendall	162	12	162	154	10	18
Knox	1	12	1	257	1	24
Lake	20	7	20	19	1	1
LaSalle	104	18	104	106	3	5
Lawrence	82	15	82	97	7	3
Lee	109	34	109	111	2	13
Livingston	751	26	751	744	41	41
Legan	42	8	42	36	22	6
Macon	231	1	231	233	2	2
Macoupin	22	1	22	23	3	8
Madison	25	1	25	23	1	2
Marion	72	3	72	67	2	5
Marshall	71	4	71	71	4	3
Mason	21	34	21	20	1	1
Massac	309	4	309	318	20	25
McDonough	15	1	15	15	1	1
McHenry	3	3	3	67	2	1
McLean	71	3	71	71	4	3
Menard	309	4	309	318	20	25
Menard	15	1	15	15	1	1

Table XXXVIII—Continued.

COUNTIES	PRESENT JULY 1, 1905		ADMITTED DURING YEAR.		DISCHARGED DURING YEAR.		DIED DURING YEAR.		REMAINING JUNE 30, 1906	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mercer	2		14	4	14	4			2	
Montee	5		11	1	15	1			1	
Montgomery	1	4	55	4	51	4			5	
Morgan	8		48	6	48	9			8	1
Moultrie	4		23	1	18				9	1
Ogle			53	1	50	1			3	
Perry	16		672	25	676	25			12	
Platt			44	1	38				6	1
Pose	2		32	1	27	1	1		6	
Pope	4		26	1	29	1			1	
Pohanki										
Putnam					1				1	
Randolph										
Richland	4		49	3	52	3			1	
Rock Island	30	3	507	32	510	33			27	2
Saline	2		30		47				5	
Sangamon			5		6				65	5
Schuyler	2		3		2		1		1	
Scott			3							
Shelby	10		32	1	40	1			2	
Stark			12		12				1	
St. Clair	120	15	1,285	162	1,194	160	1	1	89	13
Stephenson			146	16	139	16			7	
Tazewell	20		146	1	159		1		6	1
Union	3		33		35				39	
Vermilion	26	1	582	38	589	36			1	3
Wabash			97		97					
Warren	2		59	4	57	4			4	
Washington			14	1	13	1			1	

TABLE XXIX.

Showing a Statement of Expenditures by the Illinois Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities on account of all funds, the names of Firms and Individuals, Total Cost of Supplies Purchased, or Services Rendered, during the two years ending June 30, 1906.

Name of Firm or Individual.	Classification of Articles Purchased or Services Rendered.	Year ending June 30, 1905.	Year ending June 30, 1906.
Adams Express Co.	Express charges.	\$ 75 77	\$ 7 60
American Express Co.	do.	39 48	5 70
American Medical Association.	Subscription to journal.		5 00
Blackwelder, W. R.	Traveling expenses.		157 80
Blackwelder, W. R.	Salary as visitor.		96 00
Boards of Auxiliary Visitors.	Traveling expenses.	763 90	1,442 41
Bressmer, John & Co.	Carpet for office.		119 25
Brown, Emma.	Services as stenographer.		3 00
Burroughs Adding Machine Co.	Adding machine.	375 00	
Capital Planing Mill.	Repairs on shelving.	4 20	
Central Union Telephone Co.	Rental and tolls.	76 70	94 60
Charity Organization Society.	Subscription to charities.	2 00	4 00
Coe Bros.	Office supplies.	14 90	107 45
Compressed Air House Cleaning Co.	Cleaning office.		11 00
Dirksen, A. & Co.	Repairing chair.	75	
Duffield, Wm.	Salary as janitor.	40 00	120 00
Duffield, Wm.	Washing office towels.		19 00
Fairbrother, H. C.	Traveling expenses.	74 00	236 00
Franklin Engraving Co.	One zinc cut.	1 50	
Frish, J. & Co.	Soap for office.	2 30	
Gallagher, Katherine A.	Traveling expenses.		195 09
Gallagher, Katherine A.	Salary as visitor.		150 00
Georg, Victor.	Photograph.	1 50	
Globe Engraving Co.	One copper plate.	12 40	
Graves, Wm. C.	Traveling expenses.		275 25
Graves, Wm. C.	Salary as secretary.		591 67
Haas, R. Electric and Mfg. Co.	Battery for clock.	70	
Hartmann, Ed. F. & Co.	Office supplies and printing.		86 62
Hirsch, Emil G.	Traveling expenses.		170 45
Hoser, P. N.	Expenses to State conference.		5 71
Illinois Medical Journal.	Subscription to journal.		2 00
Illinois Printing Co.	Printing.	31 80	
Illinois State Journal Co.	Subscription and printing.	184 57	76 35
Illinois State Reformatory.	Printing.		443 10
Illinois State Register Co.	Subscription.	6 76	6 76
Inter-State Telephone Co.	Tolls and rental.	27 00	51 68
Jayne, Perry.	Traveling expenses.	101 73	46 60
Jayne, Perry.	Salary as bookkeeper.	1,100 00	1,100 00
Jayne, Louis P.	Work in basement.		5 00
Jayne, Wm.	Traveling expenses.	112 07	101 23
John Hopkins Press.	Subscription to journal.		7 00
Johnson, Alex., Secretary.	Membership to national conference.	35 00	
Johnson, Alex.	Expenses to State conference.		37 62
Kelly, E. A.	Traveling expenses.	183 90	114 25
Klaholt, J. C.	R pairs on clock.	3 50	
Kingsley, S. C.	Expenses to State conference.		8 00
Largent, Moody.	Salary as janitor.	75 00	
Lehr, Mahel.	Services as stenographer.	5 00	
McIntire, H. O.	New partitions in office.		223 50
Merchants Transfer Co.	Freight and hauling.		7 30
Moore, Ensley.	Traveling expenses.	222 99	248 79

Table XXIX—Concluded.

Name of Firm or Individual.	Classification of Articles Purchased or Services Rendered.	Year ending June 30, 1905.	Year ending June 30, 1906.
Moore, H. S.	Traveling expenses		\$ 158 20
Moore, H. S.	Salary as assistant secretary		786 85
Mullen, Daisy	Services as stenographer	52 00	86 00
McLeod, Eben E.	Joint agents fees	11 00	
Owens, W. W.	Services as janitor	30 00	
Pacific Express Co.	Express charges	9 31	48
Phillips Bros.	Printing	39 75	
Polk, R. L. & Co.	City directory		5 00
Postal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	4 00	95
Pure Ice and Cold Storage Co.	Ice	40 00	30 00
Remington Typewriter Co.	Typewriter supplies	7 20	
Rennick, Frank L.	One office map	1 50	
Sehon, Geo. L.	Expenses to State conference		23 95
Simmons, Frank	Office supplies		10 25
Singleton, John	Services as janitor	11 00	
Smith, L. C. & Bros.	Typewriter		93 43
Springfield Transfer Co.	Freight and hauling	50	4 07
Tanner, J. Mack	Traveling expenses	239 90	404 09
Tanner, J. Mack	Salary as secretary	3,000 00	2,408 33
Thayer, J. & Co.	Towels for office		6 00
U. S. Express Co.	Express charges	60 13	18 66
Viriden, Chas	Traveling expenses		643 42
Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	38 54	28 39
Wheeler, L. E., Postmaster	Postage, etc	235 00	315 00
Whipp, F. D.	Traveling expenses	202 34	163 69
Whipp, F. D.	Salary as assistant secretary	2,000 00	500 00
Wright, A. S.	Traveling expenses	321 76	511 79
Wyatt, Mamie	do.	22 00	23 06
Wyatt, Mamie	Salary as stenographer	720 00	720 00
Total		\$10,620 35	\$13,324 39

The statement which follows shows the amount of money to be accounted for by the seventeen institutions, and the disposition made of it from July 1, 1904 to June 30, 1906.

DR.

On the 1st of July, 1904, there were in the hands of local treasurers of seventeen institutions cash balances amounting to \$242,863.23.

Seventeen institutions had to their credit in the State Treasury July 1, 1904, unexpended balances of appropriations to the amount of \$2,703,137.88.

The Forty-fourth General Assembly appropriated for the use of the seventeen institutions the sum of \$5,149,620.00.

The income derived from the proceeds of sales of farm produce, material, stock and manufactured articles, collections from counties, and individuals for clothing, etc. was \$415,538.12.

The Northern Hospital for the Insane at Elgin received \$6,377.25 on account of Burr fund, and the Training School for Girls received \$426.51 on account of a refund of the shortage of C. W. Spaulding, an ex-treasurer. The income from friends and relatives on account of trust fund was \$30,046.94.

CR.

The cash disbursements by seventeen institutions amounted to \$5,452,899.52.

On June 30, 1906, the local treasurers had \$297,504.74 cash on hand.

The appropriations undrawn in the State treasury, June 30, 1906, amounted to \$2,724,481.13.

The sum of \$18,729.40 lapsed into the State treasury on September 30, 1905.

On June 30, 1906, the sum of \$4,395.14 was in transit between the local treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home and the State treasury.

During the year ending June 30, 1906, the local treasurer of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane returned \$50,000.00 to the State treasury.

DEBIT AND CREDIT SUMMARY.

The following tables show these debits and credits distributed among the institutions:

Debit Summary.

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INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand July 1, 1904.	APPROPRIATIONS.		Other receipts.	Total receipts.
		1903.	1905.		
Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.....	\$34,163 07	\$208,306 15	\$420,870 00	\$35,433 73	\$ 698,772 95
Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.....	87,322 39	419,826 53	738,000 00	95,547 00	1,340,695 92
Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.....	11,863 13	220,335 82	436,500 00	34,493 51	703,192 46
Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.....	12,481 65	179,065 31	372,900 00	43,725 19	608,172 15
Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.....	9,563 51	166,416 79	350,000 00	30,717 67	556,697 97
Asylum for Incurable Insane, South Bartonville.....	14,080 71	382,950 42	537,000 00	36,248 83	970,279 96
Asylum for Insane Criminals, Menard.....	205 18	37,139 93	102,900 00	4,450 90	144,696 01
School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.....	84 30	143,711 92	260,000 00	11,944 83	415,741 05
Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.....	9,351 87	59,507 62	138,500 00	10,704 00	208,063 49
Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.....	12,487 49	60,395 61	70,000 00	76,590 75	219,413 85
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.....	9,202 73	221,712 62	466,000 00	46,104 34	743,019 69
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.....	1,150 32	201,159 84	460,200 00	16,975 74	679,485 95
Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.....	207 63	80,467 21	134,300 00	288 41	215,263 25
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.....	4,429 66	19,490 88	33,000 00	24 00	56,914 54
Training School for Girls, Geneva.....	7,745 38	42,817 60	162,300 00	707 18	233,570 16
St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles.....	2,107 72	59,001 05	218,900 00	2,469 69	282,478 46
	26,416 49	200,832 58	258,250 00	6,023 05	491,522 12
Totals.....	\$242,863 23	\$2,703,137 88	\$5,149,620 00	\$452,388 82	\$8,548,009 93

Credit Summary.

INSTITUTIONS.	Disburse- ments.	Cash on hand June 30, 1906.	Appropriations undrawn June 30, 1906.	Appropriations lapsed Sept. 30, 1905.	In transit June 30, 1906.	Totals
Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin	\$442,236 98	\$46,421 28	\$209,439 48	\$ 475 00		\$ 628,772 35
Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee	949,365 67	24,056 18	367,271 07			1,340,692 92
Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville	475,282 93	15,318 12	211,186 02	1,201 39		703,192 46
Northern Insane Hospital, Anna	339,327 05	26,311 53	181,332 60	97		608,172 15
Western Insane Hospital, Wauertown	347,904 12	33,398 20	168,795 65			556,697 97
Asylum for Incurable Insane, South Bartonville	609,115 17	46,007 06	311,557 73			970,279 96
Asylum for Incurable Criminals, Menard	82,164 90	1,980 71	60,550 40			144,696 01
School for the Deaf, Jacksonville	281,009 47	4,625 37	129,459 26	646 95		415,741 05
Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago	130,699 78	17,518 21	59,845 50			208,063 49
Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln	165,711 70	9,381 00	35,000 00	9,321 15		219,413 85
Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln	456,143 65	31,709 50	239,883 59	5,282 95		743,019 69
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Quincy	456,274 85	5,700 26	213,114 80	85	\$4,305 14	679,485 90
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal	148,679 53	967 22	65,616 50			215,263 25
Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington	36,411 22	1,369 60	19,132 97	75		56,944 54
Eve and Ear Infirmary, Chicago	107,263 88	7,621 60	98,684 68			213,570 16
Training School for Girls, Geneva	129,141 23	7,180 27	144,357 57	1,730 39		282,478 46
St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles	276,163 39	9,908 63	205,450 10			491,522 12
Totals	\$5,502,899 52	\$297,504 74	\$2,724,481 12	\$18,729 40	\$4,395 14	\$8,548,009 89

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES.

Officers and Committees for 1907.

OFFICERS.

President, Dr. Frank P. Norbury, Jacksonville; Vice President, F. S. O'Reilly, Peoria; Secretary, William C. Graves, Springfield.

COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—W. B. Moulton, Chicago, Chairman; Mrs. George Watkins, Chicago; Mrs. James A. Parsons, Jacksonville; Thomas J. Clark, Quincy; Rabbi A. Traugott, Springfield.

Children—Mrs. Ophelia L. Amigh, Geneva, Chairman; W. L. Bodine, Chicago; Edward L. Bradley, Lake Villa; Mrs. Lillian Danskin, Jacksonville; Rev. C. C. Knobel, Chicago; Rev. J. C. Quille, Chicago; Dr. W. H. C. Smith, Godfrey; Mrs. Eleanor Tobie, Quincy; Rev. Charles Virden, Evanston.

Penology—John L. Whitman, Chicago, Chairman; Joseph Brodman, Peoria; Mrs. Sophia DeMuth, Alton; Fay Lewis, Rockford; F. Emory Lyon, Chicago; M. M. Mallary, Pontiac; Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield.

Etiology of Dependence—Dr. V. H. Podstata, Elgin, Chairman; Mrs. Alice E. Bates, Chicago; Dr. H. B. Carrier, Jacksonville; Dr. Josephine Milligan, Jacksonville; Dr. H. T. Patrick, Chicago.

Business Administration of Public Institutions—Colonel Henry Davis, Springfield, Chairman; G. DeForest Kinney, Peoria; Mrs. Rosina Wells, Geneva; Frank D. Whipp, Springfield; William Wickersham, Joliet.

Public Care of Poor—Mrs. James J. Armstrong, Ottawa, Chairman; John W. Belmont, Chicago; J. R. Leary, Rushville; J. W. Matthew, Macomb; S. T. Metcalf, Buffalo; Dr. W. A. Nason, Algonquin.

Voluntary Agency and the Needy Family—Mrs. R. B. Holmes, Chicago, Chairman; Miss Ellen C. Babbitt, Chicago; Stuart Brown, Springfield; Emory Cobb, Kankakee; Walter C. Cosper, Peoria; Nannie M. Dunkin, Bloomington; Miss Harriet Fulmer, Chicago.

Legislation—Dr. Frank P. Norbury, Jacksonville, Chairman; Miss Sarah L. Montgomery, Springfield; Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, Chicago; Judge C. B. McCrory, Quincy; Dr. H. H. Hart, Chicago; Sherman C. Kingsley, Chicago; E. P. Bicknell, Chicago.

The Program.

FIRST SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE.

(Oct. 2, 8:00 P. M., Sherman House Club Room.)

- Address of Welcome.....Hon. Edward F. Dunne
(Mayor of Chicago.)
- Response and President's Address.....Ernest P. Bicknell
(President of Conference.)
- "Service in Illinois Charitable Institutions"...Dr. Frank Billings
(President State Board of Charities.)
- "Charity Service in European Institutions"...Dr. Emil G. Hirsch
(Member State Board of Charities.)
- "National Conference of Charities".....Amos W. Butler
(President National Conference.)

SECOND SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE—EPILEPTICS AND FEEBLE-MINDED.

(Oct. 25, 10:00 A. M., at Hull House.)

- Welcome.....Miss Jane Addams
- Report of Committee on Epileptics and Feeble-Minded...
.....Dr. George A. Zeller
- "The Proper Treatment and Care of Epileptics".....
.....Dr. Hugh T. Patrick
- Discussion, Opened by.....Dr. Frank S. Churchill

THIRD SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE—PROBLEMS PRE- SENTED AT DUNNING.

(Oct. 25, 2:00 P. M., Cook County Institutions at Dunning.)

- "Cook County Charity Service"...The Hon. Edward J. Brundage
(President of the Board of Cook County Commissioners.)
- Relation of Alcohol to the Dunning Population".....
.....Dr. O. C. Willhite, General Superintendent.
- Economy in the Care of Tuberculous Patients in Small
Sanatoria".....Mrs. L. A. Hamlin
- Discussion.

FOURTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE—CIVIL SERVICE —NURSING.

(Oct. 25, 8:00 P. M., Chicago Commons.)

Welcome.....Prof. Graham Taylor
Report of Committee on Civil Service...Chairman W. B. Moulton
Nursing and Attendant Service and Compulsory Training Schools
Dr. V. H. Podstata, Supt. Northern Hospital for the Insane.
Discussion.

FIFTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE—CHILDREN.

*(Oct. 26, Morning and Afternoon, Sherman Park Neighborhood
Center Building.)*

"Service in South Park Neighborhood Center Buildings"
.....Hon. Henry G. Foreman
(Member South Park Commissioners.)
"Visitation of Children".....Report by Rev. Charles Virden
(Chairman of Committee.)
"Experience of a State Agent in Visiting Children".....
.....Miss Katherine Gallagher
(Visitor State Board of Charities.)
"Juvenile Court Work Outside of Cook County".....
.....Report of Mrs. James A. Parsons
(Chairman of Committee.)
"Juvenile Court Law as Applied Outside of Cook County
in Illinois".....Hon. C. B. McCrory
(County Judge, Quincy, Illinois.)
Discussion.
Business Session.
Committee Reports.
Election of Officers.

Introduction.

Theory and
practice.

Memorable in the annals of the Illinois State Conference of Charities is the eleventh annual meeting, because of the object lessons it afforded. The program was interesting. The sessions were held in places in four parts of Chicago, each affording opportunities for charity devotees and sociologists to study their work not only in theory, but practically. Hull House, with its many settlement features; the great Cook county institutions at Dunning, with their three-fold public charity service; the Chicago Commons, with its varied work in a different part of the city from that served by Hull House; and the neighborhood Center building in the new Sherman Park, gave practical demonstrations of great value.

Acute Inter-
est in pub-
lic chari-
ties.

Furthermore, the time of the meeting fell in a period when a great effort to improve the public charity service in Illinois State institutions was approaching a test in the General Assembly.

ATTENDANCE.

Many are
present.

The attendance at all these sessions was large, especially that on the opening night, when 275 persons were present. The smallest attendance was 140.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

Aid to
Board of
Charities.

A new departure was the appointment of a special committee on legislation to aid the State Board of Charities with bills during the then approaching session of the General Assembly.

NEXT MEETING OF CONFERENCE.

At Jackson-
ville in
October.

The Committee on Time and Place decided that the next meeting of the conference shall be held in *Jacksonville the first week in October, 1907*. The Executive Committee was instructed to fix the exact dates, which have been fixed as *Oct. 9, evening; Oct. 10, morning afternoon and evening; and Oct 11, morning and afternoon*. Details of the program will be furnished later, but reference to the title of the several committees will indicate the nature of the program.

ALMSHOUSE SUPERINTENDENTS.

A special effort will be made at the Jacksonville meeting to have a session devoted to almshouses. Chairmen of almshouse committees and superintendents of these institutions are cordially invited to attend and take part. Boards of supervisors and county boards are respectfully requested to authorize their almshouse committee chairman and almshouse superintendents to attend, *at county expense*. This request is made in the firm belief that, if the county officials of the different counties, having to do with the care of the poor, will meet and discuss their work, they can help each other to *ways of more efficient and more economical administration*.

Special invitation.

MEMBERSHIP.

Any person who is genuinely interested in improving the condition of the dependent and delinquent and criminal classes can become a member of the Illinois State Conference of Charities. *There is no membership nor any other fee.* Just come to the conference and register your name and address. There are 260 members at present.

FIRST SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE.

(Oct. 24, 8:00 p. m., Sherman House Club Room.)

THE PROGRAM.

Address of WelcomeHon. Edward F. Dunne, Mayor of Chicago
 Response and President's AddressErnest P. Bicknell, President of Conference
 "Service in Illinois Charitable Institutions".....Dr. Frank Billings, President State Board of Charities
 "Charity Service in European Institutions"Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Member State Board of Charities
 "National Conference of Charities".....Amos W. Butler, President of the National Conference

President Ernest P. Bicknell introduced the Honorable Edward F. Dunne, Mayor of Chicago, who made a brief address of welcome, during which he expressed great interest in the work of the conference and regret that he was unable to remain and listen to the addresses of the evening.

Welcome by Mayor Dunne.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Bicknell then gave his address as president. He said:

"The State Conference of Charities in a very staid, and conservative sort of body, in many ways. It doesn't do things that are dramatic or theatrical. It stands for measures, not for men. Conservative body."

It doesn't care about any particular individual much. It cares about everybody, about the people. There is one kind of man, however, that the Conference of Charities of Illinois always is for. That is the man who puts the welfare of the people, the common welfare, ahead of party welfare, or personal welfare, who has the courage of his convictions, who has the mental and physical vigor and energy to carry his convictions out, in the slang of the day, 'to make good.' That is the kind of a man that the Conference of Charities cares for, and not much for any other kind, and it cares for him only for what he stands for, and not because of what he particularly is.

Must be progressive.

"The State Conference of Charities, in the nature of things, must be progressive. If it lives, it cannot stand still. When it becomes unprogressive, or retrogressive, its excuse for existence is gone. It must be inspired, always by a high discontent. If any of the speakers at those sessions which are to follow this evening and in the next two days, speak in a tone of complacency, and great self-satisfaction, with the results of the work that they are doing, I sincerely hope that the discussion that follows will be so searching and so suggestive that the speakers will be thoroughly aroused to the dangerous lethargy into which they have fallen.

People much awake.

"But, if I read the signs right, in Illinois, the people who are engaged in public and private charities are very much awake. I believe, I feel, that progress is in the air, with a Board of State Charities, of which we can be pardonably proud, in the lead, with politics wiped out of our public institutions, with our private charities awake and alert and full of interest in the common good, with a civil service law in the hands of a zealous, efficient and enthusiastic commission, with public sentiment which is demanding, every year, higher and higher standards of efficiency in the public and private institutions, I believe we have great reason for self-congratulation, because it all means that we have been discontented with what has been, that we are discontented with what is, and that we will continue to be discontented, I trust, with whatever comes, no matter how good it may be, because it will not be perfect. But the institutions of Illinois, public and private, it seems to me, are all feeling, alike, a certain pervading spirit of progress and enterprise, and a sense of the importance of moving forward, that this is 'the psychological moment,' to quote my friend, Mr. Kingsley, who was quoted as having said that this was the psychological moment,' in the paper the other day. Somebody asked him just what he meant by that, and he had an awful time explaining it—and I shall not try—and yet it may be that this is the psychological moment for some important advances.

Tells a story.

"When I think about the situation in the State today, in the public and private charities, as it is, and as it has been within the past few years, within the memory of all of us, I think about the story of the old man who was unfortunate enough to have one short leg and one long one, the long leg being about six inches longer than the other leg. He had a peculiar habit of going into a bar-room, unfortunately, and standing on his short leg, and putting his chin up over the bar, and ordering a glass of something to drink. Then when the bar-keeper turned around, to fill the glass, he would rise on the long leg. One time he went into a saloon, and, as was his custom, stood on the short leg, and ordered a glass of beer. The bartender poured out the beer, and turned around with the glass, set it on the counter, and looked all around for the little fellow, looking over the bar. He said: 'Where is that little cuss that ordered that beer?'

"Then a fellow away up above said: 'Here he is.'"

"I believe that the public charitable and correctional institutions of Illinois are standing on the long leg, [Laughter], and are going to stay there, I hope.

"Now, I am going to speak just this word about the State Board of Charities. When the Governor of the State announced the appointments on the State Board of Charities, after a great deal of suspense, the people who had wondered what would happen, were very much pleased, I think, to find that the men and women appointed to that board were those whom everybody knew, in the State, and knew favorably. When it was announced that Dr. Frank Billings was to be president of that board, everybody said 'Amen.' [Applause]. When it was announced that Dr. Hirsch, Miss Lathrop, Mrs. Bourland and Dr. McAnally were to be other members of that board, people kept saying 'amen.' [Applause]. They have been saying it ever since.

Board of
Charities

"Now, it gives me very peculiar pleasure, tonight, to be able to present to this very delightful audience, in spite of the threatening weather, two of the most able and capable friends of advancement in philanthropic work that there are in the State, two members of this great Board of State Charities. First I want to introduce Dr. Billings, the President of the State Board, who will speak on the State Institutions. [Applause]."

Introduces
Dr. Bill-
ings.

SERVICE IN ILLINOIS CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.

Dr. Frank Billings, president of the Illinois State Board of Charities, discussing the subject, "Service in Illinois Charitable Institutions," said:

"MR. PRESIDENT AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The State attempts to care for a certain part of its population at present, a certain part of its inefficient and dependent population, only a part. It takes care of a certain number of its insane patients, and a certain number of its epileptic and feeble-minded patients, of a certain number of its deaf mutes and blind, of those that are worthy of charity because they fought in the civil war, the soldiers, their widows, their orphans, and so on, and it has taken care of those who are inefficient and dependent, the sick, the feeble-minded, etc., because it assumed to believe that the State was more able to do that than any part of the State or any individual; that the State could better take care of them, better classify them, care for them and treat them if sick, or educate them, if they were insane chronically or feeble-minded, to become, at least in part self-supporting.

State care
for part of
dependent
population.

"But the State has not taken care of all. The State has left a large part of these inefficient and dependent people to the care of counties. I want to read some of the statistics, as they appeared in one of our last reports. As State charges, there were in the hospitals for the insane, in our State institutions, on July first, 1906, 9662 people. That includes those who are out on parole, but they were under the care of the institution to which they were formerly assigned. As inhabitants of the institution for the feeble-minded, at Lincoln, 1360. In other charitable institutions, 3988, giving a total of 15010 in the charitable institutions of the State.

Left to
county
care.

"And those that are not State charges, but are cared for by counties, and almshouses, of the insane, on July 1, 1905—we don't know the exact number now, but I quote the latest figures we

Defectives
in alms
houses.

have—of the insane there were 2396 in the almshouses of the counties of the State. I have separated Cook county from these remaining counties, because it is so large, and has such an enormous number. There were 1615 in the Dunning institution on July first, 1905, leaving in other counties, 775 in the almshouses. Of the feeble-minded there were 544 in the almshouses, 104 at Dunning, and 440 in other county almshouses; of the epileptics, a census that is not at all correct, 289 of which 161 were at Dunning, and 128 in other institutions. We find, from another census, there are 484 epileptics in the almshouses. Of the deaf mutes there were 37 in almshouses, five at Dunning, and 32 in the other counties; blind, 142, 27 in Cook county and 115 in the other counties. Making a total of 3402 inefficient dependents in county almshouses, 1912 in Cook county, at Dunning, and 1490 in other counties.

SHOULD CARE FOR ALL DEPENDENTS.

Alms houses
should be
emptied.

"First of all, the State Board of Charities believes that the State should take charge of all of these dependents, inefficient dependents, now in almshouses, for the reason that the State institutions, as I said a moment ago that the State is better able to care for these people, to classify them and treat them, than is any single county in the State. That is true with one exception at this time, at Dunning. There is no hospital in this State, and I doubt if many hospitals elsewhere in this country, that is better able to care efficiently for the dependents of this county, or of the State, than is the institution at Dunning for the care of the insane; and that is due to the fact that within recent years a moral force has been aroused in this community, which made changes in that institution, which made the authorities discharge a lay superintendent, and place in charge there a medical superintendent, which established a training school for nurses, of high grade, to care for the physically sick and acutely insane sick; which gave a staff under civil service; which fortunately placed in charge of that institution a very efficient medical superintendent, and therefore resulted in an improvement in the institution which I shall be glad indeed if we are able to bring about in the State institutions themselves, of equal degree. [Applause.]

Primitive
conditions.

"But in other almshouses, and all but two of the counties have almshouses, where we have made visits, we found primitive conditions. By primitive conditions, I mean no hospital care, practically speaking; and many of the insane, restrained in dark, ill-ventilated rooms, unsanitary conditions, and in some instances chained with a chain and ball; indeed, within a few months, one patient was taken to one State institution with his chain and ball upon his ankle. This primitive treatment of the insane, of the feeble-minded, of the epileptics, in almshouses, is a disgrace to the State of Illinois [Applause] and we as a Board of Charities, desire, this session, to bring before the legislature, a law which shall place all of the inefficient dependents now in almshouses under State care, and we hope, that the moral force of this audience, and of all that you may come in contact with, will stand back of that measure.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EPILEPTICS.

Mixed with
insane and
feeble
minded.

"The State institutions care for its insane, for its feeble-minded, for its epileptics, in hospitals which were erected originally for the insane and for the feeble-minded alone, and the epileptic has to live as the insane, when so assigned to the hos-

pital for the insane, or as feeble-minded in the institution for the feeble-minded, and receives treatment as an inmate of an institution which is an asylum. There are in the almshouses, I have said, upon a not perfectly accurate census, 484 epileptics. There are in the State, outside of institutions, many other epileptics, the number of which we do not know. In other states it has been estimated there is one epileptic to from 300 or 500 of population. With a population of five millions in Illinois, you see what that brings, as the number of epileptics in the State. Not one-tenth, certainly not one-eighth, of the epileptics of the State are cared for in State institutions, and while there are many of the epileptics cared for by families able to support them, able to give them treatment, private treatment and care that is efficient, there are a great number of epileptics of the State who are not assigned now to institutions, that do not receive adequate care.

"If modern medicine and research have shown anything, they have shown that the treatment of epilepsy, based upon medicine alone, is a failure; that the epileptic who can be in the open air, who can have occupation upon mother earth, who can delve in the earth and can have plenty of fresh air, who can have good ventilated sleeping rooms, and can have this outdoor occupation, in many instances, recovers. If he does not recover, he does not progress into that state of dementia which is so common among the epileptics who remain at home, and who rely upon medical treatment, or drug treatment, for an attempt to cure; and besides that, many of them can be taught in crafts, manual labor of different kinds, which enables them to become useful citizens, if they do not become entirely cured. And one of the measures we feel should be pushed this winter is the establishment of the colony for epileptics, and the separation of the epileptics now in State institutions from the insane, and from the feeble-minded. They should be placed among their fellows. [Applause.]

"In 1899 the Legislature passed an act establishing a colony for epileptics. Only a small sum was appropriated to look for the site, and prepare plans and specifications. That money was expended in looking for sites, and nothing else [laughter], and nothing has been done. Inasmuch as the Legislature already has legalized the establishment of such a colony, our efforts may be expended this winter in the attempt to have the Legislature appropriate a sum of money, and at the same time appoint a commission which shall establish this colony. We hope, if the appropriation is made, that the Legislature may also be influenced to appoint a commission that will be sensible, in the establishment of the farm, with buildings appropriate for it, not monuments for an architect, but buildings suited, in cottage form, for the treatment of such people, with proper shops for the manual training of these people.

SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

"We have also considered, because it has been a question before us for so many years, the treatment of pulmonary consumption. This is a subject so trite, so much has been said and written upon it, that it is not necessary that I take your time to speak of it tonight. It is the disease, as you know, that kills more of mankind, probably, than any other. It is next to insanity, or next to alcoholism, perhaps the most pauperizing of all of the diseases of mankind. It is the disease that fastens upon those that are forced to live in unhygienic conditions, and it is largely among those people that it claims its victims, for those that are well-to-do can afford to spend the money, and can afford to send their friends

Proper treatment.

Law for Epileptic Colony.

Deadly disease.

where proper climate and treatment can be obtained. Furthermore we know that drugs have failed in the attempt to benefit people suffering from consumption. Furthermore we know that sunlight, good air, good food and rest do more for the consumptive, and cure many of them, when the treatment is taken early enough. The care of these victims is a charity, a State need, a thing that the State should take up. This would mean, again, a farm. It would not mean large buildings. It would mean buildings of administration, with good cottages, and good lavatories, toilet facilities for these people, with shacks to live in. It would not cost much to start it, and the only reason perhaps that we will not press this question this time, is that question of expenditure. The State has a large tax each year, so the members of the Legislature seem to feel that when they come to appropriate money, especially for the poor. [Laughter.]

HOSPITAL CARE FOR INSANE AND FEEBLE-MINDED.

Chronic cases.

"Now, in saying that much of some of the things we desire to do, I want to speak a moment of the State institutions, and especially of our hospitals for the treatment of the sick, of the insane, feeble-minded, and so on. There are two classes of people that are sent to these institutions, without regard, in one sense, to their mental condition. There are those that are chronically sick, mentally, the feeble-minded, who cannot be made better, under any management. Those can not be made well. There are also the feeble-minded who can be improved and made better, can be taught certain things, perhaps things in books. There are others that cannot. Many of them can be taught what to do in a manual way. Some of them are physically sick and need care. Among the insane there are probably sixty per cent who are chronically and incurably insane. They never become better. They are of different degrees. Some of those people are hopelessly insane and helpless, and are mere charges on the State, to be cared for in a custodial way. There are others who, though incurably sick, and can never be well, yet can be taught to do certain manual things. While they can never become well, they are better off, because of their capacity in that respect. They can do certain things, and ought to be taught to do them.

Acutely sick physically.

There is another class of insane that is physically sick, and I am afraid even some of our superintendents in the hospitals have never considered the question sufficiently. Among the population of insane of over nine thousand, in the hospitals, on July first, there was just as large a proportion of those physically sick as among any other nine thousand people you might select—more of them, because they are invalids already, and they are physically sick; they need care.

Acutely insane.

"Then there are those who are acutely sick in some brain way, or acutely insane. They need physical care. So that a hospital for the insane, or institution for the feeble-minded, is, in reality, a dual affair. It is an institution for custodial care, and must be, in every sense of the word. It also is an institution for the treatment of the physically sick, and for the treatment of those mentally sick and acutely sick, and, therefore, its administration must be thorough. The other day, in a conference at Springfield, these questions were discussed; first of all, the medical administration. Let me tell you something of what was said, and how it was agreed to by all those present. First of all, the medical administration. There should be a superintendent, and that superintendent should be an educated man, educated as an alienist, should have experience, be progressive, broad, sympathetic; he should

have character, for, as they said, upon the character of the superintendent depends the efficiency of the institution, above everything else. He should have his way, as long as he is progressive, and if he ceases to be of benefit to his institution and to mankind, it is time for him to go. He should be the chief. He should have absolute sway. No other man, as long as he is efficient, should say him nay in his institution. He should have, under him, an efficient medical staff, and we feel that in every institution where women are cared for, there should be a woman physician. He should have a chief of staff, who stands next to him and who shall be his mouthpiece, in many instances, in staff gatherings. He should have a sufficient staff to care for his patients, and especially those physically sick and his acutely insane patients. In such an institution the superintendent, in the division of his work, must recognize the fact that in the custodial care of those incurably sick, there may be a great number of them assigned to one physician, and very many less assigned, when physically sick or acutely insane, to physicians.

STATE PSYCHOPATHIC INSTITUTE.

"There should be in this State something that does not exist in any other state in the country except one, a State Psychopathic Institute; and by that we mean an institution which shall be one of research, presided over by a man in one of the institutions, who is, first of all, an alienist, by education and by experience, who is expert as an diagnostician, and in all of the measures of modern medicine in making the diagnosis, whether in ordinary sickness or in insanity, and at the same time is expert as a pathologist, who should be the leaven which would leaven not only the medical staff of that institution in teaching them how to work upon the living, more perfectly and more thoroughly than upon the dead; but every medical employé of any state institution who could go to this institute for any length of time, to receive instruction of the modern character.

For study
and re-
search.

"I am glad to say to you that, with the acquiescence of the Governor, the Institute for Psychopathology has been established in Illinois. [Applause.] One of our hospitals will have established that institute before the first of January. We have been promised that the funds of that institution shall go for the establishment of it, and that we shall have the support of the administration in securing an appropriation to carry that work on efficiently.

Governor
favors it.

"Now this means to every medical employé in the State institutions a source of instruction and pleasure that nothing else could give him. One institution in this country is at Ward's Island, New York, presided over by Dr. Adolph Meyer, who at one time was the pathologist at Kankakee. If this State had treated Dr. Meyer right, as it should have done, we would have had the institute long before this. Ward's Island would not have had Meyer. Last year, in his report, he makes the statement that he had, at the institute at Ward's Island, sixty doctors from the State institutions of New York, who were there as pupils. Think of it, what it means! It means research. It means looking into everything that is connected with psychiatry, causes of insanity. It means better nomenclature of disease in the hospitals than we have had. It means properly written records. It means uniform records, because this man will not stand for records differing in every institution. It means expressions in those records which throw some light on the diagnosis. It means something in those records of prognosis, based upon the diagnosis, and then, if that individ-

Meyer's work
in New
York.

ual comes to post mortem, it means something when the brain is examined, because the physician will have made an examination of the living individual, and will have down in an orderly way the symptoms from which he suffered. So that we see, it speaks much for our institutions, and it speaks much for the administration of the State when we say that this early we have established a psychopathic institute.

Benefit to
doctors in
general
practice.

"A satisfactory clinic in psychiatry, such as we plan to establish, means not only teaching the doctors in the State service, but teaching doctors in general practice who, as a rule, know little about insanity. It means that our medical students can gain a knowledge of insanity before they graduate, a knowledge that would mean something. It would mean that all over the State would go out pupils who had the benefit of that clinic in psychiatry, who would recognize insanity, and recognize its causes. For, as much as we talk about insanity and its causes, we do not know as much about it as we should, and such pupils going out everywhere would perhaps be able to stem the tide, for, as you know, insanity is increasing. It is estimated in the New England states—we haven't an estimate in the west, because we have had no census as yet—but the increase in insanity in the New England states, according to the census made, is about three per cent per annum.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF INSTITUTIONS.

Some good;
some bad.

"The present physical condition of our State institutions, some of them, is good. Some of them are new. They are built under the charge of sensible men, and while we might differ as to the best plan, as to whether it should be a pavilion or the cottage plan, still some of those buildings, built upon both plans, are in good condition. Some of the older institutions are not in good physical condition. That is due to the fact that some of the buildings are old, and also due to the fact that they have not been kept up. There has been a *laissez nous faire* sentiment, so far as the State institutions are concerned, apparently. What was no group of men's business was apparently nobody's business, and, as a result of it, some of the older institutions are in bad physical condition, bad physical condition because of want of air space for patients, and indeed most of them are lacking in that, but the older ones are worse, lacking in proper plumbing facilities, drainage and all that, some of them are deplorable in that respect; lacking in proper furniture, old wood beds are still used in some of the older institutions, notably at Kankakee and Elgin, because no one has made it his business to get better ones, that is all. They have let it go. It is fully half, isn't it, Dr. Greene, at Kankakee [answer: "More"] more than half of the 2,300 beds at Kankakee are the old wood beds put in 20 or 25 years ago. The spring is gone, and in place of a spring, boards are nailed to the bed. That is the spring they give the insane patient. These boards are covered with a straw mattress, made of rye straw. That soft kind of rye straw. [Laughter.] As you know rye straw is the roughest of all. This was covered over with one sheet, and one blanket, for over half of the patients of this state institution. Elgin is practically as bad. When we had spoken about that recently, those in charge of the administration said, we want iron beds, and we are going to have iron beds, in time, for these institutions, but it is going to take a long time to get everything in the condition where it should be. The institutions are overcrowded. We need new buildings. There are more patients to the cubic air space than there should be. This must be remedied, and will be remedied in time, but cannot be remedied at once.

"The patients are there. The superintendents are endeavoring to get them out in the summer time, and we can but give a world of praise to the superintendents of the hospitals, particularly those who have taken an interest in it, and are getting the patients out. At Watertown where they had this good feeling, they encouraged the patients, and they were put out in the woods, in the fields, where the conditions are such they could not escape, and left perfectly free. They become very much better in that open-air treatment, eating there, sleeping there. And in other institutions, they are, in much the same way, put at work out in the fields, as I have understood the superintendent down there for instance—not quoting that to say that is The One, and all the rest are not so good—but that the big truck garden there at Watertown, run with patients, with only two hired employés, raised enough garden truck to supply the whole institution; and then, recognizing tuberculosis, and its need of good air. Dr. Zeller at Bartonville has 26 patients in tents. Other institutions are doing the same things. It will be done, furthermore, at Kankakee, and other places, just as it is done there. So far as the mere administration, with the lack of facilities, is concerned, things are better then they were, and are growing better, every day.

Patients out
in summer
time.

Consump-
tives in
tents.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

"The need of a training school I only wish to emphasize, and in emphasizing that, to say what I think is in the mind of every superintendent today, if it was not formerly, I think it is today, after our conference, that there should be a training school for nurses in every institution, but that that training school should be to train nurses to care for the physically sick and acutely sick insane. It would be wrong, absolutely wrong, to ask any women, educated and intelligent enough to be a good nurse, to train to take care of a lot of incurably, hopelessly insane patients; but in every institution there are anywhere from 20 to 40 per cent of patients who are physically sick and acutely sick, and they need the same care in nursing that you and I do when we are sick, and when we are not insane. [Applause.] And in these institutions we have the word of the trustees and superintendents of every hospital, that that training school shall be established and of the administration that it shall be done, and for the remainder of the patients that there should be attendants—good kindly women and men, who would care for them as they would care for sick children, the attendants are not trained nurses. By that means we will have trained nurses, who receive exactly the same training they receive in the best hospitals of the land, that are not insane hospitals, so that we are not doing injustice to the young women who are asked to take the training, and are arranging, at the same time, efficient care and nursing for those physically sick in the insane hospitals, and also for nurses that may go out, to you and to me.

For acute
cases

SURVEY OF PHYSICAL CONDITIONS.

"We are having a survey made, of the physical condition of the buildings, by the State architect. He has already made a survey so far as ventilation goes, and has found, as I say in general, deficiencies worse in some institutions than in others. He has made recommendations concerning the improvement of them. About the first of December we shall have a survey made concerning the hygienic conditions, concerning the heating, the lighting plants, and all that, as to their deficiencies, and be able before another

Ventilation
insufficient.

conference to make data concerning the cost of placing these institutions in a better physical condition, and that we hope to have done, as soon as the money can be appropriated for it, and as soon as the work can be done. It will take time. Dr. Greene, superintendent at Kankakee, told me the other day he thought it would require two years to do half of the work at Kankakee, and place it in good condition, but it will be commenced at once.

ELEMENT OF POLITICS.

Obliterated
from within.

"Mr. Bicknell said he felt that politics was obliterated from the institutions. I want to second that, that it is obliterated from within. I doubt if, under the present regime, we shall ever hear of politics within an institution, but as Governor Deneen said the other day, in addressing us, we can not abolish external politics as easily. That will go on, more or less, and to render that as little as possible, to render it harmless, we must have moral support, and without conceit may I say to you that I believe that your present Board of Charities can arouse a moral support to aid that. [Laughter.] I speak for the members, not myself [applause], and I think that no other word is necessary, to put it in that way, concerning the honesty and sincerity of purpose of the Chief Executive of this State, than that he appointed those people as members of the State Board of Charities. [Applause.] Furthermore we have his word, and I believe it.

Moral force
necessary.

"I believe, as Mr. Bicknell has said, that a new era has come, but it won't remain with us, nor do anything, unless this moral force which has been awakened will go on and do something. Our State charities and institutions differ from our private charities, in that they are governed by the State, and under a certain political control. In the past it has been the business of those in control to look after them, and if anything went wrong, it apparently was no man's business to set it right. Apparently there has not been a moral force awakened in this State, for a long time, to direct and awaken a sentiment against deterioration, but I believe that it is more the fault of the community than it is the fault of the politician, that our State institutions got into the rut into which they went. I believe if the proper direction had been given, long before this, and proper sentiment expressed, proper direction given of the moral energies, this work would not have been delayed until now. I thank you." [Applause.]

CHARITY SERVICE IN EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS.

Introduction.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, member of the State Board of Charities, followed Dr. Billings with an address on "Charity Service in European Institutions." In introducing Dr. Hirsch, President Bicknell said:

Trip abroad.

"Dr. Hirsch, whom you all know well, has had special opportunities this past summer, when he has been abroad, to see what people in other countries are doing in charitable work, and the fact that he had, a short time before going abroad, become a member of the Board of State Charities, lent a double interest to his trip. He has very kindly consented to talk to us tonight about that trip. I, therefore, am very happy to introduce Dr. Hirsch."

Dr. Hirsch said:

Lampoons
an American
idea.

"I am afraid Mr. Bicknell promised you more than I can deliver, but, being of foreign birth myself—a crime which is occasionally not forgiven in America, but in my own case I plead extenuating circumstances—I was not consulted as to the place

where I would be born [Laughter]—I have still somewhat the suspicion that even Americans can occasionally learn something from Europe. The strangest thing is that they have charitable institutions in Europe, for, to believe the common talk of the genuine Americans, every pauper and every insane, every dependent and every defective person has been shipped from Europe to America. [Laughter.] And foreigners fill the penitentiaries, though occasionally a genuine American banker will insist upon being admitted to this exclusive club, but, otherwise, the foreigners fill the penitentiary. We foreigners are constituting the largest percentage of the population of the almshouses. If it were not for these blasted foreigners there would be no inmates of our insane asylums. [Laughter.] Indeed, it is strange when you hear that in almost every American publication, when you are familiar with the fact that even clergymen in their weekly assemblies—you can spell that weakly, whichever way you choose, and hit it—in their weekly assemblies ring their changes on this thing—that we ought to attempt to stop the influx of these foreigners. It is really strange when you go to Europe you find they have yet a surplus stock left on hands there, that they know how to take care of.

"Instead of building ships and sending them to New York, they are building model institutions, and are busy studying all the problems bearing on the perplexities of dependency or of deficiency. Of course, these institutions are run on the entirely un-American plan. Politics are not known. They never ask which party the employé belongs to, and which ticket he has voted at the last election. They don't buy their supplies at the party store, and it is a matter of the greatest indifference to them whether the bread used in the institution is baked by the Democratic baker that belongs to the proper faction. It used to be an essential element of proper administration here that the bread should go from the proper Democratic or proper Republican baker, and belong to the proper faction of the party. It was essential that the power of the machine should, by absorption of material food, also be absorbed as the proper political faith—[Laughter]—perhaps because of the homeopathic theory that like cures like, by introducing political insanity they might drive out physical defects of the brain, or functional disturbances of the nervous organization. In Europe they haven't had the light yet. They are still believing that insanity and all kindred ills of humanity are worthy of serious study.

Model institutions.

TWO CLASSES OF EMPLOYÉS.

"So, after you get used to this totally un-American atmosphere in the European institutions, and you look around a little, you find they have two distinct classes of employés, that the lower service, the manual service, so to speak, the service of attendants, which does not require special professional preparation, is left largely in the hands of those that come from the army. In Germany especially is this the case. The German army needs a number of non-commissioned officers, and in order to make the service attractive, the German government promises those that stay in the army nine years, or twelve years, employment after their discharge from the army, with the public institutions, and so these ex-sergeants are drafted into the railroad service. If you travel on the German railroads you are sometimes reminded that the conductor was a sergeant, for he looks upon you sometimes as if you were a raw recruit. So, also, in these public institutions, the lower grades of the service are filled by those who

Lower grade for old soldiers.

come from the army. Where no special professional preparation is required, they draw upon the supply of those who have filled their contract with the government to serve in the army nine or twelve years. This system, of course, supplies a constant stream of employés.

Element of
perma-
nency.

Here in our own State the difficulty has already been apparent—under the new system more especially than it was under the old. How shall we get men and women to enter into the service. The service is not very attractive; the pay is not very high. In Europe especially in Germany and France they find this condition. Those that come from the army are glad to get a refuge in the institutions, in the lower grades of service. There is one element, even for these lower grades of service, if I may so speak of them, that makes for permanency. They pay is not much, but the positions are permanent. As long as they are faithful and efficient, even the German emperor can not remove them. The German emperor has less power to remove anyone than has the mayor of this city, or the sheriff of any county in the United States. Once a man is in the civil service of Germany, he has a right to his position, and he cannot be discharged without due process of law, and they have special courts for that. Unless the charge is proven, he is by law entitled to retain his position. This element of permanency extends even to the lower grades of the service. Besides this, these persons, even in the lower grades are looked upon by the general public, not in the light of men that occupy a lower station; but the very fact that they are in the employment of the public institutions gives them something of social caste.

Entitled to
pensions.

"The third element is that these men feel that after they have discharged their duties faithfully and have become old, they are entitled to a pension. So it is in the interest of the individual to do his duty well, to obey the superior most implicitly, to be faithful, for he knows that having once been in this work, it all depends upon him whether he shall stay in it, and he stays in it if he chooses to be loyal to his obligations.

Higher ser-
vice.

"As to the higher services in Europe, they demand professional training. They have courses in the universities and they have cultivated other means for imparting instructions, where the problems or the science, as well as the art of public administration is made the main subject of study, and the higher grades of the services are only filled by men or women that have shown, by examination, that they have profited from this course of instruction. The moment you leave the ordinary manual service of the institution you are face to face with a man or woman that has had a professional training, that knows all about the work that is to be done, knows it not merely experimentally, knows it scientifically, and the service in France and Germany is unified. You don't come upon one institution that has one set of principles and another institution with another set. That is due to the fact that through a perfect administrative system—up to the ministry of instruction and religion, as they call it in Prussia—through a perfect, graduated system of subordinate and co-ordinate channels of administration, this pyramid finally culminates in the apex of one man in charge of the whole system under the public ministry. He is there, charged with looking after every institution. Every question of administration is brought to him; he decides. And he is an expert man, too. He has received training in the university in the subject which they have distinctively in Europe as the science of administration. He is the man who is in charge of questions of that kind, and as superior officer has only the minister of instruction. He reports to him, and the

minister of instruction and public administration gives the final decisions. So you see, the whole thing is based upon a scientific appreciation of the fact that men must be trained for special work. That Americans have shown a wonderful versatility, I know. I must say, you Americans have, because I am not an American by birth. I like that versatility. You Americans, by birth have, essentially, a wonderful versatility. You can fit into any place, if you choose. So, therefore, possibly, for many years you thought it not necessary to prepare men for special work. But in late years I believe we have come to understand that with the complexity of modern life there are many things that cannot be well done except by men and women specially trained. The day for Jacks-of-all-Trades has gone, and it has gone even in the administration of our public institutions.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

"Our civil service examinations, perhaps, need a little modification. I am not a believer absolutely in the test that makes accuracy of spelling, for instance, one of the decisive factors. I believe a great many men are much more adapted to do a certain kind of work who spell phonetically, and have their own phonetic system at that [Laughter] than are others who spell correctly. This mere test of spelling is not the test after all. There is always an element that might be called the personal equation. But if we handle our civil service examinations,—and they will develop in course of time,—and get them so arranged as to ascertain whether or not the candidate has thoroughly acquainted himself with the literature and science of that special work he is to undertake, then the civil service examinations will be of much more practical good to the State, and many objections now raised to them will fall to the ground.

Need modification.

THE BUREAUCRATIC ATMOSPHERE.

"We have taken the very first step in the right direction, as I hope. The administration of the German institutions, for this reason, being unified, throughout the Prussian kingdom at least—the other minor principalities and kingdoms have almost the same system—the Prussian system being insistent upon expert knowledge on the part of those that enter the service, has made it possible for Germany and Prussia to have institutions that on the administrative side leave but little to desire. Of course there is a bureaucratic atmosphere about them; but I believe if we have an alternative between two evils—of an atmosphere which reeks of the ward meeting, and where speech and manners of the ward heeler are dominant, or the atmosphere that has a taint of bureaucracy, I think in the interest of the poor dependents the latter is the lesser evil. Germany has this bureaucratic atmosphere. The visitor must be very careful to ascertain the proper title of the gentlemen with whom he is to speak. If one happens to use a wrong title, he is soon set to rights. If the attache has six titles, the gentleman is very careful to give him the six titles. I paraded all my titles in Germany. I even paraded as member of the State Board of Charities, when it was necessary. [Laughter.] That is the German atmosphere. Of course, that goes too far, but, as I said, so long as these high feeling gentlemen do their work, and do it faithfully, we can overlook their little idiosyncrasies about being properly labeled.

German institutions unified.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION.

"The medical administration of the great hospitals and institutions of a quasi or directly medical character, is also based upon the idea that a man, to be at the head, or in any capacity, of,

Special training required.

these institutions, must have the proper professional training and experience. In other words, at the head of all these institutions is the medical director. As far as the medical administration goes, he is the supreme chief. He has only that central office in Berlin above him. In cases of doubt and dispute he has to refer the matters to them. Then over in that centralized office is an expert physician, who knows all about the matters of medicine, surgery and science that come into play. The chief medical director is in Europe not entrusted with the physical care of the people. The chief administrator of all these institutions, who has charge of the physical administration, the man of the material needs, is not a medical expert, but he has made the science of physical administration his specialty. He buys the supplies, and they are bought according to government regulations. They are supplied from a central office, the whole thing being wonderfully well systematized. But the medical director has charge of all medical needs, and most of these public institutions, and for that matter the private institutions throughout Europe, maintain a very close connection with the university. The university spirit of research is found in almost all of them. The medical director who would not keep abreast with the latest theories, and latest university researches, would soon find himself out of sympathy with all his surroundings and be relegated to the rear. The medical director and the staff are anxious to keep up their scientific attainments. Most of the medical institutions are placed for clinical study. Students of the universities are brought there and instructed by the chief physician and his staff. None of the physicians in these institutions is merely taken because he is an M.D. They know the M.D. may be a very good man and still be not competent to have charge of an institution devoted to a special work.

Chief physicians are alienists.

"The chief physicians in charge of all these insane hospitals are alienists. Their assistants are alienists. They make this their special study, and so in their institutions for the feeble minded. I happened to look, with another physician, over a set of so-called records, in one of our institutions. They must have come from the days of Noah, must have been saved from the flood. The nomenclature was something wonderful, the diagnosis based on the symptoms recorded. Such terms I never heard. That was an M.D. who probably had had the medical education, but having to do so much with feeble-minded children, probably his own mind was a little bit affected by his environment. In all these institutions in Europe, at the head of these institutions and the whole medical staff, you find men that make things their specialty. An alienist is not put in charge of the children's institution, a surgeon is not put in charge of the institution for the insane. Of course, wherever there is need for the surgeon, one is called in, and to every one of these institutions is attached a special visiting staff. They have experts in the treatment of the eyes, they have experts in the treatment of the nose and throat, they have experts in dentistry, in all these institutions.

SMALL INSTITUTIONS.

Individualize each patient

"Another thing that strikes a visitor is that the institutions are not on a very large scale. They don't like these immense institutions. We in America believe that everything must be big. If we can say we have so many inmates in our insane asylum, we think we have a big state. That reminds me of what happened in Baltimore. I began my career in Baltimore. The Jews of Baltimore instituted, shortly after I went there, an orphan

asylum. It was a very small affair at the beginning. They had may be twenty inmates. The mayor of Baltimore began his address, complimenting as they always do on those occasions, the Hebrews, for their charitable inclinations and such things. They forget those things the day after, but they complimented us on those days, always. He said he hoped this institution would, within a very few years,—mind you, it was an orphan asylum,—grow to immense proportions. [Laughter.] That was in Baltimore, in the year 1877. He believed in those large institutions. In Europe they don't. They attempt to reduce the institutions in magnitude, so that they can individualize, if possible, the patient. Of course, these institutions are not a fac simile of ours. They even have pay patients. The pay patients are classified according to the amount they can afford to pay, and they receive comforts in keeping with the sum that is paid. That is, of course, thoroughly un-American and unnecessary. In that regard our institutions are much better than they are in Europe.

ARCHITECTURE.

"Now, another thing,—as to the architecture. I hope we are getting out of the idea that an institution of that kind must have a picture front. Of course, we lack in ruins, here in America. We have no Norman castles, no old robber baronial mansions. Therefore, in order to supply that deficiency our architects believe a penitentiary must be a baronial mansion and our insane asylums must remind one of a castle in Normandy. That is the way the old institutions were built—picture architecture. The front was the main thing. Usefulness was a minor consideration. We have outgrown the boy days of our development, and have come to understand that buildings must be fitted to the purpose, and not the purpose curtailed to the front of the building. And so we are advancing along the lines they have long since adopted in Europe, that is to say, that these institutions shall be built so that they can be destroyed, if necessary, and rebuilt at little cost.

"I believe Dr. Billings will not say that I am venturing on dangerous ground. I believe I have heard physicians say, and have read it, that a building used for hospital purposes becomes impregnated after a while. The best thing to do to that building is to put the torch to it. They have these institutions now in Europe, built on the barrack or cottage plan. They are rude buildings, constructed of very cheap material, possibly only one story in height. They are built with the view that, if one of these cottages becomes too much saturated with germs they can burn it and put up another. It is statistically proven that hospital buildings become useless after twenty years. It is folly, indeed, to build a building to cost \$400,000 that should be torn down and remodeled at a greater cost twenty years hence. They have in Europe adopted the cottage plan. In fact they are getting away from the institutional plan as much as possible.

"Even the insane patients are sent among the common people, as soon as they are able to go. You know that in Belgium this system is especially in vogue. They have villages in Belgium where the insane roam about. They are boarders in families there. They are treated like guests. No particular harm has resulted. They are trying to get away from the institutional plan in France, Germany and Belgium, as far as possible.

AMERICA AHEAD AS TO NURSES.

"Of course, we can learn something from the Europeans, but in one respect we are far ahead of them. They haven't what we are fortunate to have, nurses trained as well as our trained nurses, and an American who happens to fall sick in Germany

No picture fronts.

Burn infected buildings.

Insane placed out.

Better trained here.

may perhaps get very good medical attention, but he will pine and pine for a good American trained nurse. [Applause.] They can learn from us in that respect. They have very good women, that live in homes, in communities in form, and go out as a call comes. They have training schools attached to the hospitals for the training of these nurses, the Sisters, but the courses are not as thorough; and somehow or other our American women seem to be more adapted to this profession of nursing than are their European sisters.

TRY TO MAKE ILLINOIS INSTITUTIONS MODELS.

Support of
Governor.

"Of course, I have only given you a rough sketch and probably nothing new to you who are students of the matter. If I have not wearied you too much, I am going to repeat, that as a member of the board of charities, I can give you the assurance that whatever can be done will be done, to make the institutions of Illinois what they should be, model institutions; and the present board of charities is very fortunate in having at its head Dr. Billings, and in having the unqualified support—I repeat it again—the unqualified support of our Governor, Governor Deneen." [Applause.]

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT BUTLER.

Following Dr. Hirsch came Mr. Amos W. Butler, president of the National Conference of Charities and Correction and secretary of the Indiana Board of State Charities. Mr. Butler spoke on the "National Conference of Charities." In introducing him President Bicknell said:

Work in
Indiana.

"About nine years ago I had the pleasure of giving up a position which I had thought a great deal of, and having as my successor as secretary of the Board of State Charities of Indiana, Mr. Amos W. Butler. Mr. Butler was something of an experiment. He had not been particularly identified with anything philanthropic so far as the public knew. He was something of a scientist and knew more about birds and bugs than he did about poor people, so far as I knew, but people said pretty good things about him, and he stated he would like to be my successor as secretary of the State Board of Charities, and so he was elected. It was a very successful kind of an experiment, one of the most successful I have ever seen. Mr. Butler has been secretary of the Indiana board ever since that time. He has been the best secretary the board ever had, although I say it with fear and trembling, because I see Mr. Alexander Johnson over there, who was my predecessor in the same place. I will have it out with him outside, if necessary. Mr. Butler has been a very capable and progressive secretary, and has been honored at the last meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Philadelphia, with election as president of the conference for this current year, the next conference being at Minneapolis, where he will preside. I don't know what Mr. Butler expects to say to you tonight. He is going to say something about the National Conference of Charities, I am sure, because he just now whispered and told me he was, but what else he will say I don't know. I hope he will feel perfectly free to say anything that comes to mind, because I am sure it will be all right. I take much pleasure in introducing Mr. Butler."

Mr. Butler said:

"MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES—I appreciate the compliment of your invitation to be present this evening and I assure you that it is a great pleasure to be able to attend your meeting. As the president of the thirty-fourth National Conference of Charities and Correction I greet you, and through you give best wishes to the Illinois State conference and to all the institutions and workers of this great state. Some have thought that the multiplication of state conferences would hurt the national conferences. The fear has not been realized. The state organizations are increasing in number and the national conference is growing every year. The one held in Philadelphia this year was the largest in its history. The fact is the state conferences are helpful to the national organization. Some of them are as large now as the latter was a few years ago. The interest awakened and fostered in the several states leads many to the great national meeting. The inspiration and help obtained there leads them to return year after year. One of the many useful functions of a state conference is to systematically work up an attendance each year for the national conference. This also helps the state conference. Its members return better equipped for their work and to add to the efficiency of their own meeting.

"The national conference is very greatly interested in the success of this State conference. It hopes for it an annual growth and increasing usefulness. It wishes that Illinois might have 200 to 300 representatives at the meeting at Minneapolis next June. Why should she not? The National Conference of Charities is really a conference. It adopts no platform or resolutions, but it is an open forum for all, regardless of race, religion or political belief, for the exchange of opinion and free discussion of conditions, methods and results in its broad field. It is a gathering of persons to confer. There we meet others engaged in the same sphere of activity—whose interests are the same as ours. They encourage us when we are discouraged; correct us when we are wrong; they advise us when we are perplexed, and in this great meeting we get fresh inspiration and new encouragement to return to our several fields of labor and take up the great problems that are at our hands.

GROWTH OF NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

"The national conference was originally composed of members of the boards of state charities of the several states. They organized it and supported it. Their membership is still an important factor in it, and in many states they still contribute to its support. The conference has grown annually. One after another of the great movements for charities and improved social conditions has been taken up. Groups of workers in many fields have been added to the number of the conference until at present it is growing under the active work of our secretary, Alexander Johnson, at a good rate. The field has broadened. In the older days it included the unfortunates who needed to be cared for; but with the study of the causes of pauperism, degeneracy and crime the movements that sought to prevent the dreadful consequences of wrong doing were united under the banner of charities.

"If we were to describe social pathology as a disease we might say the treatment of the disease and work for its prevention now go hand in hand scientifically, systematically and in a business like way. We are coming to work for the removal of the causes

found to exist. There are now being added to this select company, those who are engaging in the great social and civic efforts seeking to better the conditions of mankind.

Growth.

"We formerly looked upon the work of charities as that of simply helping the poor. It has grown both in reality and with the broadening of our minds. Today it covers all those helpful agencies for men and women from the home and the school to and including the hospital and the prison. The practice of charity is the practice of religion.

SOME ITEMS HANDLED BY COMMITTEES.

Phases of the work.

"Some of the many phases of the work are represented by committees of the national conference which make reports on their own special subject. Those treated each year are generally different. The committees for next year are eight in number and are named as follows:

State Supervision of Charitable and Correctional Agencies—Chairman, Robert W. Hebbert, New York City."

"Needy Families—Their Homes and Neighbors—Chairman, A. W. Guttridge, St. Paul, Minn."

"Promotion of Health in Home, School and Factory—Chairman, Dr. W. H. Allen, New York City."

"The Insane and Epileptic—Chairman Dr. Owen Copp, Boston, Mass."

"Defectives—Chairman, Dr. J. M. Murdock, Polk, Pa."

"Statistics—John Koren, Chairman, Boston, Mass."

"Children—Chairman, George L. Sehon, Louisville, Ky."

"Prison and Police Administration—Chairman, Joseph F. Scott, Elmira, N. Y."

Demand for trained workers.

"While the National Conference of Charities and Correction does not express itself in platforms and resolutions, there are some things concerning which its members are generally agreed. The blind cannot lead the blind without first having been taught. This is true in a figurative sense in charity work. One of the great demands today is for trained workers. It is a gratification to note that in this city in the various organizations in the Institute of Social Science and in the university attempt is being made to supply leaders who have been taught.

Boards of charity.

"Every state should have a non-partisan unpaid board of state charities which should supervise the whole system of charities of the state. Its duty could be expressed thus: To see that every inmate of every institution receives proper care; that the institution is properly conducted; that the management is protected from unjust criticism, and to use every means to inform the people of the state of its charitable efforts and needs.

Public information.

"The necessity for informing the public on these vital subjects is one of the greatest urgency. One thing that most impressed me when I entered charity work was the lack of information and consequent lack of interest by the public concerning charities. Few could name the state institutions; fewer could locate them, and the one was very rare, indeed, who had any adequate conception of what they did. One of the greatest needs is that the public shall be informed accurately and fully on this subject.

Must provide good care.

"The unfortunates are the people's wards. The people want them cared for well. Only fit men and women can do that. The care of the insane; the education of the defective; the reformation of men; the administration of the indefinite sentence can never be properly done by persons appointed for purely political reasons. Under such conditions the unfortunate inmates are the ones who suffer. They cannot speak for themselves, then some one must speak for them. You and I must do that.

WORK DURING LAST HUNDRED YEARS.

"We sometimes feel that the progress of charities is too slow; things do not come fast enough; but when we stop to get our bearings these state and national meetings encourage us. When we look back over the past and see what has been wrought, we gain courage. When we come to realize that practically all the great progress that has been made in our land in the field now called charities is the development of the past one hundred years; most of it in the last half of that, we may well take hope. At the opening of the nineteenth century there were but four insane asylums, as they were then called. The first institution for the deaf and dumb was established at Hartford, Conn., in 1816; the first institution for the blind, at Boston, was founded in 1829. The first reformatory institution for juveniles on Randall's Island, N. Y., in 1824, and the pioneer orphans' home at Charleston, S. C., in 1794. From that day to this all the great work in a hundred directions has grown. No, my friends, let us not be discouraged. I bring you a word of cheer. Ours is a great work. It is only begun. I have the deepest and most abiding faith in our cause. With all the pessimism afloat there never was a time when man cared so much for man as today."

Really great
progress.

SECOND SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE; EPILEPTICS AND FEEBLE-MINDED.

(Oct. 25, 10:00 a. m., at Hull House.)

THE PROGRAM.

Welcome Miss Jane Addams
Report of Committee on Epileptics and Feeble-minded
..... Dr. George A. Zeller
"The Proper Treatment and Care of Epileptics..... Dr. Hugh T. Patrick
Discussion opened by Dr. Frank S. Churchill

The second session of the conference was held at Hull House on the morning of October 25. The meeting was devoted to the report of the Committee on Epileptics and Feeble-minded and discussion thereof.

At Hull
House.

MISSADDAMS' ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Miss Jane Addams welcomed the conference to Hull House. She said, in conclusion:

Miss Addams
speaks.

"It is a matter of great pleasure to us that the State Conference of this great State should select Hull House for at least one of its meetings. I should like to say, if any of you are interested in seeing the house, after the session is over, it would give myself and the other residents pleasure to take you through, and show you such things as we have been able to inaugurate, towards affording something of a fuller life to the people of this vicinity. I thank you cordially."

REPORT COMMITTEE ON EPILEPTICS AND FEEBLE-MINDED.

Chairman
Zeller
reads re-
port.

President Bicknell then introduced Dr. George A. Zeller, superintendent of the Illinois Asylum for the Incurable Insane, who, as chairman of the committee on Epileptics and Feeble-minded, read the following report:

Back to the
the de-
fective.

"The scope of this conference has covered every field of charitable endeavor and while respective meetings have emphasized this or that feature, inaugurated crusades against vice of every form, abolished hidden and open abuses, rescued the juvenile offender from the contaminating association with the hardened criminal and caused the founding of great public and private institutions it has invariably come back to the defective, to the victim of an incurable malady, to those who are encumbered at the very outset of life by some inherited or acquired deficiency, rendering them unequal contestants in the battle of life.

PROBLEM OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

Feeble
minded
child.

"Of these the most to be pitied is the so-called feeble minded child. Often the creature of inheritance, it is on the other hand too often the product of an unwholesome environment, an environment that may be prenatal or strictly within the childhood or youth of the subject, yet none the less capable of amelioration or correction when skillful treatment of humane thought is applied. The plant that has insufficient sunlight or is rooted in barren soil is dwarfed in its growth and development. Its foliage is sickly, its form shows little resemblance to the species of which it is a member and, if it reaches maturity, it is either barren or casts off seed that will lead to even more deplorable results. The gardener comes along, he prunes away the offshoots that are absorbing the sustenance and impairing the growth and symmetry of the body, he enriches the soil about it, he admits the sunlight, he props it up in its weak places and cultivates it and by the time it reaches its maturity he may have failed to produce a perfect plant, but he has measurably improved it and a similar treatment of its offspring may result in the production of the perfect species.

Stunted in
intellect
and
stature.

"So with the defective, starting unevenly in life, passed by his better equipped companion and even denied his society, he falls behind, becomes stunted both in intellect and stature and eventually becomes an object to be shunned. Such skeletons were found in too many family closets a generation ago. Happily the State became aroused to a sense of its responsibility and in 1876 the great institution at Lincoln was founded. It came none too soon and its beneficial effect upon the citizenship of the State, though perhaps not apparent to anyone not specifically studying the question, must impress itself upon even the casual visitor who will take the time to compute the harm that would arise if the fourteen hundred inmates of the institution were at large. I do not stop to estimate the advantage gained by the education and manual training of the inmates there and in this direction an advance has been made that would have staggered the teacher in the public school of fifty years ago, but I value more highly the beneficial effect upon the growing generation of the State by the withdrawal of this mass of afflicted childhood from the society of those of equally tender years who would of necessity become contaminated by reason of close association with such abnormalities.

Imitation a
factor.

"We know that contagion and infection are conveyed by a distinct germ by contact or otherwise but we know with equal cer-

tainty that certain mental afflictions are acquired by imitation alone, without an existing lesion and the presence of no possible germ. It has transpired that where chorea, or St. Vitus Dance, has broken out in a boarding school it has been found necessary to disband the entire school and send the children home to avoid an epidemic due to mimicry alone. It is equally true in the case of the defective child. Its peculiarities are reflected in the actions of its playmates and the otherwise healthy members of its own family and its removal from their society becomes imperative. The cry has too often been raised that the Asylum for the Feeble-Minded should not become a custodial institution and the cry would be just if custodial care alone were provided. Try as they will the authorities find a constantly increasing number of adults who have withstood every effort at higher education, crowding the custodial wards.

"To some this might seem like an arraignment of the authorities or of the State itself but a look beneath surface will absolve both. Every community has its pessimists who would abolish the ills and the responsibilities of society by resorting to the surgeon's knife at puberty and the chloroform bottle at forty and one of their pet arguments against the education of the feeble-minded and the maintenance of a public institution for their care is that one hundred and twenty-six defective offspring have been traced to marriages between couples one or the other of which was trained at the Asylum for the Feeble-Minded. Would the enemy of the education and reclamation of the defective multiply the number by twenty or by fifty? Let him calculate the harm that would come to society, if the more than five hundred adult custodial cases now housed in the institution were at large. He is too blunt to measure the depraving and demoralizing effect their neglect or extermination would have upon society. As between thrusting greater burdens upon the State in a humane and courageous effort to care for its dependents or lessening them by a return to the methods of the barbarian let them be multiplied a hundred fold. There will still be found enough men and women to assume the task and as long as charitable conferences are held there will still be a healthy public opinion and a majority sentiment that will uphold every effort to aid the weak, to rescue the fallen, to cheer the sick and render more pleasant the final days of the aged.

**Argument of
pessimists.**

"What though a great body like the Illinois Agricultural and Horticultural Society, having for its object the holding of an annual fair at which the yeomanry of the State was once wont to gather in friendly rivalry and exhibit the yield of the farm and stud, the product of the loom, needle and factory, so far forgets itself as to allow the fakir and barker to make an unhallowed exhibition of human monstrosities and defectives for a financial consideration? It does not indicate that the officials themselves would countenance such a thing or permit afflicted members of their own families to thus become objects of curiosity for the gaze of the curious. It does not indicate that the members of the board are in themselves mercenary, for they are men of means and of standing in their respective communities. It simply means that in their conception of their relations toward a public trust they have allowed the question of gross receipts to outweigh their sense of propriety. The receipts from the liquor booths were once considered indispensable in the net receipts of fair week and the rakeoff from the wheel of fortune and the percentage from the pool sellers swelled the coffers long after drinking was relegated to the shacks outside the gates, but neither was as repulsive as

**Criticises ex-
hibition at
State fair.**

the dragging into publicity of creatures who should have the protection of the State rather than be exploited by it. No one can object to the pigny or giant, the contortionist or the athlete making an exhibition of himself, provided he is in possession of his faculties. But what can we say of the taste that will permit the exhibition at ten cents a head of the 'Wild Woman, Found on an Island.' She is only a freakishly developed idiot, absolutely irresponsible. Her duplicate may be seen in every ward of every insane asylum in the State, where she is protected from the stare of the morbid and her person guarded from every possible harm while the proprietor of the side show is not even compelled to show that his unhappy charge has even a constant female companion. I failed to find the 'Wild Woman' at the recent fair, although I saw her and conversed with the 'proprietor' at a Summer Carnival. As if real deficiency were not revolting enough the board this year tolerated a greater outrage. At Springfield she was 'Slimy Sarah,' 'She Lives on Mud,' and at a street fair she was 'Muddy Maud, the Human Mud Turtle.' Ten cents allowed you to look down into the pit at a creature dressed in a dirty red gown, crouched on hands and knees, with curly false hair and face close to the ground. Beside her was a common pig trough, half filled with black and slimy mud. Into this she occasionally dipped her face and resumed her former attitude. A motion to the 'barker' brought him to the side of the pit and a question whether he had even been stopped from making such an exhibition of an imbecile speedily brought the explanation that 'Muddy Maud' was not an imbecile or even a woman but merely a negro lad hired for the occasion. The man said he was too wise to make such an exhibition of a real defective. He said he had been in the business twelve years and had looked in vain for a wild woman, but that the public was anxious to see one and willing to pay for being shown and as a caterer he felt it his duty to accommodate the dear public at ten cents a head. Both the spirit that gives concessions to such exhibitions and the morbid public taste that makes them profitable require the attention of this body of men and women.

Re-education
in practi-
cal.

"The movement looking toward greater educational facilities for the feeble-minded must not cease. It must reach the point of high efficiency in those capable of mental development and must not cease with the most hopeless custodial cases. The experience of Dr. Taylor at Watertown and our own work with the incurables at the Bartonville Asylum show that even for the hopelessly insane of advanced years an industrial re-education is possible and the work of these people can be turned into channels that contribute to their well being and economy in their care. The dependent receiving institutional care is a distinct burden upon the public and should be allowed to lessen that burden to the extent of his ability. Nothing within reason should be denied him, but on the other hand the day has passed when to support him in luxurious idleness was considered the height of institutional care. Time was when a patient was quickly dressed and brought to the reception room when his friends called at the institution, but we have no warmer adherents than those we have taken to the field or to any of the working details and show them their friends in overalls, spade in hand, or at the ironing table or deeply immersed in domestic work.

Idleness
must
cease.

"I believe I voice the sentiment of the State Board of Charities and the Governor when I say that idleness will have no part in multifunctional management of this administration, either on the part of inmate or employé.

PUBLIC CARE FOR EPILEPTICS.

"Of the epileptic what more can I say that to cite the proceedings of many previous conferences? The need of a colony has not lessened nor has the number of epileptics diminished. The subject will be presented by one far more able to deal with it than I. Dr. Patrick who has made the subject a life study will present you with the statistics and outline the treatment in a manner far beyond the scope of this paper. My official duties bring me into close contact with the epileptic every day. The Asylum for the Incurable Insane with its one hundred and fifty epileptics has a larger percentage of them than any institution except Lincoln. We feel that we have the Illinois colony for epileptics in embryo. Long since they were classified with reference to the epilepsy rather than the insanity. An entire cottage is given up to each sex and a physician is detailed to treat them medicinally, dietically, industrially and morally. A careful record of seizures is kept. They are taught to care for each other and they perform the ward work and care for their own dining room. The insane epileptic has always been pictured as a ferocious individual, dangerous to attendants and a fellow patient but our cottages for male and female epileptics are cared for by women, night and day.

Need of colony.

"The need of a colony brings us down to the resources of the State. Many demands will be made at the coming legislative session. The growing needs of the State tax to the limit its revenues and a reasonable disposition of the facilities already at hand is justifiable. When the State of New York was ready to establish its epileptic colony it seized upon the abandoned Shaker settlement and found its completed though somewhat antiquated buildings admirably adapted to the purpose and new ones are constantly adding. Inability to select a location once before wrecked the hopes of the advocates of an epileptic colony in Illinois even after the bill was passed and an appropriation made. Territorial jealousy postponed for two years the erection of the Illinois Western Normal School and it was only after the commissioners resigned and a succeeding legislature acted that it was finally located. If we would avoid delay we must prevent a repetition of these errors and we could wisely follow the example of New York in converting an existing institution.

Resources of the State.

"I yield to no man in my respect for the veteran of the civil war nor do I concede that any man has a more tender regard for the soldiers' orphan and I think that the Soldiers' Home at Quincy and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal reflect in the highest degree the State's appreciation of the valor that poured out the blood of Illinois soldiers upon every battle field. Neither of the institutions is in any sense a charity. A home in either belongs to the occupant by right of service in the one and by inheritance in the other. Both bring to mind the patriotic impulse from which they sprang but from very natural causes both must speedily decline in population and what disposition to make ultimately of these and other similar homes has called forth some very worthy and ingenious theories. In Illinois the solution lies in the merging of the two. The Soldiers' Orphans' Home has now dwindled down below three hundred with a lessening number each year. At Quincy a decrease is also noted. Does it not seem possible to attach the Orphans' Home to the Quincy Home and conduct them under one management? Surely a board can be found which, while in no way intruding upon the rights of the veteran, will in every way safeguard the interests of the children. Once decided

Might take an existing institution.

upon the conversion of the Orphans' Home into a colony for epileptics would be a simple and inexpensive matter and above all it would provide for this unfortunate class as early as next July while experience has shown that it requires from two to five years to build, equip and occupy a new institution. The Home at Normal would accommodate seven or eight hundred inmates at once, possibly one thousand. It had more than five hundred inmates before the last five cottages were erected.

Locality of
the Normal
plant.

"The plant consists of about twenty buildings and there are ninety-six acres of land of great fertility. Advocates of limitless acres will note that at Sonyea there are two thousand acres, of which only about two hundred acres are farmed and will find that the secret of employing many people is in gardening and not in farming and that comparatively few acres are required for gardening. If more is desired McLean county is the largest in the State and land has not yet reached a prohibitive price.

Time for
complete
State care.

"Let us hasten to make a beginning and not lose valuable time in discussing acreage or this or that style of building. Let us avail ourselves of the facilities at hand rather than quibble over geographical location and above all let us remove from our great State the reproach that will remain as long as one insane person languishes in an almshouse or the epileptic is denied state care."

THE PROPER TREATMENT AND CARE OF THE EPILEPTIC.

Introduces
Dr. Patrick.

Chairman Zeller then introduced Dr. Hugh T. Patrick, saying:

"We will now have the pleasure of hearing the subject of epilepsy discussed from the standpoint of the specialist in nervous and mental diseases, by that eminent practitioner and authority, Dr. Hugh T. Patrick, of Chicago."

Taking as his subject "The Proper Treatment and Care of the Epileptic." Dr. Patrick said:

Difficulties
confronting
the doctor.

"MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—To every physician come tasks beyond his powers. Often he is asked to cure when palliation alone is possible and in the end he can only stand helpless while Death claims his own. To these and other futilities I am no stranger, but I assure you I never have felt my insufficiency more than I do at this moment. Adequately to convey to your minds and hearts and consciences the great problem of the epileptic is entirely beyond my capacity. Even to express a tithe of my own feelings and convictions is quite impossible. My only consolation is that no one could possibly do the subject justice. No language yet devised can fully express the cumulative horrors of epilepsy, the dreary, soul-killing trials of the epileptic and the centuries of human effort against the disease.

Experience
points the
way.

"A faint realization of the whole terrible business comes only after seeing one victim and then another, and then another and another, and then a score, a hundred, five hundred; only after hearing one tale and another and still another and on until the rehearsals seem an interminable dirge; only after seeing time and again the battle fought and lost and fought again and again lost and ever lost until grim despair or feeble apathy alone remains; only after again and again and again listening to the anxious questions of fathers, the tearful pleadings of mothers and looking into the wistful faces of little children; only after learning by heart the story of hopes shattered, plans frustrated, ambition abandoned, friendship cooled; only after watching over and over

the physical, mental and moral degradation of fellow humans until death brings a kind release; only after all of this and more can one have any idea of what epilepsy is and what it does to us. If the decision as to the treatment and care of our epileptics rested alone with the experienced, no argument, no pleading would be needed. Those who know are a unit. Every state long ago would have had its wholesome, happy, health-giving colony for epileptics.

THREE PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

"We have just been told of the great number of epileptics in this State, probably 7,000 or 8,000; about 1,200 in asylums and poor houses. Now, I wish to ask three pertinent questions about these 7,000 epileptics:

Analysis of conditions.

"1. What is their condition?

"2. What is being done for them?

"3. What can be done for them?

"To answer these three questions fully and well would require many men and several volumes, but I welcome your invitation to give a twenty-minute outline of what the answers may be like.

Answers briefly stated.

1. WHAT IS THEIR PRESENT CONDITION?

"A very, very few with ample means and every advantage are well cared for; as well as possible. These fortunates constitute a portion grievously small, a quite negligible quantity. A good many of the 1,200 in asylums and poor houses are hopelessly insane or demented and need only kindness and custodial care. For them little can be done. They must remain an eyesore of nature, a blot upon humanity and society.

Few are well cared for.

"About five per cent are cured by medical treatment, and more, a very indefinite number, if not cured, are relieved to such an extent that the disease constitutes no real disability.

Small percentage of cures.

"This still leaves 5,000, or thereabouts, to be dealt with; and what of these? Innocent victims of a dread disease, they are daily suffering the tortures of the damned. I mean what I say. To the confirmed epileptic are denied all the rights of man except mere life. Liberty he has none. At every step he is hemmed in, shoved back, bound down by his peculiar malady. The pursuit of happiness is not for him. Think for a moment of the things that make life sweet for you and me. The right to love and the exercise of this right; the privilege of activity, of accomplishing something, of doing a piece of work well; the joy of sewing and tending the crop and reaping the harvest; the stimulus of ambition, the pleasure of anticipation, the planning of the future; add to this the world of human associations with its wonderful metabolism of ideas and emotions, the soul chemistry of the social cosmos, and we have about all there is in this life—except only two elements. But all the mentioned rights and blessings are denied the epileptic. Try, if you can, to conceive of your own lot with these left out. What a dreary blank life would be. But two strands would be left to bind you to heaven and earth: religious faith and the devotion of family and friends. These the epileptic may have. But even the devotion of family is embittered by the knowledge that he is a burden, a care, a sorrow. His very presence stamps misfortune upon consciousness. Every moment his associates are anticipating the seizure and they are never free from the feeling that he is a pathological pariah. And he knows it. That is the bitterness of it. He has neither the callousness of the criminal nor the psychic oblivion of the insane, but is acutely conscious of his own condition and the suffering he innocently causes others. The more devoted the friends, the more he knows they suffer.

Remainder suffer tortures.

Put yourself in the epilep- tic's place.	"To attempt to underestimate the comfort and sustaining power of religious belief were as foolish as it is far from my wish, but there is no denying the fact that the normal individual of today wants and needs more in life than faith. I ask you again, soberly and seriously, to attempt to put yourself, only for a moment, in the epileptic's place. Imagine no profession, no business, no position of trust, no real occupation; no normal social intercourse, no steady purpose, no aim but to escape observation and to be let alone; no normal recreation, never any real fun; finally, no home of your own, no wife, no husband, no children,—but the normal capacity to appreciate and enjoy all of these blessings and the normal longing for them.
Live in a waking nightmare.	"We all have had, I presume, at one time or another, a frightful nightmare of falling, falling into some terrible abyss; or of feebly, impotently fighting a perfectly hopeless fight; or of vainly straining to flee from some relentless monster,—until a troubled awakening brought grateful relief. What must it be to live, to constantly live the waking nightmare and only occasionally have a good dream of freedom and happiness and peace,—to waken then in the hopeless battle and the hopeless flight!
Epileptics are dangerous.	"Before passing to the second question I must at least notice two or three other important elements in the present condition of the epileptic. These are (a) danger to himself, (b) danger to associates and (c) danger and cost, directly and indirectly, to the commonwealth.
Dangers specified.	"Briefly enumerated, the dangers of epilepsy to the epileptic are injury or death in a seizure; other diseases directly induced by epilepsy; criminal acts committed in the state of mental disorder frequently following or taking the place of a fit; mental weakness; moral determination; vagabondage or responsible crime favored by the idleness, social isolation and lack of responsibility of the epileptic at large.
Murders and assaults.	"The dangers to friends and associates are scarcely to be separated from the foregoing but there is the specific danger of violence on the part of the epileptic. Every year a certain number of murders and murderous assaults are committed by epileptics. It is well known that these sick people in or immediately after their seizures are prone to the most furious violence for which they are in no wise responsible.
Wear and tear upon relatives.	"Then the danger to the health and longevity of the near relatives of an epileptic is not to be computed. The wear and tear of apprehension, grief and despair cannot be expressed in set terms. The pathology of sleepless nights and anxious days cannot be counted like the pulse nor, like fever, be measured by the thermometer; nor can it be stained and seen through the microscope like bacteria, but it is a real pathology and eats up life none the less.
Danger to the com- mon- wealth.	"Danger to the commonwealth is, in many respects, identical with the dangers to family and friends. Crime, idleness and moral degeneration of a citizen are dangers to the State. Marriage and propagation of confirmed epileptics are a special danger. The ultimate cost to the State of epileptics at large cannot be estimated but it is enormous. Thousands of idle persons constitute a great load for someone to carry. Thousands of sick persons mean an enormous sum in doctors' bills and medicines and nursing. The time of thousands of well persons is encroached upon by epileptics, time that otherwise would be profitably employed. One hard fought murder trial costs enough to pay for the public care of 100 epileptics for a year. What the public ultimately pays for the fearful strain on fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers, cannot even be guessed.

2. WHAT IS BEING DONE FOR THEM?

"What, indeed! Naturally one asks what are physicians doing: what is modern science doing for epilepsy and epileptics. I can only answer that we are striving. All over the world in hospitals, asylums, laboratories, and private practice medical men are unselfishly devoting their time and talents to the investigation of the disease and efforts to relieve the sufferers. But after all is said and done the medical treatment of epilepsy remains sorrowfully futile. Probably not more than five per cent of the patients are permanently cured and a majority of the remainder go gradually on from bad to worse, through invalidism and disability to a kindly death.

Modern science is striving.

"The causes of this great medical failure lie in technical details not germane to this paper but I may mention two difficulties: the first is the inherent difficulty of the disease; the second, the impossibility of having all of our directions carefully and continuously carried out. It seems almost impossible to convince patient and friends of the importance of a hundred details of living; of eating, sleeping and exercise; of alcohol, tobacco and sweetmeats; of fresh air, work and play. And even when they are convinced of the wisdom of the advice it is absolutely impossible to get them to carry it out.

Difficulties before the physician.

"I had thought to relate some of my own many failures: to describe some of the battles that patient and friends and I, shoulder to shoulder, have tried to win but lost. It seems quite unnecessary. Any one of your doctor friends will tell you the same tale: how he tried to keep the child in school, the student in college, the young man in his position; how he has striven to preserve the head of a family and save a mother for her children; and how he has failed and tried and failed again.

Failed and tried and failed again.

"Is it any wonder, then, that the poor patient finally becomes the pitiful dupe of the seductive vendor of nostrums; the double-victim of an implacable disease and a conscienceless charlatan? The desperate patient cannot be blamed for catching at an elusive straw but a merciless hades contains no recess too hot for the abandoned miscreant who trades on the credulity of misfortune.

Victim of the quack.

"To sum up, then, the answer to our second question, we may say that patients, friends and physicians are doing the very best they can but are accomplishing relatively little and that the State is doing nothing.

Accomplishing relatively little.

"Do not misunderstand me. Don't think I mean that medical treatment is useless or that every case is hopeless. On the contrary, there are few cases indeed which cannot be helped and some can be entirely cured. For an epileptic and his friends to give up hope simply because he has epilepsy is absolutely wrong. As I have said, some are cured and more, though having an occasional seizure, continue to be happy, useful and long-lived citizens. And it is a well known fact that sometimes what seem to be the worst and most unpromising cases, yield the most kindly to treatment.

Wrong to give up hope.

3. WHAT CAN BE DONE?

"We can protect the community from the numerous calamities arising from epilepsy and, to a great extent, we can protect the patient from his disease. We can save the commonwealth millions of dollars and save each year for a normal and productive activity hundreds of thousands of hours now spent by anxious

Protect the community.

trains in watching and nursing their epileptic dependents. And to save many people from manifold cares and sorrows is public example as well as obvious duty.

Public safety. "What more can we do? We can protect the State against propagation by confirmed and hereditary epileptics, which would mean not only fewer epileptics in the future, but fewer criminals, fewer degenerates, fewer persons on the public charge.

Occupation. "And then what can't we do for the epileptic himself? We can give him occupation and something to strive for. We can give him associates, associations and recreation. We can give him wealth: better health, radically cure some of him, and eliminate the feeling that he is an outcast, something apart, to be looked at askance.

State must provide a colony. "And how can we do all of these things? By having a liberally conceived, properly founded, well organized, scientifically conducted State colony for epileptics. Perhaps it might be well just to indicate what is meant by liberally conceived, properly founded, well organized and scientifically conducted.

Permanent institution. "Such an institution should be conceived as no temporary expedient, but as a monument to endure as long as epilepsy exists; conceived to meet requirements of the disease and of the patients in the fullest and best sense. In its conception we should see the germ of development and the possibility of embodying in our colony all the best known features of such a place. Practically, this means first of all a large tract of well watered land with good drainage. Less than one acre per patient should not be thought of (two would be better) and the land should be diversified so as naturally to allow a diversity of products and industries. Our colony should be conceived as a rural village of largely agricultural population, but with all modern improvements and industrial possibilities.

Pure motives; high ideals. "By a proper foundation I mean one devoid of embarrassing conditions, personal or political; a foundation in pure motives and high ideals.

Scientifically conducted. "A well organized colony is one organized not for custodial care, not for the mere herding together of a couple of thousand sick unfortunates, but one organized so that it may be and must be scientifically conducted, in the highest sense of the word.

Will give best results. "And a scientifically conducted colony is one which will cure the greatest attainable number and develop the best possible physical, mental and moral state of the inmates; which will give them a real home, stimulating associations, satisfactory occupation, wholesome pleasures; which will give them the opportunity to teach and be taught, to strive and accomplish.

Divorced from politics. "Naturally, a scientific colony is absolutely divorced from political party, is run only for the public good and regardless of personal emoluments.

Knowledge of the disease. "Quite as naturally, it serves as a focus for the observation and investigation of epilepsy; a center where may be accumulated and whence may be promulgated knowledge of the disease—knowledge sorely needed; knowledge of its causes, its nature, its prevention; its symptoms, courses, treatment and cure; knowledge which eventually will rid us of this monster which respects neither age, sex nor condition, and now holds in its foul embrace more than two millions of our brothers and sisters on this fair earth.

Foundation the way indicated theory. "But it is just possible that some one still may say, this sounds very well, but it is a fairy tale, a dream, a vision; at most it is transcendentalism and has nothing to do with statecraft or practical philanthropy. For such a one the answer is that actual demonstration has superseded theory. Founding a colony for

epileptics no longer has the uncertainty and merit of pioneering. It is no bold venture of constructive statesmanship. We have but to imitate, and to the shame of Illinois be it said that we have been disgracefully slow in following good example. France opened the way in 1846, Germany followed in 1867 and England in 1888. Ohio led the states in 1890, but New York has eclipsed all with her splendid colony started in 1891. Since then Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Texas have taken up the good work, but our State of rich prairies and manifold industries, of fine schools and great universities; our great State of wealth and brain and brawn is still a laggard, a recreant to her trust.

"Our predecessors have not only shown the feasibility of the colony plan, but have worked out many details as well. Today, to decide concerning all the essential features of a colony is as simple as it is to ascertain whether wood or steel is the better material for car rails.

Simple proposition now.

"Furthermore, they have shown that the patients want such an institution and that the public appreciates it. The waiting list of every colony is a long and impatient one, and a colony once started has never yet been abandoned; has never yet lacked the hearty, liberal support of its community.

Patients want it; public appreciates it.

"I might take time to answer some of the objections which have been made, objections which still occur to those beginning to consider the subject. It is unnecessary. Demonstration has superseded argument; facts have supplanted theories. The epileptic colony is. It is a success. It has been shown to be a great public economy, the fruit of good statesmanship. Before a great while every state in the Union will have its colony or colonies. We may not be a leader; we are too late. But we need not be a straggler in the extreme rear. Now is the time to act.

Epileptic colony idea successful.

"Just one final comment, and then I shall have finished. It may by some be thought to be an unkindness to put so many epileptics together. One might think that an epileptic would suffer from the mere fact of being in an institution for epileptics; that it would be horrible for him to see others in seizures such as he has himself. Now, quite the reverse is the case. Every asylum physician knows that the epileptic patients naturally gravitate together. Very frequently two become special chums; inseparables. When one has a seizure it is his fellow sufferers who promptly and naturally go to his assistance and minister to his needs. At first thought it seems odd that an epileptic should be less shocked and distressed by the convulsion of another patient than is a normal person. On further consideration it is seen to be the natural and logical state of affairs, especially in a colony. To be an epileptic in such a colony is no more strange or abnormal than to be an Eskimo in an Arctic village. If we were all epileptics, to have a fit would be as natural as to laugh or to weep and would occasion no more comment. But in this question, as in so many matters pertaining to the colony plan, experience has removed doubt. For instance, when I visited the great Bielefeld colony some years ago, I noticed several stretchers standing in the vestibule of their church. On inquiry I learned that they were for the purpose of removing such patients as had seizures during service. And I further learned that an epileptic attack in that congregation occasioned no more comment, distracted no more attention than does the normal sleepy nod in the normal congregation of the normal community.

Best for epileptics to be together.

CONCLUSION.

Best solution
of a des-
perate
problem

"In conclusion, then, there is no single valid objection to a State colony for epileptics, while good statesmanship, good citizen-ship, public policy and private duty, the love of God and the brotherhood of man all point to it as the best solution of the desperate problem of the epileptic."

DISCUSSION.

DISCUSSION BY DR. ZELLER.

Epileptics go
in pairs.

Epileptics hunt in pairs. They invariably seek others similarly afflicted and go about. It is a pleasure to see them roam about the grounds, always with a companion. I see no greater evidence of grief than the epileptic who has lost his partner by death. For days he will sit around and say "My partner is dead, the best friend I ever had." By and by, he will make up with another. We had a couple that brought in and sold \$18.00 worth of hazelnuts this fall. Our epileptics will go and bring in products of the woods, from the east wild lettuce and mushrooms in the spring, to the nuts in the fall. They set traps and hunt rabbits. That is the way they amuse themselves, with our diversified grounds, where they have excellent opportunities for foraging. The epileptic is very ingenious in finding some pleasant occupation for himself. I always feel refreshed when I hear Dr. Patrick go into the subject of State care of the epileptic, and the description of the disease and malady itself, and its treatment. We do find that with occupation, with thorough supervision, with attention to the diet, the disease diminishes; and, as he said, it is not an abnormality where it is the prevalent disease. They are the subject of a kindred affliction. I find much objection in my staff against classifying the epileptics in the institution as epileptics. They say, that patients are sent here as insane, hence it is the degree of insanity that must regulate the ward where they belong. It was common everywhere to find epileptics planted around in every ward of the institution, because their insanity might vary from the lowest form of mental disease up to the slightest impairment of the intellect. We felt that the kindred malady of epilepsy bound them together, and found it advantageous to classify them from that standpoint. The State institution for epileptics may or may not take the epilepsy from the asylums of the State. That is immaterial. It has failed to do it in New York and Ohio. It probably will fail to do it in Illinois; but I think the presentation of this subject by such arguments as made here today will guarantee the epileptic in the insane asylum even better care and closer observation than he received in the past.

DISCUSSION BY DR. FRANK S. CHURCHILL.

At children's
clinics.

Any physician who has to do with a large children's clinic in a large city is impressed with a number of things, first of all, with the large number of epileptic cases that come to his clinics. He is impressed with the utter hopelessness of doing anything for them in homes; and he is also impressed more or less with a feeling of shame for his State, that the State does absolutely nothing for them, that he has absolutely no place to send them, in which they can be properly taken care of.

Understated
number of
epileptics

The number of cases that appear and that there are in Illinois, Dr. Patrick has already spoken of, only he has, in my judgment, understated, rather than over-stated, the number of cases present in our public institutions in the State of Illinois. There are from the latest statistics available, and for which we are indebted to Dr. Zeller, a matter of 1,600 epileptics in our almshouses and our insane asylums, and other public institutions, such as the jails. When it comes to the number in private life, as Dr. Patrick says, it is impossible to get at that accurately, but from statistics gathered in other states, a proportion of one to five hundred is certainly not too high. In Massachusetts they have estimated it as high as one to three hundred, so that the large number of cases that there are in our own State can easily be estimated. The utter hopelessness of taking care of them in the home is too well known to all physicians. There is absolutely no question as to the desirability and necessity of the State colony. These unfortunate people are wards of the State. The State should take care of them, and the only way in which to take care of them is by grouping them in this institution or a colony by themselves.

More humane
method and
cheaper
than care
of insane

The advantages of that, also, Dr. Patrick has described very well indeed. It is not only the most humane way of taking care of them. It is also the most economical way to the State. Even if it were not more economical, it is more humane and the State ought to assume the responsibility and inaugurate such an institution; but the argument of economy very properly must have weight with our legislators and with our Governor, and fortunately it can be brought out in actual figures

from the experience of the Craig Colony in New York. Dr. Sprattling, superintendent of the colony, was here in Chicago last winter, and gave us a very interesting lecture and talk, illustrated by stereopticon views of the work of his colony. In that lecture he made the statement that the average cost per capita to the state of New York, of the epileptic in his colony, was in round figures, \$145. The average cost to the state of New York of the average insane is \$185, a saving, you see, of \$40 per capita, to the state, when the epileptics are grouped in a colony by themselves. Now it is likely that in this State the saving probably would not be quite as great—I am told by the superintendents of our public institutions. They say it would not be more than \$30 per capita. But consider what an enormous saving to the State of Illinois that would make, if these fifteen hundred or sixteen hundred patients now scattered around in our asylums could be grouped by themselves, if we could save on each one a matter of \$30! That would make, you see, a saving of \$45,000 for the complete number of epileptics there are in the State—an argument which would have great weight with the State Legislature. Not that that is the most important argument; it is not. Even if it cost more, the colony should be established and started. But it is an argument that does and will carry weight.

The humane side of it, after all, is the most important argument in favor of starting such an institution; and the reason why it is more humane is that, even if it does not bring about a larger percentage of cures it does provide for these poor unfortunate people more of a semblance of a happy home life. In the well conducted colony that is very much emphasized, the necessity and importance of providing for the epileptics as happy a home life as it is possible to do under the conditions, and as a most important part of that, for each adult is provided work, of all kinds and varieties. Of the kind of work that is carried on in the Craig colony, this brief summary of industries, taken from their last catalog, will give you an idea of the great variety. We find, among those industries, carpentry, blacksmithing, tailoring, dressmaking, shoe shop, Sloyd work, brick work—which is very profitable to the colony, netting them between two and three thousand dollars a year—plumbing shop, broom shop, mattress shop, printing office, masonry work, painting—and you see practically all of the trades that are carried on in the outside world.

Now, when it comes to the children there, the most important part is having for them specially trained teachers, and especially equipped and provided schools, in which manual training and Sloyd work shall play a very important part. You know the epileptic child in the community at large is excluded from the public schools, and very properly so. It is hardly fair to the rest of the children that they should be made to see the terrible contortions of the epileptic child in one of his fits; and so he is excluded from the public schools. The result is, in private life, he grows up into a perfectly ignorant and very often a criminal person. One of the greatest advantages of the colony system is the peculiar education which it provides for the epileptic child. Instead of growing up, a perfectly helpless and hopeless dependent, he grows up into a self-respecting and to a certain extent a self-supporting citizen. To my mind it is one of the most important and one of the most pressing arguments that can be put up in favor of the colony. The condition of the epileptic child is most pathetic and most helpless; and in the colony he finds a much better life, and a life much more suited to his capacity, and to his limited mental capacity, than he can possibly have outside of it.

As Dr. Patrick has already said, the colony system is no longer a theory. It has been proven beyond a doubt that it is the way, and the only way, and the very best way, to provide for this unfortunate class of people. How lagging Illinois has been, indeed you all know; but I feel that the future is bright for the prospect of a colony, with the composition of our present splendid State Board of Charities, and also with the attitude of Governor Deneen toward the project.

I had the privilege last week of attending, at Springfield, a conference of the superintendents of the public institutions of this State, at which Governor Deneen was present, and at which this project of the epileptic colony was considered. Most of you also probably heard what Dr. Billings had to say about it last night. With a State Board of Charities very much in sympathy and even enthusiastically in favor of an appropriation for establishing the epileptic colony, and with Governor Deneen also thoroughly in favor of it and favorable to it, I can not help but feel that there is little doubt that within a comparatively short time we shall have, here in Illinois, a State colony for epileptics. Even if we can not buy a large tract of land from some private source, we can as Dr. Zeller has suggested perhaps take some of our present institutions and start our colony there. At any rate, in some way or other, as I say, I think that the prospect of the colony is very bright, and that we shall no longer, after a comparatively short time, have to acknowledge with a great deal of shame that we have no proper place to take care of our epileptics, especially the unfortunate epileptic children.

DISCUSSION BY DR. FRANK P. NORRERY.

The subject as presented by Dr. Patrick and Dr. Churchill and Dr. Zeller, it seems to me, has been very thoroughly covered, but I am afraid it leaves an impression upon us all of gloom; and that this is a disease that is bound to leave us in that depressed condition, personally, per-

Humane Idea
more im-
portant.

Training for
children.

Colony no
longer a
theory.

Hope for a
colony in
Illinois.

Takes the
more hope-
ful view.

hope to the epileptic on the subject of the disease itself. You must remember that there are still cases and epilepsies. We have what you call epileptics that are doomed to living about this depressed state, ill-humored, and every other way, spoken of by Dr. Patrick and Dr. Zeller; but, as there are other conditions, that are compatible with a reasonable amount of happy living, I think we should recognize that, and especially in our dealing personally with cases. I am in every sympathy with this argument, and I believe the institution should be installed. The problem involves sociological, economical and medical questions all of which are capable, I believe, of solution. But don't let us go away feeling that this disease is, after all, such a sad affliction. If it is, as Dr. Patrick said, on the fact that when they are associated together in a community life, the abnormal feature disappears. I believe it is possible, with the installation of the colony system, that we can remove that great gloom, we can add to the usefulness and happiness of the individual. It has been my opportunity to live among epileptics during a number of years. It was my first introduction into institutional life, to have my room as resident physician immediately opposite the epileptic ward, and to be awakened the first night by the scream of an epileptic. I didn't know whether the institution was a cure or what. That was my introduction. I soon learned to look upon it as a part of the business and not worry. I learned more of their life and the need of a home life. I learned all that goes with this sad affliction, but I also learned, too, that we have epilepsies and we have epilepsies. There are epileptics that can live a happy and useful life, and there are those doomed to custodial care as long as they live. There are epileptics that can go out even in society and achieve for themselves not only fame but usefulness. We know this disease is one of the oldest in history. We can trace it in all the ages. We can find those are epileptics who have conquered worlds as you may say, and changed the faces of empires. Julius Caesar was an epileptic, and Napoleon Bonaparte. We can go down through history, and find one of the greatest surgeons who has made history in surgical literature, an epileptic. One of the chief justices of the United States Supreme Court was an epileptic. Yet these men made for themselves, not only a place in history, but added to the cumulative knowledge of the world. So epilepsy, with all of its sadness and all of its gloom, has about it, after all, some features that are compatible with happy living, and useful living, and we have found it many a time in the history of making history.

DISCUSSION BY MRS. ANNIE LINTON SAWYER.

Mother of epileptic boy.

I should like to say that I see the question of epilepsy in perhaps a different light than that in which it is viewed by Dr. Patrick and Dr. Zeller. I have seen much of epilepsy, because I have been the mother of a poor epileptic. My boy died in the asylum at Jacksonville, seven years ago. The last thing he said to me, he begged me, before he became unconscious, to do all I could for the epileptics. When he was dying, I said to him "Yes, mother will work for the epileptics as long as God gives her strength of mind and life," and so I have, and so I intend to devote the rest of my life to it. I do think there should be colonies. My boy was envious of his brothers, that could go out and be useful in the world's activities. He couldn't do anything, he felt. That poor boy

passed from the time he was eight until he was 24, when he died at Jacksonville. When Dr. Patrick was talking this morning, and Dr. Zeller, it was such a picture of my own suffering, and my own grief, that I could hardly control myself, and so I rise to plead, to this assembly this morning, that you do something for the poor epileptics. I bear greeting from the W. C. T. U., as I am their superintendent of prisons and almshouses and jails. Last week, at the convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs the colony idea was endorsed. It is not the first time the womanhood of Illinois has endorsed this measure. I wish to say, this large body of women of Illinois are agreed that this colony must be established and whatever this organization can do, if you can furnish us any literature, or aid in any way whatever, I assure you it will be used to the very best advantage. I have but little knowledge of the colony in Germany. Several years ago, one of the members of my own local club, made a very lengthy visit to the German colony. She put her experience into a well written paper. She is the wife of one of our leading men in Chicago. That paper is full of hopefulness, and it is a paper we use in our State federation. This year we will see that there are many copies, that all of the organizations in the State may have the use of them from time to time. Since talking with the writer of that paper, and since having made more or less of an investigation of colonies, being the daughter and grand-daughter of a physician, and having known much of this malady all my life, and having visited the German colonies in the northern part of New York, at Ogdensburg, and realizing what it means to have a garden where these invalids may work, I am sure that the women, and the men, of Illinois, will leave nothing undone which will make possible the establishment of this colony. I would

Illinois women favor colony.

knowing what I do, about the benefits of forests and large areas of

land where fresh air comes, that if a bill of this kind is introduced, it will contain such provisions as to admit of an ample acreage, and, if there is not an existing forest, that a forest be started at once.

DISCUSSION BY MISS ALICE HENRY.

When I took the opportunity of coming to America, in the study of these questions, I went to the Craig colony. I was there only a few weeks ago. I wish to say particularly what Dr. Spratling impressed upon me as the lesson I was to take back to Australia. The great advantage of a state or a country that doesn't do a thing until after other people have done it, is that it can learn to make a more perfect plan, when it does start. He said he would like the New York colony to have the classifying of the epileptics more carefully before their committal to the Craig colony. He explained to me there was a bill passed immediately after the Craig colony was begun, by which the asylums were able to refuse epileptics, to be forbidden to take epileptics. The consequence is that the Craig colony receives many patients that are not suitable for colony life, which weights the colony down by that increased expense, and deprives it to a certain extent of that cheerful, hopeful living atmosphere that is the chief object of the colony system. The mental condition of the Craig colony patients is classified at this time as: good, 186; fair, 240; showing considerable mental deterioration, 135; imbeciles, 364; idiots, 90; intense idiots, 287. The managers of the Craig colony are very strong in impressing upon anyone who is beginning, that the Craig colony would be better without a great many of these patients. Not only that, but the last report which I have, shows they have already taken steps in this direction, and that a large number of the present inhabitants are to be placed out in a similar institution in another part of the state. It also touches the question of expense. They consider that the imbecile really is not adapted to colony life, and can be better cared for at the institution, with treatment and mode of life a little more institutional and not quite so home like. They impressed this idea upon me. As to the relative expense, of the asylum patient and epileptic colony patient, I wondered whether the epileptic insane person really costs any less, because he has to have all the institutional care. I am speaking about what I saw, less than six weeks ago, at the Craig colony. There the number of people employed are 642. That includes everybody, who hands a plate and makes a bed or does anything. The unemployed are 400. The cost of the patient is \$145 per head. The cost in addition to that per head is \$35, the result of the patient's work. That is all confined to the comparatively small number of the patients who are employed. For those patients unable to do any work at all, there is an increased cost per capita, and the cost is not less in the colony. I am not bringing this forward as an evil, but only what Dr. Spratling recommends, to make the best colony; that you classify the patients, and take in only the patients really suited to the colony life.

Views of an Australian lady.

DISCUSSION BY DR. V. H. PODSTATTA.

I want to say something on the subject of employment and utilization of patients, epileptic and otherwise, who are decidedly demented. I don't agree on the proposition that a demented epileptic is unable to work. I know from personal experience that a very decidedly demented person, both the ordinary insane and epileptic, can be used in a certain way. Of course, it depends upon how we adapt the work to the special ability the patient may possess. At any rate, it is a proposition worth studying carefully, first, the patient we are dealing with, and then adapting the work we are able to provide to his or her ability; and, for that reason, I believe that, after all, many cases of epilepsy now confined in public hospitals for the insane—I speak of Elgin—probably half of the epileptic patients at Elgin at present could be very nicely taken care of in the colony. I talked regarding this matter with Dr. Spratling when here last winter. He assured me there wasn't any question about that. He agreed with me perfectly on that score. I, also, doubt that it would be wise to try to take care of all the epileptics. Concerning the epileptic who has unfortunately been permitted to degenerate so far as to become very dangerous—we get some of that type of course—I doubt whether it would be wise to attempt to take care of that kind of epileptic in a colony. As to those very badly demented patients who have lost every ability to take care of themselves, I question whether it would be well to put them in the colony. It would ruin the proper spirit of the colony, and make the place less of a home, which is totally undesirable; but I believe, personally, that at least one-half of the patients in the public institutions for insane, in Illinois, could be well taken care of in a suitable colony for epileptics.

Value of employment.

DISCUSSION BY ALEXANDER JOHNSON.

The advantage of the colony plan is that you have a great variety of accommodations. You have a large number of different size and style houses. The great advantage of keeping in some near proximity and under the same management two different classes of people, the more

Value of colony plan.

capable, and the somewhat helpless, is that you have a vast amount of talent available for the capable ones, working for the incapable patients, and there is no better way of utilizing their labor than in taking care of the incapable ones. It is the most profitable field for their labor.

DISCUSSION BY DR. PATRICK.

Spoke of epileptics on disease

I want a whole lot of minutes, but I am going to take just one. First, to supplement what Dr. Norbury said. I was very conscious that the general impression of my remarks, if they made any impression at all, was a terribly gloomy one. I felt at the time that I ought to say that those remarks applied to the epileptics en masse, and I thought at the time there must be—the law of probability makes it so—there must be in attendance in this audience one or two, or more, who have friends or relatives who are epileptics. I want to say that what I said is never to be taken as meaning any one particular individual, and I know Dr. Norbury not only was wise in what he said but he was supplementing this deficiency in my remarks. That is what every physician says to every patient and family. On the whole, it is an exceedingly difficult taking a thousand cases—and very hopeless thing to deal with; but there are cases which are bright particular stars, that the doctor never gets tired of looking at. If he didn't have something bright to look at, he would be under the mournful necessity of turning away every epileptic who came to him, which he, of course, does not do. One thing more I wish to emphasize, while appreciating to the fullest degree, the discussion of the work, and classification—on the questions of the workers helping the others—for heaven's sake regard those but as matters of detail. First let us get our colony [Applause], and when you get it you can decide how you will run it.

BUSINESS SESSION.

Announces standing committee

PRESIDENT BICKNELL: There are three standing committees it is customary to appoint, and which I shall announce, committees which have certain functions to perform for the conference. These committees will be expected to report some time during the day or tomorrow. If possible, we should be glad to have them ready to report not later than at the morning session tomorrow:

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Chairman, Dr. Frank Norbury; Mrs. O. L. Amigh, Mrs. Naubie M. Dunkin.

COMMITTEE ON TIME AND PLACE OF THE NEXT CONFERENCE

Chairman, Wm. B. Moulton; Col. Henry Davis, Mrs. James A. Parsons, Judge C. B. McCrory, Mrs. Clara P. Bourland.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

Chairman, Dr. Hastings H. Hart; Mrs. H. T. Rainey, Dr. V. H. Podstata, Miss Sarah L. Montgomery, Mr. Walter L. Cosper.

ENDORSEMENT OF BOARD OF CHARITIES' PLANS.

Encouraged by outlook

I think we all of us feel immensely encouraged by the present outlook in the State of Illinois, and as every individual here would like to do what he or she can, to further that magnificent program outlined by Dr. Billings last night, let us not go away without doing what we can to see that the splendid things he urged are set in motion. Dr. Billings spoke last night of one or two things we can at this time put in the way of carrying out. He requested that the measures we wish to bring before the Legislature be centered in and through the State Board of Charities. I would like to offer this resolution and move its adoption:

Text of resolution

Resolved, That the State Conference of Charities approve the policy and program of the State Board of Public Charities, as outlined to this conference by Dr. Billings, and that a new committee be and hereby is created for the purpose of cooperating with the State Board of Charities,

for the improvement of existing institutions and for the creation of new institutions as outlined, and that this committee be called the Committee on Legislation.

Mrs. Ophelia L. Amigh seconded the motion to adopt the resolution, which motion was unanimously carried.

Unanimously adopted.

THIRD SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE; PROBLEMS PRESENTED AT DUNNING.

(Oct. 25, 2:00 p. m., Cook County Institutions at Dunning.)

THE PROGRAM.

"Cook County Charity Service".....The Hon. Edward J. Brundage
(President of the Board of Cook County Commissioners.)

"Relation of Alcohol to the Dunning Population".....Dr. O. C. Wilhite
(General Superintendent.)

"Economy in the Care of Tuberculous Patients in Small Sanatoria"
.....Mrs. L. A. Hamlin
Discussion.

After a partial inspection of the buildings and equipment of the Cook county institutions at Dunning, the third session of the conference was called to order by President Bicknell in the amusement hall. The president said:

Partial inspection.

"The first address will be by the president of the board of county commissioners. The county commissioners, as you know, have charge of this great institution, are responsible for its conduct, and have brought about very great improvements and changes, of which we are all proud, and which you have been seeing this afternoon, in some of these new cottages and in other improvements which you have observed. After the session we shall see the hospitals for consumptives. It gives me very great pleasure to introduce the Honorable Edward J. Brundage, president of the board of county commissioners."

Introduces President Brundage.

THE COOK COUNTY CHARITY SERVICE.

President Brundage discussed "The Cook County Charity Service." He said:

President Brundage speaks.

"MR. BICKNELL, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I first want to express the pleasure, not only I myself, but all the members of the board feel in being able to show you our county institution this afternoon. It is a matter of great pride to us that the Cook county institutions are of sufficient interest to bring this body of charity workers here to inspect them. We invite visitations and we are glad that you came. I understand that many of you received a warm reception from some of the patients. Perhaps you will remember that quite a good while.

"The topic on the program assigned to me—of the charity service of Cook county—is one so great that I could not, in the brief time I have, enter into it to any extent, and so I shall hurriedly pass over what Cook county is doing in behalf of the unfortunates of all classes that become its wards. To begin with, we have the office of the county agent, which is our clear-

Services of the county agent.

ing house of applications for all these institutions. It looks up the character of the applications, and besides investigating the admissions to institutions, it does work along the line of keeping persons out of the institutions. We supply relief to the poor in their own homes. Last year, as nearly as I can recall, the number of rations issued to persons was something like 22,000. We also supported the families of 784 deserted wives. The work along that line has grown constantly, and when I am speaking now of the deserted wives, I want to say that one of the things that we have in mind is devising some means of punishing that class of male miscreants who bring children into this world and leave them to the public to care for. [Applause.] Before I left my office today the chief probation officer brought to me a complaint. The complaint was that he had a family of six deserted children whose father had left them and was found working as a mechanic in Brooklyn, earning wages something like \$5.00 or \$6.00 a day. The man was under indictment here and had been brought back. One of the great problems we have is how to deal with this class of offenders. If we bring them back here, they are simply imprisoned or they are let out on suspended sentence. The suspended sentence is given upon the promise that they will support their charges. We find, in most cases, that those people simply stay for a little while and then go outside of the jurisdiction of the court again. So we are out the expense of bringing them back. We also find another feature of the matter. Some time ago I announced through the press that we intended to punish wife deserters and bring them back to the city. The result of that was, I found more deserted wives than I had any idea of. I found many who simply wanted a chance to see the old gentleman again. After bringing back a few for a family reunion and having them depart again, I concluded it was not a profitable course for the tax payer to pursue. The question I have in mind is whether this body of charity workers and others in the same line cannot devise some law in the different states whereby the order will be entered in the state where the husband is that he contribute so much. In that particular case we have in mind, we are going to bring that husband back to Chicago. We are going to take care of him if necessary. We have six of his family and would just as soon have the seven. [Laughter.]

SERVICE OF THE COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL.

One thousand
patients a
day.

"The county agent's office investigates, as I have said, the admissions to the institution. First, we have the Cook county hospital, which has grown until it has become, I believe, one of the largest hospitals in the world. Our average attendance there is one thousand patients a day. We care for all sorts of acute diseases in the county hospital except tuberculous troubles and smallpox.

DIFFICULTY WITH CONSUMPTIVES.

Come in a dy-
ing condi-
tion

"Speaking of the tuberculous troubles, one of the greatest difficulties has been that so many cases are brought to us in a dying condition. It seems in this great city that many patients are taken from the lodging houses who have perhaps been subjected to all sorts of exposures, who come to the city and get about in some way until they become ill. When they become bed-ridden the keeper of the lodging house calls the patrol wagon, they are

hurried off to the county hospital, where the case is diagnosed perhaps as consumption. The ambulance is summoned and the patient given a twelve or fourteen mile ride in the ambulance to the hospital for consumptives on these grounds. We have had sad cases where patients have died within a day, a few hours, after their arrival here after that hard ride. This hospital was intended for hopeful cases, and not for advanced cases; so to meet that situation your board of commissioners has built upon the hospital grounds a hospital for emergency cases. It is nearly completed and will be open within thirty days. The purpose is to keep there the dying cases that could not be benefited here, and would be injured by the cruel ride in the ambulance to Dunning. The Dunning institution we wish to make a hospital for the hopeful cases.

"We feel very proud of this great institution here. We feel proud of it in many ways, because of the reputation it has gained in the last three or four years. We have tried to develop the scientific side of this hospital and we think we have done so to some extent. We are going to do more. We have many ideas along the line of development. One of the things we have in mind is providing some means of employment for the insane here. Of course we have patients employed. Some you saw sewing down stairs, and there are patients that work on the grounds and farm. But our idea is, if we can, to provide some simple employment, such as making brooms, not for the value of the product, but the benefit to the patient. That is what we desire to see installed in this institution.

"I would like to talk about charitable service more at length. taking up the insane department and the infirmary or poor house, but realize the time I have is entirely too brief. Again I want to express to you my pleasure in having you as our guests this afternoon."

Employment
for the in-
sane.

No time for
details.

RELATION OF ALCOHOL TO THE DUNNING POPULATION.

President Bicknell next introduced Dr. O. C. Willhite, general superintendent of the Cook county institutions, who, speaking on the subject, "The Relation of Alcohol to the Dunning population," said:

Dr. O. C.
Willhite's
address.

"In considering this subject, I have endeavored to gather some statistics touching the relation of alcohol to the various classes for which this institution is maintained; namely, the insane, infirm and tubercular. In this endeavor I have met with some difficulty in obtaining full information in each case, especially the insane, as frequently their history is silent on this question, except in those cases where alcohol is given as the direct cause of their insanity. I have, however, selected 1,000 cases in each department as a representation of the whole, taking them in the order of admission, and find the following conditions:

Gathers sta-
tistics.

"Of the 1,000 insane (600 men and 400 women), the direct cause of their insanity in 85 has been ascribed to the excessive use of alcoholics. Of these, 65 are males and 20 are females, making 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the male and 5 per cent of the female admissions ascribed directly to use of alcohol.

Alcohol the
direct
cause.

Alcohol not
the direct
cause.

"I am unable to obtain any definite data as to the extent and degree of use in those cases in which alcohol is not ascribed as the direct cause. Judging, however, from my own observation and the observation of others, there are many cases which give a history of alcohol, and while it is not ascribed as the direct cause, it is a prominent factor in producing their insanity. Doctor Clouston, in his 1902 report, states that alcoholic excess is the most frequent single exciting cause of mental disease, and it also acts as a predisposing cause in many cases. He further states that 20 per cent of the male and 7.6 per cent of the female admissions to his hospital are directly due to excessive use of alcoholics. Other institutions report one-fifth to one-fourth of their insane due directly or indirectly to the use of alcohol. As our institution draws largely from a metropolitan population, I feel confident if we were able to obtain correct information on this subject, we would find a much larger per cent than our present statistics indicate. That statistics still differ as to the extent of the relationship of alcohol to insanity is hardly a matter of surprise, since in a disease of so subtle and insidious a nature, wherein several predisposing causes may and often do act in combination, it is often impossible to accurately distinguish between them.

Among the
infirm
population.

"Of the 1,000 infirm (800 men and 200 women), 350 of the men, or 44 per cent, use alcohol to excess. Four hundred eleven, or 51 per cent, use moderately; making a total of 761, or 95 per cent of the male admissions, giving a history of alcohol. Of the 200 females, 43, or 22 per cent, use to excess. Seventy-four, or 37 per cent, use moderately; making a total of 117, or 59 per cent, of the female admissions, giving a history of alcohol.

Among the
consump-
tives.

"Of the 1,000 tubercular cases (800 men and 200 women), 301 males, or 38 per cent, use to excess. Four hundred fifty-one, or 56 per cent, use moderately; making a total of 752, or 94 per cent, of the male admissions, giving a history of alcohol. Of the 200 women, 11, or 6 per cent, use to excess. Thirty-five, or 17 per cent, use moderately; making a total of 46 or 23 per cent of the female admissions, giving a history of alcohol.

TO WHAT EXTENT IS ALCOHOL THE CAUSE?

Drink rela-
tively a
large fac-
tor.

"The question naturally arises, to what extent is alcohol the cause, and to what extent the result of their present condition? With the insane there can be little doubt, as we have taken into consideration only those cases in which alcohol has been ascribed as the direct cause of their insanity. With the infirm and tubercular, from my investigation I am led to believe in the vast majority of cases where they have drunk to excess that drink has been a relatively large factor in producing their present condition and doubtless has had much to do with the condition of those who lay claim to moderate use. Some few of these cases have no doubt used alcohol on account of their physical condition.

Lowest moral
and phys-
ical tone.

"It is a well established fact that a stable nervous system is essential to proper living, and alcoholics have a tendency to disturb a stable, and more especially an unstable state. The use of alcohol is certainly a very important factor in lowering the moral and physical tone of the individual, which causes him to become an indigent person.

"If alcohol bear so close a relation to pauperism and insanity as our statistics indicate—and there can be no question that it bears a very close relation to vice and crime—is there not some stage where the individual could be checked from his downward course before he reaches the point where he becomes a public charge, and turned back to society a self-supporting and useful citizen, thus lessening the enormous cost of maintaining such individuals?

"Is it not true that a great many of the cases received in these institutions are and have been for years typical inebriates? Viewed in our present light, inebriety is a disease or an expression of a diseased condition, and should be treated and cared for, if we expect to restore the individual to health.

PREVENTION THE LOGICAL SOLUTION.

"It seems to me that prevention would be the logical solution of this problem, but so far efforts in this direction have accomplished but little. In the states where prohibition has existed for years, the quantity of alcohol consumed has diminished, but the number of cases of inebriety does not seem to have decreased much, if any.

"The care of the inebriate should engage not only the attention of the profession, but the laity as well. There is no relation to which mankind is subject that is so far reaching and disastrous in its consequences as that of the alcohol habit. Drunkenness has long been considered a vice, over which the individual has control, but this idea is gradually giving way to the idea that he is an ill man. Whether or not the inebriate was primarily predisposed to drunkenness is a secondary matter. The question which should interest us is whether he is not, as an ill man, entitled to the care, treatment, moral education and physical training according to the most scientific methods, the same as the insane and other defective classes. The psychical and physical degeneration of these individuals place them in a class by themselves. The insane and general hospital do not provide the proper means for their care and treatment, and the State should recognize the urgency of their needs by establishing the proper facilities for such treatment.

"When we consider the widespread consequences of alcohol and see following in its wake disease, crime, poverty, insanity, epilepsy and all forms of degeneracy, morally and physically, then can we comprehend something of the enormous cost entailed upon the State in providing for these various types of defectives, and appreciate the necessity for establishing the proper facilities for the care and treatment of this unfortunate class."

ECONOMY IN THE CARE OF TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS IN SMALL SANATORIA.

Dr. H. B. Favill, who was to have discussed this subject, was unable to be present, and President Bicknell announced that Mrs. L. A. Hamlin, superintendent of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, would speak in his stead. Mr. Bicknell explained that the institute was "making progress

Need of prevention.

Inebriety indicates a diseased condition.

Prevention the logical solution.

In need of State care.

Widespread consequences.

Mrs. Hamlin speaks for Dr. Favill.

in arranging for the intelligent and scientific care of the tuberculous poor of Chicago and Cook county" and that Mrs. Hamlin was "prepared to tell interesting things about the experiment the institute is just now entering upon in the care of the consumptive. I take pleasure in introducing Mrs. Hamlin."

Mrs. Hamlin said:

Talks of the
experiment.

"Doctor Favill, who is chairman of the board of directors of the institute, was called away very suddenly. He wired yesterday that he would not be able to be here, and asked that I should take his place. Of course I cannot 'take his place,' and no one can take his place, as those who know him best know well; nor has the time been sufficient to give me an opportunity to make an investigation which would enable me to present the facts upon the subject of which he was to speak—'Economy in the Care of Tuberculous Patients in Small Sanatoria.' However, we have been, as the chairman mentions, engaged in making a little experiment this summer of our own, with a small sanatorium for tuberculous patients; and inasmuch as you are, at the close of this meeting, to have an opportunity to see it, I will take the liberty of using it as an example for such remarks as I am about to make on the general subject of 'The Small Sanatorium,' so that you may perhaps see it more intelligently when you visit it.

WORK FOR THE TUBERCULOUS POOR.

Not candidate
for county
care

"The institute started early in the summer to do something practical in the way of alleviating the situation in regard to the tuberculous poor, particularly the patients that were brought to its notice, for the patients that came to the notice of the doctors and the members of the institute were not patients who would readily come to such an institution as this; that is, to the tuberculous wards of Dunning, because, while they are poor and have been reduced to poverty by virtue of their disease, they were not and would not consider themselves for a moment candidates for county aid. There was no place, for instance, for the wife or the daughter or the mother of a working man who could pay something, and who would not allow his relative to become a dependent in the public institution. There was no place for such person within the amount he could afford to spend. Very sad cases kept constantly coming to our attention. Finally the institute was spurred on to do something for the few cases in which it was particularly interested, and had been in one way or another for some time, either through the visiting nurse or through its under doctors.

Money by pri-
vate sub-
scription.

So a sum of money was raised by the Woman's Auxiliary of the committee, of which Mrs. Arthur Aldis of Lake Forest is chairman, for the equipment of a small camp, which would serve us in the beginning of our experiment. Something like \$2,000.00 was raised and given to us for that purpose. Then began a search for a place. That was no easy task and full of disappointments. We went everywhere and spent many weeks. We met always the same answer. We were not as yet ready to buy, but ready to rent—and equally ready to receive the loan of some land. We found that the popular prejudice and fear abroad concerning the danger of tuberculosis, and its effect upon the value of property, was preventing us from getting a site, until we became very much discouraged. The matter was getting finally to be a dilemma, until we went one day to President Brundage. We said

to him, 'Since you have land, will you take us in? We have some money; we are prepared to make the experiment.' The county commissioners very kindly extended the courtesy, and so we are here. We have been located on the land owned by this institution, the southwest corner of the property upon which the Dunning Hospital for Tuberculosis stands. We have been here since the first of September.

DETAILS OF THE SERVICE.

"Now, briefly, what are we doing? First of all, it was late in the season and we did not feel as though we were justified in taking our chances with tents, neither were we altogether sure that tents were the best proposition in any case, because they are hot in summer and not impervious to either mosquitoes or flies. We looked about and decided we would have portable cottages. We have over there four portable cottages, as you will see. We built porches about them, adapting them in various ways, but we are making them serve. We equipped them comfortably, but in all ways with such articles as were necessary and important, buying the very best we could buy, and the non-essentials we went without. So far we have spent \$2,075.00 in equipping the camp.

Portable cottages used.

"Then as the patients came—the first one on the 2d of September—we put in the services of two doctors, a nurse, a cook, a man of all work and also a scullery maid. The doctors who have the patients in charge are Dr. Ethan A. Gray and Dr. Theodore A. Sachs, both well known; and they divide the work between them. It is entirely a labor of love with them. They take two days a week. They have not, by any means, stopped with the medical services they give, but they have given in all manner of ways. [Applause.] The trained nurse at the head of it has put up with inconveniences that no trained nurse should be expected to put up with, certainly a trial, and is deserving of everything that could be said. It has been difficult work from start to finish, but it has paid.

The force in charge.

"Now, in regard to the patients. We have twelve patients in residence. We hope to equip for twenty before another two weeks are over, and the service we have will warrant taking care of that many patients. We will make that our unit, and we shall not try to take in any more, at least at present.

Twelve patients in residence.

"The patients we have are all women or girls. We are taking only women and girls, because it is a simpler proceeding, since we can take so few, to take only the one sex. They are all early patients. Only two are moderately advanced. The others are all incipient cases in the early stages. That was done because, of course, of the greater likelihood of cure, and since we could do so little, we thought we had best take the cases that would be likely to return the best results.

All women or girls.

"In regard to the regimen and the care, the patients are allowed so far to do nothing whatever, except make their beds and eat and sleep. They do not, up to this point, contribute in any way to the work of the camp. The regimen consists, you will see, of complete rest, of very good food and of twenty-four hours in the open air. In order to have twenty-four hours in the open air, they sleep on wide porches. They live during the day time in lounging chairs, out of doors. They are never indoors, except to eat their meals.

Regimen and care.

"In regard to the food, in addition to the three full meals with which they are provided, there are three lunches of milk and eggs, one in the middle of the morning, one in the afternoon and one before going to bed. They rise at 6:30 and go to bed at 8:30.

Food.

SUCCESS SHOWN IN THE RECORDS.

Gain in weight

"The history charts will tell the story. It is too much for me to undertake to give you anything but a summary; but I am to read to you just a little; for instance, the weight chart for some of the patients, with the time they have been there, just to show the improvement they have made. The weights that I will read are for patients now in residence, on the day of entrance and on Oct. 15:

Patient	Weight when received—pounds.	Number of days under treatment.	Weight October 15th Pounds.
No. 1	102	31	111
No. 2	101½	42	126
No. 3	99	42	106
No. 4	123¾	39	140¾
No. 5	134¼	35	155¼
No. 6	99¼	31	101¾
No. 7	97	28	99¼
No. 8	124	11	139¾
No. 9	84	9	86¾
No. 10	121½	7	123½
No. 11	148	11	159
No. 12	105½	14	115
No. 13	112½	4	117

Returns to normal.

"The temperature chart, the pulse chart and the respiration charts are equally interesting, but less intelligible except to specialists. But the return to the normal that has been made along all of these lines is considered by the medical staff highly interesting and important.

ABOUT THE PATIENTS THEMSELVES.

Occupations of patients.

"Now, a word in regard to these patients themselves, because you may be interested in knowing what their occupations were. Before they came seven were housewives, three were seamstresses, one a stenographer, one was a telephone operator, one a fur worker, one a stenographer and one from a sweat-shop. We have one patient here who insists that she took the disease in a Halsted street car. Alcoholism is not a factor in any case. In regard to the history of the patients, of the family, of tuberculosis, eight have no such history. Four patients had had a brother die of such a malady; two of them took care of the brother who died, and thus contracted it. One patient had two cousins die of tuberculosis. I don't know what connection that had. One patient had a mother and four had sisters. So you see, eight patients are without tuberculosis history and six with it. In regard to age, the patients range from 16 to 36. You see, they are all young married women or young girls.

Place to care for the children.

"There have been several things borne in upon us, even in our short experience. One is the necessity in this city of a place which will take care of the children of such cases, the young children. We have three cases, even in our small camp, where the mother leaves a child less than a year of age, and we found it impossible to have that child properly taken care of in any institution in this city.

Should be places for the patients.

"Another thing that has been borne in upon us is this: Our experiment has made it perfectly plain, even in this short time, that there is a place for wards, for instance, in such an institution as the Tuberculosis Hospital in Dunning, or any other public hospital—wards which will take just such patients as

we take, allowing them to pay what they can, or their friends to pay for them, and give them in return the sort of care we are trying to give. In that way they are able to retain their self respect and able to come.

"We were told, when we came here, we could not get any patients, because of the feeling against the name of Dunning. Only one patient has refused to come to us on that account. All the others understand the situation. We have a waiting list; and inasmuch as all of them are allowed to pay something, if they can, they all feel that sense of self respect which makes it endurable.

Not afraid of
"Dunning."

HOW THE CAMP IS SUPPORTED.

"Now, in regard to the way this camp is supported; perhaps you will be interested in that. The institute, of course, has raised a good deal of the money, even for the maintenance. It expects to finance the patients as far as it can. First of all, the patients themselves are allowed to pay what they can. They pay all the way from \$2.50 to \$5.00 a week. Five of them pay something toward their own maintenance. In some cases we have interested individuals who take one patient and pay perhaps \$5.00 a week toward that patient's support for a certain number of weeks, which he will indicate. In other cases some of the charity organizations have contributed to the support of the patient. Now, the actual cost of keeping one of our patients, by virtue of the fact there are so few of them, I suppose, as near as we can estimate, on the six weeks we have been running, is about \$12.50 a week, including everything we do, medical service and everything. It is not cheap to save the life of a tuberculous patient, because you have to give plenty of food, the best you can buy. We estimate that when we extend the service to twenty we shall bring the cost down to about \$10.00. We do not expect to bring it down much under that and do the work. I was rather aghast when I first arrived at those figures, until I was told by the doctors who had experience that the figures were not high, considering the number of the patients, and that \$10.00 a week was a very fair price to pay. Still, that seems high, until one reckons the value of a life to the community; for, you see, taking the class of patients that we have, we shall save a very high percentage of them, and the money, of course, is a mere bagatelle to the actual value of a self supporting human being in the community.

Means of support.

"I think that is all, and I shall be glad to answer any questions at the camp that any one desires to ask, and shall be very glad to show you through it at the conclusion of this meeting."

Adjourns to
the camp.

FIRE DRILL AND INSPECTIONS.

On leaving the amusement hall the guests witnessed a fire drill by the institution fire department. Then, under special guides, inspection of various departments was resumed, especially of the Cook County Home for the Cure of Tuberculosis and the private enterprise described by Mrs. Hamlin.

Fire drill and
building in-
spections.

FOURTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE: CIVIL SERVICE; NURSING.

(Oct. 25, Chicago Commons.)

THE PROGRAM.

Welcome Prof. Graham Taylor
 Report of Committee on Civil Service..... By Chairman W. B. Moulton
 "Nursing and Attendant Service and Compulsory Training Schools"
 Dr. V. H. Podstata
 (Superintendent Elgin Hospital for the Insane.)
 Discussion.

WELCOME TO THE COMMONS.

Prof. Tay-
 lor's wel-
 come.

The fourth session of the conference was opened at 8:00 p. m., Oct. 25, in the auditorium of the Chicago Commons. Prof. Graham Taylor, head of the Commons, made the following address of welcome:

In a cosmo-
 politan dis-
 trict.

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—It is my pleasant duty to fulfill the function assigned me on this program and to say just a few words of welcome to you as you assemble here at Chicago Commons. You are not very far from the geographical center of the population of Chicago, which is probably about a half mile, or three-quarters of a mile, north-west of us. You are in one of the most cosmopolitan populations in the city. The north Europeans used to preponderate here; but within three or four years there is a most astounding racial transformation taking place. The Norwegians, Germans and Irish are being driven to the westward by an army of peaceful industrial invaders from Poland, from Sicily, southern Italy, and now from Roumania and Greece. We just had our work adjusted to the north Europeans, when in came this mighty influx from southern Europe. I assure you it is a different proposition. Nevertheless, there is ever so much more that is hopeful than disturbing even, not only in the second generation, but in the first. On this platform, during our May festival in the month of May of this year, we thought we would try to interpret—or arrange for the interpretation—of one nationality to the other by a series of national dances and songs. Now, to most of us, the dances of the Greek men, with their grotesque ballet and parti-attire, seemed to be most outre, but whom do you suppose the Greeks laughed at most, and the Italians most? Why, our Scotch dancers, in their kilts, seemed to them the most ridiculous and absurd people on the face of the earth. So I often think that the so-called foreigners are not stranger to us than we are to them; and so we must somehow abide each other, find each other's good points; may mingle on a little patch of common mother earth, where we are all equal, and where we can give and take and exchange views. That is what this place is for, and that is why it is called the Commons, because it is common ground.

PRAISES THE COMMON SCHOOL.

"I want to say there is one patch of ground more common than the Commons in this neighborhood. It is the common school. The greatest American thing in America. [Applause.] If you don't believe it, just come and live where many other of the equipments of culture and of the leisure life have failed, and then see that one thing remain, and see what goes on under its roof. How often have I thought of that exquisitely pathetic and graphic passage of the Scripture, as I have seen these great public school buildings, built by the magnificent munificence of the American democracy—'Like as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings.' So the public school, as well as He whose spirit may be engraven in brick and mortar, gathers the children of the people. The Merchants' Club did well in selecting our Washington school here, to demonstrate that the school house could become the great neighborhood center. In that school, with the assistance of some others, they put typewriters and various other lines of industrial culture, clay modelling and kindred crafts. They gave stèreopticon exhibits, and from seven to nine hundred people every night gathered there, mostly adult, mostly men—whole rooms full as large, as this—solid Greeks, Poles and Italians; and as I have gone around from room to room and, through the interpreters, given them the American welcome to this, their adopted country, I never saw one eye that did not kindle. Indeed, here we somehow think that we should pay part of our attention to fostering some of their heritage from the old fatherlands, which our neighbors seem almost too eager to abandon, even with the terminations of their names, in order to be Americanized. It is all a mistake to think that there is much to fear in the foreign immigration. No profounder sorrow was shown in this city than was shown in this hall at the memorial service to the martyred President. It was one of the most affecting sights of a life time to see these people, who could scarcely speak a word of English, bowed in the national grief. I tell you, after fourteen years of residence among them, with the shifting and change that come and go, I resent very deeply, with not a little indignation, the ignorant and vicious misrepresentation of the poor foreign working people of this great city. [Applause.]

Patch of
common
ground.

"Men and women, God knows how you and I could do any better than they do if we had no better heritage and positions and surroundings. Give them a chance. They will show you what they will do, and what they will be, as American citizens. If you want to see one of the great sights of the city of Chicago, just you see that great army of industry sweep up Milwaukee avenue from 5:15 to 7:00 o'clock. I have counted 500 in three minutes on one side of the street. Such a flood tide of the race life you scarcely can see anywhere else. Follow them, and as they go down into those darker streets and into the alleys, there you will find the little home life, love of childhood, the hard work to build up a house or a family, and all the great human attributes that you love to see in your own.

Give them a
chance.

REPRESENTATION IN THE COUNCIL.

"Now, I say to these neighbors of mine that it makes all the difference in the world what kind of people they have to represent them in the city council, in the State Legislature. It is a personal matter. The alderman is, really, a city father. They go to him for all kinds of services. They look to him to see that the streets are clean, that the garbage boxes are emptied. He is a

Ward has
good alder-
men.

general friend and factotem. Thanks to the independent vote, wielding the balance of political power like the hammer of Thor, we have at last, for the last six years, after six other years of toll, gotten the most reputable and capable representatives from this ward that any other ward has in the city council of Chicago. [Applause.] The leader of the administration forces on the floor of the council—Alderman Dever, a man of the staunchest integrity, a fine public servant and the real father of the ward, is still our senior alderman; and Lewis Sitts a good second to him, from the Republican camp of the city, as a colleague, and they work together like brothers.

LEGISLATURE AND STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Come close to
citizens.

"But we still must tell our neighbors that the State Legislature comes as close to them as the aldermen. The State institutions, which we are to consider here tonight, are too often like annexes of some of these tenement house homes; and I tell you, men and women, it makes a great difference whether you have a sister or mother or child in one of these State institutions. A man stood on this floor, a man who knew better, a man of prominence once, and he told these voters here that it didn't make any difference who they sent to the Legislature, so far as the State institutions were concerned. He said it is all a question of justice and not charity, which is a very fine sentiment and partly true; but he said if men were only paid wages enough there would be no State institutions. Do you suppose my neighbors took that sort of thing down? Why, the fact of the matter is we have to go around and undo his speech, in order to get the independent candidate elected. They knew better, and that kind of rant, rant and radicalism don't go down here at all. It is a great mistake to think that the voters and the working men of a district like that are rampantly and insanely radical. They are radical in liking to get down to the roots of things, and that kind of radicalism is a healthy sort of exercise.

Upholding of
institutions
at Dunning.

"So I welcome discussion of the State institutions and civil service reform, and I welcome to this platform tonight, not only the chairman of this meeting, and the president of the civil service board, but that doctor of eminent ability, under whose splendid management a blot on civilization has become the pride of all Chicago—the Cook county institutions at Dunning. For years I could not sleep nights because I knew what was going on there. One of the residents of this house for three or four years went out there—apparently about the only man that cared for the humanities of the case—and spent his Sunday afternoons and Wednesday evenings, visiting among the paupers of that God forsaken place. A wonderful change came, and the advisory committee came into connection with the county commissioners, then a physician and a scientist was put at the head of its administration. Lo and behold! this marvelous transformation came; and now you would think, in that insane hospital, that you were in a summer resort hotel. Now you see the poor well cared for and all the wonderful sights you witnessed there today. Now a man can sleep easy, even under the thought of going to the poor-house himself. It is isn't half so terrible to me as I thought it would be, if worst came to worst. So I congratulate you upon the itinerary of this day, and I trust that the roundup here this evening will be at least a little part of the experience of what ought to be—the rest of it, at least—a red letter day in the memory of each one of the members of the Illinois State Conference of Charities."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE.

President Bicknell, in introducing Mr. William B. Moulton, chairman of the Committee on Civil Service, said:

Introduces
Mr. Moul-
ton.

"Tonight we are to have two very interesting and important subjects discussed. The first will be that which Mr. William B. Moulton will give us, about civil service. As you all know, Mr. Moulton is president of the State Civil Service Commission, under which our new civil service law is being administered with a zealously, and tirelessness and intelligence that has won the admiration of everybody that has had an opportunity to observe it. I now introduce Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Moulton then read his report, as follows:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONFERENCE—I desire tonight, on behalf of the Committee on Civil Service, to make but a short report, to pave the way for the paper that is to follow. We are not here to blow any horn. If we were, we would call to your attention that at the last conference of charities the Civil Service Commission recommended training schools, pathological laboratories and more frequent meetings of the superintendents. Now, behold, the State Board of Charities comes forth—at that time the present board had not been appointed—and advocates the same things. They have stolen our thunder. [Laughter.] I know, however, with all the superintendents present, we can catch more thunder tonight than they can take from us. [Laughter.] The inauguration of a new law is bound to create friction among the older superintendents, accustomed to the former state of affairs. This is true of the Prison Industries Board, as well as our own. It is always true in the inauguration of things. Every new commission must, when it starts to alter a settled order of things, incur friction. After the law is once working smoothly, and people have grown accustomed to calling on the commission for help, these troubles will disappear.

New law cre-
ates fric-
tion.

"I remember when we first made our rounds among the institutions, one superintendent told us that he did not really believe in civil service, because he did not believe that we could promptly furnish the help from one central source. 'However,' he said to us, 'I intend to coöperate with you, and I intend to help you all I can.' Our relations with that superintendent have been such, although we may have differed in our views, that everything has gone like 'clock work.' He has been perfectly satisfied and we have been. It is absolutely essential that we must work together. The Civil Service Commission is working, and should work, in harmony with the superintendents, and not at loggerheads. We must work toward the common aim and talk things over frankly. While we may differ on points of detail, yet if we answer each other's correspondence promptly and frankly and endeavor to assist each other, there need be no trouble for the commission in supplying help or for the institution in receiving the proper help.

Seeks har-
mony.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

"I feel bound to answer certain criticisms of our examinations and will speak tonight on that point, because it is a common complaint and criticism, in regard to civil service examinations, that they are too severe and not practical enough. You observed recently, in the papers, an article in regard to the food inspector,

Defends ex-
aminations.

Dr. Sol VanPraag, who objected to an examination in arithmetic. But the so-called practical part makes up the greater part of civil service examinations, and that was true of this one. When the mayor saw the examination for food inspector, he said: 'Of course, that is a most practical examination.' While arithmetic and spelling are given, they are such small part of the examination that they simply result in this: If two men have the same relative standing, have the same experience, the same practical ability, the man who can spell better than the other will simply be above the other; and it should be so. It would be better to employ the man who can spell well, with the same practical ability. It is so small a per cent it does not determine the result of the examination, unless the applicants are equal in other requirements. You get, in that event, certainly the better man. The arithmetic and spelling are not determining factors, but are simply supplemental. In order to show this, I have brought here two sets of papers, examinations that we gave in the case of head farmer, and an examination for chief engineer. The candidates for the position of chief engineer for a State institution were examined in the following manner:

Various
weights.

"Experience counted 30 out of 100; knowledge of English branches counted 20. This is the scholastic feature; it counted just 20 points out of 100. Ability to describe and sketch parts of machinery, 5; knowledge of steam boilers and their care, 15; steam engines and their care, 10; knowledge of electrical machinery, wiring, etc., 5; knowledge of heating and ventilation, 10; knowledge of refrigeration and care of the ice machines and things of that kind, 5; making a total of 100. The examination was upon all these points determined by a man from the University at Champaign, an expert engineer, and the chief engineer at Anna. The first man on the list is at Kankakee, the present chief engineer; and Dr. Greene says he is an excellent chief engineer.

Regarding
severity.

"Now, in regard to the severity of these examinations, I have here before me a list of all examinations we have given, the number of applicants and the number of those who have passed. In the examination for home visitors, seventy-three took the examination, out of whom fifty passed; for head farmers, thirty-eight took the examination and eighteen passed; assistant physicians, twenty-nine, out of which twelve passed. These are some fair examples of the number who pass in the competitive examinations. About 50 per cent pass. In the case of physicians, for instance, all of the men we have sent—and we have nearly exhausted our list—have been most highly praised by the superintendents in charge."

WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

Mr. Moulton then read further, giving details of examinations. Continuing, he said:

Positions and
appointments

"The civil service law went into effect last November. It covers about 2,220 positions. Since that time the Civil Service Commission has made 1,923 appointments. A certain paper in this city has attacked the present administration, in stating that the number of employes in the institutions is still 90 per cent under the old administration. We have appointed, since Nov. 1, 1,923 out of 2,220. We have conducted 114 examinations, separate examinations. We have received 2,745 applications for these positions. These examinations have been held in twenty-two different cities in the State. The examinations have been held

for positions ranging from \$16.00 to \$125.00 per month. Whenever we held an examination where the personal qualification of the applicant is essential, as in the case of those positions where they have the care of children, we make it an oral examination in a large degree. In the first examination Mr. Bicknell and Mrs. Bourland were our examiners. That was for the position of home visitor, and on tomorrow morning you will hear from the woman who passed highest upon that list, Miss Katherine Gallagher. She we call exhibit A of the Civil Service law. [Applause.]

OUT GO THE HOSPITAL TRAMPS.

"If we did nothing else, one thing we are doing, because we are a centralized authority, would justify the appointment of the commission perhaps in a large degree, and that is the elimination of the hospital tramp. Heretofore, as you know, there have been people wandering from one institution to another. They were found to be perfectly worthless, incapable of staying at a place, frequently discharged from institutions for cruelty and for drunkenness. There have been no effective means of weeding these people out. Now they must apply to one central point. When a man is discharged he cannot again enter the service. We have a list of 244 hospital tramps that can never enter the service again. As fast as discharged, we cut them off and we soon get rid of them. These people, of course, are mostly attendants, and that leads to a thing I wish to discuss tonight, not by way of stating what we have not done, but rather what we have done. Dr. Podstata is to tell you some reasons for the solution of this question. Attendants in the State hospitals for the insane, as you know, receive small salaries—\$16.00 to \$25.00 for women and a little more for men. They come mostly from the extreme southern part of the State, where there are few railroads—some counties not having a single railroad—and few factories to take the surplus help. We must go there to get the young men and women to take care of our insane. They are a good class, better than in the east, because they are Americans. In New York and Massachusetts the institutions are filled with the foreign population of the cities. We are getting American girls and men. Those are the people we wish to make trained nurses of, and yet we cannot use these training schools effectively unless those people remain in the institutions long enough to receive their training. Since Nov. 1 we have sent to the institutions 831 attendants. That means there have become that number of vacancies. In two months last 271 left the institutions and the places were filled by us.

Result of
centralized
authority.

DIFFICULT TO KEEP ATTENDANTS.

"At the conference in Springfield last week I called attention to the fact that it was like a great river, flowing into the institutions and out. Now, if these employes remained in the service as other individuals have done, we should always have had on hand a sufficient supply and could have made the selection competitive, sending the best available material in a practical way; but we have lived, from the beginning of the Civil Service law, a hand to mouth existence, so far as attendants are concerned. The enemies of the service have said it was due to civil service and fear of the examinations that we have not received more applications. The same trouble has existed from the early times in this State. The superintendents have always had the same trouble. In an investigation at Kankakee in 1902, Dr. Corbus devoted two pages and a half to showing he never had enough

Like a great
river.

attendants to man his wards, and stating that all his trouble was due to that condition of things. All other states are having the same trouble and have had. The civil service is not responsible for the causes that make them leave. If the institutions can solve the problem, so that the attendants will remain in the service a reasonable length of time, we can furnish you all the help you desire, and the best kind of help. We cannot do it with calls on us at the rate of 271 in two months. We are exhausting our supply as fast as it comes in. We cannot even make it competitive. That is the subject Dr. Podstata is to take up tonight, and try to see whether it results from the conditions in the institution or the insufficiency of salary; to see if we cannot solve this difficulty in some way, so these people will remain in the service long enough for us to secure a list selected by competitive examination. If you can retain them in the service a reasonable length of time, we can do the rest."

NURSING AND ATTENDANT SERVICE AND COMPULSORY TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Introduces
Dr. Pod
stata

"I take pleasure in introducing Dr. Podstata, whom you all know, who will speak on nurses and attendants in public institutions. Dr. Podstata went away from Dunning after he had accomplished wonders, and, I believe, is going to do the same thing at Elgin, where he now is superintendent," said President Bicknell.

Dr. Podstata then read the following paper on "Nursing and Attendant Service and Compulsory Training Schools:"

Statement of
the service

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The importance of nursing and attending service in public charitable institutions can be appreciated best by making a simple statement of facts as found in the service of an average hospital for insane. The attending physician has under his charge from 200 to 400, even more, patients. These patients he is expected to visit at least twice, some of them probably three times, a day. The physician also must answer inquiries concerning these patients. He must examine new patients and keep medical records of all. From this it is at once apparent that the average time given by the physician to each patient every day is exceedingly limited, probably less than one minute a day; and his care of the patient consists chiefly, if not entirely, of instructions given directly or through some other officer to the nurse. The nurses are with them at all times, as they are expected to watch them also during the night.

Much left to
the nurse

"Aside from the direct personal influence of the physician everything else is left with the nurse. The influence of medicine and of other remedial agents alone is not of great permanent value in the treatment of mental diseases. Medical treatment combined with good nursing and an atmosphere of good will and kindness is, however, of the greatest possible value. The element of suggestion is very important in mental medicine. The close attention to details in nursing and watching for slightest changes in the patient is of even greater value.

Importance
of the
nurse to
the insane

"At any rate, if it is true that a nurse is of more importance than a physician in a case of typhoid fever, that statement is certainly more true of mental disease, particularly in the acute

stage. It is undoubtedly true that the best physician is practically helpless, if his nurses are incompetent or vicious.

"For these reasons the problem of nursing is the most important of those we meet with in the hospitals for the insane.

"The solution of the problem is made difficult because of serious lack of applicants. There is a great demand for and rather low supply of the right kind of people for this class of service.

Most important problem.

Lack of applicants.

FOUR CLASSES OF PATIENTS.

"In order to be able to properly discuss the various suggested remedies, let us first state the conditions as they exist. From the standpoint of nursing and attending service there are to be found in almost every hospital for insane four classes of patients:

Present conditions.

"1. The acute and presumably curable.

"2. The special medical and surgical cases.

"3. The chronic, presumably incurable, but capable of some effort both mental and physical.

"4. The utterly unpromising remainder, steadily failing mentally and physically.

"There are no sharp differentiating features between these classes. Many patients stand on the borderland of two, possibly three. Nevertheless, these classes not only exist, but present definite individual requirements of nursing service.

Many on the borderland.

"1. The acute and presumably curable cases form about 15% of the total population. They are undoubtedly the most difficult to deal with properly. The maniacal patient, the delirious, the confused and the suicidal depressed—all these call for the very best possible service. In short, the satisfactory nurse must possess the following qualifications:

Acute and presumably curable.

"1. More than common education—so as to be able to properly understand the nature of the mental disease and to thoroughly realize that the patients are *sick patients, not simply vicious*.

Education.

"2. Genuine sympathy with and interest in the work. It should be a pleasure to such a nurse to work hard in order to bring about an improvement in the condition of the patients under her charge.

Sympathy.

"3. Exceptionally developed and trained tact and moral tone. Many a period of excitement, many a sleepless night and decided turn for the worse has been caused by lack of tact on the part of the nurses.

Tact, and moral tone.

"4. Thorough understanding of general medical and surgical nursing. Almost every case of acute mental disease is accompanied by marked deviation from normal activity of various vital organs. It is particularly the nutrition and elimination which needs constant attention. Because of the constant danger of injury the knowledge of surgical procedures is essential.

Understanding of medical and surgical nursing.

"5. The knowledge of hydrotherapy, massage, artificial feeding, lavage and other special modes of treatment is essential aside from the general nursing.

Hydrotherapy, etc.

"Nurses who are able to respond to these requirements are difficult to find and more difficult to keep in service. A salary from \$16.00 to \$25.00 per month, fourteen to sixteen hours of duty out of twenty-four and time off from 1:00 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. once every other week, will be found neither attractive nor even tolerable by intelligent, interested and capable nurses.

Such nurses hard to find.

"2. The special medical and surgical cases number from 5% to 15%. They require comparatively less attention. Good knowledge of general nursing, at least elementary knowledge of mental diseases and about the same personal fitness required from every nurse, will answer well. Every training school should easily develop and train sufficient number of suitable nurses.

Requirements in medical and surgical cases.

"3. The chronic, more or less stationary class, forms at least one-half of all the insane. The requirements of service for this class are limited to elementary knowledge of mental, general and emergency nursing, such as can readily be taught to a person of average intellect in six or eight months' training.

For chronic cases.

Fitness to employ patients.

"Connected with this service there is, however, a special requirement of very great importance. I refer to the special fitness of the attendant to employ the largest possible number of patients. It means to suggest work for those already capable and willing. It also means patient, tactful teaching and stimulation of all who possibly can be interested in various forms of employment. This class of work does not require any college education. A big, warm heart, natural tact and perseverance are all the qualities required. This variety of work is now being done in a small measure. Patients are now being 'broken in,' as it is called. Often badly demented patients are taught to make beds, clean floors, take care of clothing, etc. Such 'broken in' patients are very valuable to the attendants, all the more because it required some effort and patience to make them useful. Since it is possible to 'break in' and make valuable workers out of a few by crude, sometimes decidedly harsh methods, is it not possible to 'break in,' or educate, a large number by a consistent, intelligent effort?

Care for the hopeless.

"4. The unpromising remainder, mainly the hopelessly demented patients, require mostly kind custodial care. It is apparent that elementary knowledge of nursing is sufficient to qualify an attendant for this class of service, if the individual is possessed of the always essential good habits and temperament.

Suggestions are attainable.

"It may seem to some that I am aiming somewhat high: to others possibly that I do not look high enough. I believe, however, that whatever I have outlined so far is perfectly attainable, although not without an effort. It must and fortunately can be realized, even with the present small number of applicants. It must and can be realized without any great increase of the already large burden upon the State treasury. It cannot, however, be realized in one week or one month.

SUMMARY OF SUGGESTED METHODS.**Some already in vogue.**

"Some of the methods which I suggest to be more generally and thoroughly followed are already in existence in State hospitals, and I claim no originality for any of them. I am simply summing them up. The suggestions are as follows:

Agreeable living conditions.

"1. Let us make the living conditions of nurses and attendants not only bearable, but genuinely agreeable. To effect this we must:

Shorten working hours.

"(a) Shorten the working hours. It is totally impossible for a genuinely efficient, sensitive nurse to remain with the acute insane fourteen or sixteen hours a day without either rapid decline in efficiency or serious impairment in health. The working hours in such wards should not exceed ten, better yet eight hours. Even in the wards for chronic patients more than twelve hours' service should never be required. It is undoubtedly true that even when the number of attendants present on the ward at a given time has to be decreased to permit of shorter hours, the service is improved by the increased activity and effort of those on duty. With the usually required proportion of one nurse to every ten patients this suggestion can be enforced without serious difficulty.

Recreation.

"(b) The attendants and nurses must be given suitable and plentiful recreation. They should be allowed their dances and parties, should be supplied with good reading matter and given other privileges.

Accommodations and board.

"(c) More attention should be paid to the accommodation and board furnished to nurses and attendants. Many better grade nurses are lost, or frightened off, because of deficiencies of this kind. Not more than one nurse should ever be required to sleep in a ward, but special quiet and healthful quarters should be provided elsewhere.

Promotion and recognition of merit.

"2. A more thorough system of promotion and recognition of merit should be provided and maintained. The relative value of each position should be determined. Nurses capable of filling difficult positions creditably should be rewarded in proportion. The seniority in service should be recognized only when combined with superior efficiency. Some new attendants, because of better natural fitness and other advantages, prove more efficient

after one or two weeks' service than others who have been at work for ten or twenty years.

"3. The wanderings of so-called chronic 'hospital tramps' should be stopped. That does not mean that a transfer of a worthy attendant from one institution to another should be made impossible. It simply refers to the well known type of 'tramps' who wander from one institution to another, leaving at best an indifferent record behind. Our duty to the patients requires further that the re-employment, in this line of work at least, is made difficult, if not impossible for the brute and otherwise undesirable.

Eliminate hospital tramps.

"4. Much is gained in the matter of securing and retaining valuable nurses by securing for their immediate superior officers people whom they can respect, if not genuinely admire, because of their evident superior knowledge, tact and fair dealing.

Capable and tactful superiors.

IMPORTANCE OF TRAINING SCHOOLS.

"5. The most important, however, is the establishment of genuine, thorough training schools. There is, of course, no need of arguing regarding the need of instruction for new attendants. There may be a question, however, as to how far the instruction should extend. I cannot avoid at this point one simple comparison. If it is proper and necessary, as we all agree, to have only thoroughly well trained people with a delirious typhoid or pneumonia patient, is it not equally—possibly more—necessary to have only thoroughly capable people with the delirious maniac? Further, if we require for our medical or surgical sane patient a trained nurse and a hospital atmosphere, is it fair to detail for the insane surgical or medical case a boy or girl fresh from the farm? Even the care of chronic and the totally hopeless insane man or woman requires the knowledge of at least the elements of nursing, inasmuch as it is constantly necessary to look for possible symptoms of serious physical disease among them.

Most important.

"After what I have just stated, it is scarcely necessary for me to affirm that I not only believe in training schools, but consider at least the first year's training absolutely necessary for every attendant. Therefore, I believe it should be made compulsory.

First year compulsory.

"I am ready to go further and claim that a well established training school, offering valuable courses of both theoretical and practical instructions, constitutes an attraction to the very classes of young men and women who are otherwise difficult to secure with the funds at our disposal.

School should attract nurses.

"Let me assure you from practical experience that it pays to secure thoroughly competent instructors in massage, hydrotherapy, etc. It is also well to grant the members of the senior class the privilege of nursing for a short period in private cases outside of the hospital, especially in obstetrical and children's cases, which are rather rare in hospitals for the insane. They can be granted a leave of absence without pay, and the additional experience thus obtained is of much value to them and to the State.

Special instructors.

"I cannot refrain from briefly mentioning another advantage of training schools in hospitals for the insane. Most of the young people do not remain long enough and really do not actually intend to become trained nurses. It cannot be denied, however, that even the elementary knowledge of human body, its normal and abnormal working, and particularly the study of the various causes of mental and other diseases, will be of value when carried to the many homes and neighborhoods. Thus each training school becomes an educational center of value as great as the instructions and practical training have been thorough.

Value to the home and neighborhood.

SUPPLY FROM GENERAL HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Miss Fulmer's suggestion. "After I had written this paper I received a suggestion from Miss Harriet Fulmer, Superintendent of the Chicago Visiting Nurse Association, which suggestion I consider very appropriate to be mentioned at this time. It is the opinion of Miss Fulmer that it would not be impossible, in fact not even very difficult, to secure from various general training-schools for nurses a sufficient number of undergraduates to supply the requirements of service in State hospitals. Miss Fulmer undoubtedly joins me in the opinion that this class of nurses would be especially beneficial in the nursing of the actually insane regular hospital cases. It would hardly be practicable or even possible to retain that class of nurses in the care of chronic and able-bodied patients except where they would be used in the capacity of a supervising head-nurse.

Approves the plan. "I am exceedingly glad of this suggestion, particularly since it comes from one who is thoroughly acquainted with the situation in the various training-schools and, therefore, well qualified to speak on the subject. I entertained such a hope when in charge of the Dunning institutions, but even the slight suggestions which I made among those lines were not received with any favor by those to whom I spoke. I, therefore, very heartily approve of the plan and if it is not at variance with the requirements of the State Civil Service law, I, for one, should certainly like to give this plan an early and thorough trial. I could very readily use fifteen, possibly more, of undergraduate nurses, who have had reasonably good experience in general nursing and would so detain them that, in my opinion at least, they would be able to obtain very valuable experience in the nursing of the insane.

Women nurses for male insane. "First of these in importance is the use of women nurses with male insane patients. Even superficial observation teaches us that genuine male nurses are rare, whereas good women nurses are decidedly common. In other words, man was not made a nurse in the large majority of cases. From this alone it would follow that women nurses should be preferred in nursing whenever possible. This is especially true of hospital wards and I can testify from practical experience that in such work they have proven to be of very great service. I am not quite prepared, however to assert that I should favor anything like general displacement of men attendants by women. In wards for chronic patients I cannot see any advantage, rather otherwise, if most patients are to be kept employed. I favor, however, in cottages for convalescing and the declining patients, man and wife to be placed in charge, as it still further increases the homelike appearance of the cottage.

Food and treatment of acute and maniacal patients. "I can also personally testify that even acute maniacal patients may be much better dealt with by women than men in the matter of administration of food and treatment. I must at once confess, however, that women suitable for that work are rare, as it requires very great tact and self-control under very trying conditions.

PROBLEM OF AGE.

Youth is an asset. "The problem of age, at present at least, is largely determined by the predominating class of applicants. They are now mostly young people and I believe it should be so. They can more easily adapt themselves to the requirements of service and through their predominating cheerful disposition they produce a better effect upon the susceptible patients.

PROBLEM OF SALARIES.

"The third and last consideration is that of salaries. That they must be larger under existing conditions there is no question. What they need be in the future will largely depend upon how good or bad the times are and even more upon how attractive these positions can be made and how valuable the training, therefore, how much permanent benefit can be derived by the employés."

Should be larger.

DISCUSSION BY AMOS W. BUTLER.

I am sure that we are all glad to hear of the progress that Illinois has been making, particularly in the enactment of its civil service law, and in the efficient administration which it has undertaken of the same. There are not many of the western states that have yet felt the necessity of a civil service law sufficiently to have one enacted. Some of them have partially done so. Others are proceeding under lines, regarding their special institutions, of a civil service character, but so far as I am aware, Illinois has rather set the pace for this among the western states.

Notes progress in Illinois.

It is really a gratification and pleasure to hear what has been said to-night by the chairman of the commission, Mr. Moulton, and also it is a real treat to learn what Dr. Podstata has had to say about the wants of the institutions, and the value of the right kind of attendance. I am sure those of us who visit hospitals for the insane and other institutions wonder how it is young women can be retained in positions of that kind at from \$14.00 to \$18.00 or \$20.00 a month, working fourteen to sixteen hours a day, with a half day off once a week or every two weeks, and how men can be enlisted in that work at a salary of about \$2.00 a month more than women receive, with the same privileges and the same opportunities. It is not much wonder, in these days, when everyone can be employed, and should be employed, that there is a scarcity of nurses for these institutions, and it is only in the institutions where the superintendents hold up the ideals, and really make their help feel that they are occupying something of a superior position, that they are having any success at all in retaining nurses in the hospital service. In hospitals where the superintendents are not doing this, there is a continual movement in and out, of those who seek these positions, soon become dissatisfied and leave the institutions. The work that has been outlined to you here tonight is one that we are sure we will all feel concerned in, as far as we are interested directly or indirectly, in public institutions, and I want to express my appreciation for what has been said, and to thank you for the opportunity of again saying a word to you.

Better treatment for employés.

DISCUSSION BY DR. H. H. HART.

There is one phase of this subject just spoken of—the matter of the men employed in the hospitals for insane—I think is too seldom considered. That is the absolutely senseless disparity between the compensation of those men and of those who perform some other service. In the state of Minnesota, where I served for fifteen years as secretary of the State Board of Charities, we called the attention of the legislature and people of the state to the fact that the nurses, the men in the hospital for the insane, began at \$18.00 a month and worked up to \$25.00 as a maximum. The supervisor, who had charge of a whole wing of an institution and supervision of all the men nurses, received, I think, at that time, \$40.00, but was finally advanced to \$50.00, and that made a maximum. In the state prison the prison guards, the cheapest men about the place, who stood on the wall with a rifle, absolutely unexposed to any peril whatever, drew \$55.00 a month. The shop guards drew \$65.00, and some of them an extra allowance for school duty. The prison guards well understood that if a prisoner offered any violence to a guard that was an offense for which the man could be tried, and given another sentence in the penitentiary. The guards were protected by law and allowed to defend themselves. The guards carried heavy canes and, in case of necessity could protect themselves from assault on the part of the convicts.

Prisons pay better salaries than asylums.

The nurses employed in the insane hospitals are exposed to far more danger. If you have ever followed the records you have been astonished to learn how many men and women have lost their lives in insane hospitals through assaults committed by patients. The patient in the insane hospital is very often bright enough to know that he can not be punished for an assault. It is the business of the officer to protect himself without injury to the patient, and with the understanding the patient can not be punished. The prison guard served ten hours and went home to his family. The nurse in the hospital was there at 5:00 in the morning and at 5:00 at night. He slept in the ward, and, if any disturbance occurred,

More danger among insane.

he had to get up and attend to patients. These men who do this arduous work, and have the care of the insane, ought to get as much, everywhere, as the wages of men in the prison who do work involving less skill, much less hardship, less danger, and work in every way less arduous. The employé in the insane hospital ought to have, at the very least, equal compensation with prison guards. [Applause.]

PRAISES SOUTH PARK NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER BUILDING.

New Idea.

In making the announcement for the closing sessions of the conference for the next day in Sherman Park, President Bicknell said:

"The meetings tomorrow are both to be at Sherman Park. We are to have luncheon there in the Neighborhood House, in the Park, the same building in which our meetings will be held—a house which will interest all of you very greatly, if you have not seen it or seen some like it in the other south side parks. The thing which the South Side Park Commissioners are doing, in establishing these parks, and building in the park Neighborhood Houses, for all kinds of neighborhood social interests, is one of the notable things of this period of progress in the United States. There is no other city of the United States, in fact in the world, which is doing just what Chicago is doing, in this way. There are at least ten of these Neighborhood Houses on the South Side alone, and when we meet there tomorrow, I hope you will keep in mind the fact, that that stands for joining of the municipal government with the social common welfare of all of us in a new way, a new and remarkably interesting way. However, I need not go further into that, because it will be spoken of tomorrow by the man who, more than any other man, I believe, is responsible for that advance—the Hon. Henry G. Foreman."

FIFTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE; CHILDREN.

(Oct. 26, morning and afternoon, Sherman Park Neighborhood Center Building.)

- "Service in South Park Neighborhood Center Buildings".....
.....Hon. Henry G. Foreman
(Member South Park Commissioners.)
- "Visitation of Children".....Report by Rev. Charles Virden
(Chairman of Committee.)
- "Experience of a State Agent in Visiting Children".....
.....Miss Katherine Gallagher
(Visitor State Board of Charities.)
- "Juvenile Court Work Outside of Cook County".....
.....Report of Mrs. James A. Parsons
(Chairman of Committee.)
- "Juvenile Court Law as Applied Outside of Cook County in Illinois,"Hon. C. B. McCrory
(County Judge, Quincy, Illinois.)
- Discussion.
- Business Session.
- Committee Reports.
- Election of Officers.

Closing session.

The final sessions of the conference were held morning and afternoon in the new neighborhood center building of the new Sherman Park. In introducing South Park Com-

missioner Henry G. Foreman, to make the address of welcome, President Bicknell said:

"I just want to make a very short talk, myself, first. Some years ago, in this city and in this county, we had the very peculiar and unusual situation of the same man being President of the Board of County Commissioners and President of the South Park Board of Commissioners. This man saw the work of the county agent, dealing with thousands of poor and wretched people, unfortunate people. He saw the great County Hospital, with thousands of poor people, being brought there in all stages of broken health and wretchedness. He saw the great institutions at Dunning, with their unhappy wards there; and he saw the poor, crowded, ill-kept and neglected neighborhoods of this great city. He saw the opportunity of doing something as president of the Board of South Park Commissioners, to save the city and the county tremendous expense out at Dunning, and out at the county hospital. That rare combination, that rare situation, which probably never happened before in the history of this city, or any city of this country, made it possible for that man, more than any other one man—more than all other men combined, you might say—to bring about this wonderful system of parks and Neighborhood Houses all over the South Side of Chicago, (this new park where we are meeting is one of them) of which we are so proud. The man who did that thing is Mr. Henry G. Foreman, whom I have great pleasure in introducing." [Applause.]

SERVICE IN SOUTH PARK NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER BUILDINGS.

Mr. Foreman, taking as his subject "Service in South Park Neighborhood Center Buildings," spoke as follows:

"It is a great pleasure to welcome to this public club house this afternoon as assemblage of persons, representing many parts of Illinois, who are intimately associated with philanthropic work. The service in public buildings of this character primarily is a philanthropic service. It is based on a love of humanity and a desire to improve the mental, moral and physical condition of those whose private resources are not large enough to secure such improvement as individuals. It may interest you to know that nowhere else on the face of the earth are there buildings which give the complete service which these club houses for the people provide without direct individual expense of any kind. They are in service summer and winter. There are ten such structures in the south side parks of Chicago now, and two more are to be erected at an early date.

Philanthropic
service.

BIRTH OF NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER IDEA.

"The neighborhood center idea grew out of the movement which crystallized in the amended park Act of 1903. The original law provided that no new parks could be created except contiguous to existing parks or boulevards. But large centers of population, some of them good-sized cities in themselves, had grown up in regions remote from existing parks and boulevards. It was necessary to provide breathing spaces for the people living in these now populous localities. The amended law of 1903 gave authority to create new parks where centers of population warranted their location. The South Side Park Commissioners as once set about inspecting points where such parks were needed. In doing this

New centers
of population.

they canvassed all available neighborhoods. They went through streets without number. They studied the character of the people in each neighborhood visited. They were impressed with the absence of neighborhood sentiment or unity of purpose. They were impressed with the lack of public diversion and continuous opportunities for mental and physical training. It soon dawned upon the commissioners that parks providing grass and trees and flowers and water would only begin to provide for the public necessities of the neighborhoods where new parks were to be located. It was then that the idea of the neighborhood center buildings had its birth. Carrying the idea into fruition in the form of buildings and equipment was only a matter of detail and work and time.

TYPICAL PUBLIC CLUB HOUSE.

For various
entertain-
ments.

"The typical neighborhood center building contains an assembly hall like this one. It is used by the people of the district for all sorts of entertainments. But political and religious meetings are expected. It has a reading room. It has gymnasias with separate provisions for women; club rooms for the use of the small clubs of the district; shower and plunge baths; and a refectory service, where food is sold for cost. In the park outside are gymnasias, swimming pools, wading pools, sand pits, swings, giant strides, etc.

ASSEMBLY HALLS.

People use
them.

"The neighborhood center buildings and neighborhood parks have been in service long enough to establish their pronounced success. For instance, during last March there were 117 occasions on which the halls in the ten parks were used, and the aggregate attendance of these meetings was 26,650 persons. The only requirement for the use of the halls in that the persons desiring them shall make formal application and, if upon investigation the proposed entertainment is found to be satisfactory and there is no conflicting engagement, the hall is reserved for the time requested. Applications for reservations for the coming season are being filed rapidly now. The total attendance at the entertainments given in these assembly halls for the ten months of the present fiscal year of the South Park Commissioners, from December to September inclusive, was 165,301.

READING ROOMS.

Figures of the
patronage.

"In the reading rooms in each park there are kept on file thirty-eight leading periodicals. In three of these reading rooms the Chicago Public Library has established branches from which books are distributed to applicants of the locality. This brings the public library to the people, and we hope to extend this service to all club houses. In addition to the circulating library there are 600 or more reference volumes on the shelves. The reading rooms are patronized extensively by young and old. During last August the total attendance was 53,284. Last March it was 66,892. The aggregate for the ten months, December to September inclusive, was 518,772.

GYMNASTIC SERVICE.

Those using
apparatus.

"During the winter, of course, the gymnastic work is confined to the indoor gymnasias; in the summer largely to the outdoor gymnasias, except in inclement weather. Last March 69,900 men and women and boys and girls used these gymnasias, and during August those who used the gymnasias, the ball fields and children's

playgrounds numbered 693,842 persons. The total attendance in the gymnasia, indoor and outdoor, from December to September inclusive, was 2,434,259. An instructor teaches those who desire to learn the use of gymnastic apparatus. There were 17,000 persons registered and enrolled in the classes for the indoor gymnastic work last winter.

CLUB ROOMS.

"The club rooms are used extensively. The facilities for holding club meetings have caused the organization of many little clubs within each park district. Girls' clubs, boys' clubs, improvement clubs, literary clubs, reading clubs, singing clubs, mothers' clubs, and others have been formed. The Hamilton Park Boys' Club had a membership of 300 last winter. The total attendance at these club meetings during last March was 2,700; during August 1,656; during the ten months, December to September inclusive, 22,958.

Many clubs organized.

SHOWER BATHS AND PLUNGES.

"The shower baths connected with the gymnasia locker rooms are equipped with open showers, and in most buildings with private showers and plunge baths for women. In March the number of baths taken was 35,733. In August, 188,853. From December to September inclusive, 729,191. The use made of shower baths in Davis Square, which is situated back of the Stock Yards where most of the employes of the Yards live, is very extensive. The equipment is not adequate to meet the demand. 600 women and girls, mostly women, received baths on one Saturday afternoon and evening. On the same afternoon there were 1,600 men and boys, mostly men, who took shower baths.

Use of the baths.

SWIMMING POOLS.

"The swimming pools in the parks, all out of doors, vary in size from 80 feet by 60 feet, in Armour Square, to 320 by 130 feet in McKinley Park. The bottom of each pool shelves to 8½ feet deep. The water is heated when required. The number of baths taken in the swimming pools during August was 325,527. In McKinley park alone during four summer seasons 393,397 persons used the pools. The pools are used two days a week by women and children. The commissioners provide the towels and bathing suits without cost to the bathers and have 40,000 suits on hand to meet this demand.

Thousands use the pools.

REFECTORIES.

"The refectories offer a simple and limited bill of fare at prices just sufficient to cover cost. The best of everything is used. The South Park Commissioners make all the ice cream served. The total number of people using the refectories during the ten months, December to September inclusive, was 382,562.

Food at cost.

BAND CONCERTS.

"In addition to this service, during July and August open air band concerts are given one evening a week in each of the new parks.

One evening a week.

"During the ten months, December to September inclusive, the total number of people who made actual use of the various facilities I have enumerated was 5,018,342. This number does not include visitors who went to parks to rest, view games or attend concerts.

Millions are benefited.

COST OF A TEN-ACRE PARK.

Total outlay. "The new neighborhood parks vary in size from seven to sixty acres. A ten-acre park, in which all of the facilities I have described are amply provided, costs to acquire and equip, using Armour Square as an illustration:

Land	\$ 50,000 00
Buildings	94,263 45
Improvements	76,538 51
	<hr/>
	\$220,602 56

BENEFIT IN HUMAN HAPPINESS.

This is incalculable.

"I have confined myself to concrete statements. They indicate an enormous benefit to a large and worthy portion of the population of this great city, but the exact proportion of that benefit in mental and physical pleasure and in combating the tendency depression and weariness, which characterizes life in any great city, no man ever can tell.

OUTER BELT PARK SYSTEM.

Final step in park equipment.

"Chicago has taken great strides in advance in recent years in its park service, but one more step is necessary before complete public recreation facilities are provided for this metropolis. That step is the creation of a system of outlying parks. The beginning already has been made. It is earnestly hoped that in the near future this city and county will be possessed of large tracts of forest and meadowland to be preserved in their natural state forever as public playfields for the people of Chicago and its suburbs."

VISITATION OF CHILDREN.

Report by Charles Virden.

President Bicknell then introduced Rev. Charles Virden, State agent for the Visitation of Children placed in Family Homes, as chairman of the Committee on the Visitation of Children. Mr. Virden reported for the committee as follows:

First of its kind.

"MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MEMBERS OF THE STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—In submitting this, my first annual report, I need not tell you that this is the first report of this kind ever presented to this honorable body in the State of Illinois. Later, when the deliberations of this hour have gone down in history, this document will be laid away in the archives of this society, and labeled the Pioneer Report of the Pioneer State agent, (and from the advance movement along all lines of charity work, I am almost justified in saying) for the Pioneer State Board of Public Charities.

New law in effect.

"July 1, 1905, the law which creates this office went into effect, and July 5 this position was tendered me by the Governor and Hon. J. Mack Tanner, acting for the State Board of Public Charities. Three months later, early in October, I accepted the position and entered upon the duties of my office. I speak of this, for it is but fair that you should know that while the figures presented in this report carry us back to the 1st of July, 1905, the work has been accomplished in three months less time.

"Accepting the invitation of Bros. Sehon of the Kentucky Children's Home Society, and Perry Heiser, Agent for the Indiana State Board of Public Charities, I visited these states and spent some time studying their plans and in visitation of children in family homes. While their work differs from ours in some respects, I found the study of their plans very helpful to me.

Visits other states.

"During first six months, with the aid of Colonel Tanner and Mr. Whipp, I organized the work of the department. No plans of others to follow and no 'old ruts' to get into. Our work being so different from that of other states, their blanks could not even be copied. Blanks for institutions reporting children, visitors' report blanks, cards (for I use the card system), all had to be figured out and printed. The only blank I have ever been able to dig up in this office that we could use, strange to say, is the pay roll blank. After several months I found that I must change the plan of my filing card, the old one had room for only one placement of a child and to destroy all this and issue another when the child was moved was an endless task and much of the history of the child was lost. My new card, my own plan, contains space for five placements and in some instances the card is already full. I then put in several weeks visiting homes and institutions and in forming the acquaintance of their management. I wish here to thank these people for the kindly way in which they have received me; the courts and local authorities of the cities and towns of the state for their aid and to the State Board of Public Charities for the support they have given me.

Organizes the work.

APPROPRIATION OF \$9,000.00.

"With few exceptions the letters (and there are many of them) coming to my desk are couched in the very kindest of language. Nine thousand dollars was appropriated for this work for the two years and out of this must be purchased all office fixtures, writing paper, envelopes, cards and files, postage, typewriter, etc. From this fund is paid the salary of my two assistants, all traveling expenses, including hotel bills, for all three of us. I will say that this appropriation has been closely guarded and not one penny has been expended that does not count for something. From the present outlook it will carry us safely through the year.

Closely guarded.

"My assistants, Miss Gallagher and Mr. Blackwelder, were appointed under civil service. Miss Gallagher took up her work April 1 and Mr. Blackwelder April 17 of this year. When I report 725 reports of visits filed in my office it does not mean that only 725 visits have been made. Often five and six trips are made before the parties are found at home and after that often a trip to the school to see the child. I insist that if it be possible at all, that the child shall be seen. How do the people take this? Though by assistants carry no credentials except their honest faces, and a card telling who they are, they have never been refused admission to the home and the required information is given them. The institution and family alike find that we are there to help them.

Civil service assistants.

CITES CERTAIN CASES.

"I started with the thought that no child would be removed from its home by my department, unless it appeared to be absolutely essential, and then only after having taken up the matter with the management of the institution placing the child, except in cases of abuse or *brutal treatment*; then I take them along, bag and baggage. In every instance I think the institution has

Removals only when necessary.

sanctioned what I have done. As long as I am in this office any person who abuses an orphan child will pay the penalty as far as we are able to administer it. At this point I could open up a 'chamber of horrors.' Some things make us sick at heart; some things get into print; some things we talk over; some are so black that our christian modesty forbids our mentioning them, and these indignities heaped upon motherless and fatherless children.

Nothing but a
nigger."

"I note two cases which show the idea that some people have of a child thus placed in a home. I visited the home of a well-to-do woman living in a fine stone front mansion on the boulevard. I found that a little colored girl who had been placed with her from one of the societies was very much overworked and told her that she must be returned to the institution from which she came, to which she indignantly replied: 'She's nothing but a nigger anyway.' I informed her that the 'nigger' had long since been freed from slavery, and that no orphan white or black could be made a slave in Illinois while I remained in charge of this work. This woman's case is being settled in the courts, and the demand for wages due is now being considered.

Little concern
for this or-
phan.

"I stood in the corridor of the county jail one Sunday afternoon during this year, in an Illinois town, and looked into the face of a man whose crime was so black that the local papers would not mention it, and scarcely anyone outside the precincts of the city knew of it. I asked him why he committed this horrible deed (pardon me for repeating his words, but this is what he said): 'She is nothing but a damned orphan anyway, and I didn't think there was any one to stand for her and there would be no trouble now, if you had kept away and not put your damned nose into the affair.' He was on the inside of the jail and I was in the corridor. I will not tell you what I said and leave you to guess how I felt. He is now in the penitentiary under a definite sentence for twenty-five years.

Few such
cases.

"Cases of this kind are few. There are many happy homes and I wish to say at this point most of the institutions are doing a splendid work and are using great care in looking after the welfare of their wards.

INSPECTION OF INSTITUTIONS.

Methods

"Under the direction of the State Board of Public Charities I have taken up the inspection of orphanages and child saving institutions of the State. In my rounds I have received a most cordial welcome and have been given unlimited access to every part of the house, from basement to attic. An inspection is not an investigation. I inquire into the school and church privileges of the child; look into the sanitary condition of the whole house; visit the dormitories; find what kind of work is done by the inmates, and often sit down at the same table and eat with them the same food they have. I do not announce my coming and yet I have found good, wholesome food and plenty of it in these institutions. I examine the fire protection and recommend improvements wherever needed. I return to my office and write up my report, which is filed away and kept, and make my recommendations to the State Board of Public Charities according as my wisdom in the matter may lead me to do."

Results.

"I have inspected five of these institutions in company with Mr. Moore, twenty-one by myself; two others were inspected by members of the board; four were refused certificates or action deferred. Some come under the juvenile court Act and need no certificate.

"I wish to note here that in most every instance good, honest, conscientious work is being done. I want to urge upon all of you a more careful work in placing of these wards. I insist that every institution should employ the very best to be had for this particular line of work. One lady said at the examination for home visitors, held by the civil service board, that the first and most important qualification for a home visitor was to be a 'woman.' That is not all. I know of no qualification for excellence, inherited or acquired, but is needed and can be used in this work. That institution which for the lack of money can not employ proficient help had better quit the business. It is too poor to live.

More careful placing.

LETTERS AND OTHER CLERICAL WORK.

"The 102 letters sent the judges last year resulted in 36 replies. Out of the 36 11 children were placed, 10 in Illinois and one out of the state. This year, in one and one-half days I sent out 202 personal letters; one to the county judge and one to the president of the board of supervisors of every county except Cook. Thus far I have 43 reports, 15 children placed. Six of these counties placed children, 37 none. Fourteen institutions have reported last quarter's placements. I addressed the delinquents some days ago and will write them again on my return to Springfield.

Few replies from judges.

"St. Charles School for Boys sent in their first list the other day and a visitor is to be appointed for the school in a very few days. I go to my office when in Springfield, arriving there many times before 7 a. m., thirty minutes at noon and until 10 at night. A telegram or letter or notice from one of my field workers that a child is in trouble and I close my desk, catch the first train for the scene of action. I find cases that would tax the wisdom of Solomon and the patience of Job. Nobody bothers the work while I am gone. I find it where I left it. To this is added numerous letters of all kinds. I aim to reply to every letter needing reply and have spent but \$40 thus far for stenographic services. I have done all the clerical work of the office and followed up and pushed numerous cases of crime against the orphan. Father Kelly said one year ago: 'I'll give you one year to have things so mixed you will never get it straightened out.' I know exactly where every ward is placed, providing the institution has complied with the law. Be careful in making up your lists; give us the location as nearly as possible. Write so that we can read it. We have visited 65 counties in the State outside of Cook county. Miss Gallagher 26 and most of Chicago; Mr. Blackwelder 38 and Cook county outside of Chicago; myself 1 and work in Chicago, making a total of 65 counties visited. There are 21 counties where there are no reports of children placed; 16 counties yet to visit. Miss Gallagher has reported 334 visits; Mr. Blackwelder 287; myself 104, making a total of 725.

Office work.

LYING-IN INSTITUTIONS AND BABY FARMS.

"More legislation is needed to reach out and put the hand of the law on the irresponsible 'grafter' and put him out of business. We should have laws to control the so-called 'private institution.' Why should any institution be allowed to traffic in children? Among these are lying-in hospitals and baby farms.

Law to reach the grafter.

"A judge of a court in this State informed me that there was a baby farm in his town and asked to investigate the matter. He said they had not been able to bring the keeper to justice. I went in company with my assistant, Miss Gallagher, and found a num-

Baby farm case.

ber of children dirty and unkempt. This woman said that she had received a large number of these children from the mothers, most of them young girls, whose parents would pay her from \$25.00 up, she agreeing to assume all responsibility of the child. She claimed to have placed these children in family homes, but could locate only three and these could not be found at the time of this investigation. She was brought into court the following day, and the children were sent to an orphanage, the judge notifying her that if she ever engaged in this business again, that she would be punished for it. We have her under strict surveillance and will make good our promise.

Lying-in hos-
pital case.

"I found a lying-in hospital on one of your leading streets, in a rich district, whose owner was superintendent, professor of obstetrics, and a notary public. He said: 'I receive the girls, attend them, and make out all legal papers.' I demanded the legal forms used in his institution and found they contained a clause in which he assumed all responsibility of the child, and would 'adopt it into a good home,' and that 'the mother should not see her child at all.' He has only a mid-wife's license, yet uses instruments and administers medicine. I notified his Honor, Governor Deneen and his notary license was revoked, and we hope to see his license as mid-wife also revoked. In the basement of this lying-in hospital was found a vat underneath the floor. He said it was a contrivance for cleaning out the sewer. I asked him, how many he had put through the sewer from this place. He became indignant, and I informed him that he was taking a straight road to the penitentiary, and, if I were not mistaken 'weaving rope' to hang himself.

Appeals to
Legislature.

"I appeal to the legislature for the enactment of laws that will put the illegitimate out of business and aid the reputable institutions.

BOYS FROM OTHER STATES.

Cites a case.

"I have sent a number of boys home who have run away from other states. One little fellow from whom I received a lesson which I shall not forget. I found him in one of the Chicago police stations, lying in the corner, with his face buried in his cap. I called him to me and weeping he told me that he was—from Indianapolis, Indiana; that he had stolen \$5.00 from his brother and come to Chicago to see the city: 'Didn't see it at all,' he said, 'the police picked me up on Sunday at the railroad station, and I have been in jail until now.' (Friday of the same week). The police said he was a liar. I informed him that I had found that the boy would lie no quicker than the man, and the only difference between a man liar, and a boy liar, was, that one was a big liar and the other a little one. I ordered him sent to the Detention Home on the West side, and on Tuesday following, having received a reply to my letters of inquiry addressed to Mr. Butler, Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Public Charities, and the boy's mother, I sent him home. On leaving on the train he took my hand and kissed it, among other things, 'If you had not come and took me out, God knows where I would be now. If I get to be a big grown up man, and do something real good and nice sometime, you are going to be to blame for the whole business.' There is gospel truth in what the boy said, someone 'is to blame for the whole business.'

THE ANONYMOUS LETTER WRITER.

Cites an in-
stance.

"The anonymous letter sometimes finds its way to my desk. I usually put the person down as a coward who writes it and give it but little attention. I received one which proves I am right in my conclusions. Some signing himself 'A. Y.' wrote of the

terrible abuse of children in institution. He stated, that the children were starved, whipped, and mistreated generally. I had inspected the institution before and had visited them often and knew that the statements were false. I took up the matter with the superintendent, and she produced bills and receipts, showing that an abundance of good food had been purchased during the past months. Later, I received this letter from the same person: 'Some weeks ago I wrote you a vicious letter against school and the authorities governing the same. I now come to you acknowledging that dislike and prejudice instigated the act and beg to pray to God to pardon me. 'A. Y.'

MORE MONEY AND CO-OPERATION.

"We cannot do this work justice with our present limited help and appropriation. While others are asking for legislation, we are outlining our claims. Give us six or eight helpers instead of two; \$10,000 a year instead of \$4,500; give us the needed help for this department; in other words, make it possible for us, and next year we can give you a report with multiplied results in this most important field of charity work. I solicit the co-operation of all local authorities, ladies' clubs, civic federations, churches, and all philanthropic people. If an orphan is abused and the same comes to your knowledge, write this department, or, wire us at our expense, and we will follow the matter up at once. In conclusion let this department help you in helping the motherless and fatherless child."

Greatly in
need of
help.

EXPERIENCE OF A HOME VISITOR IN VISITING CHILDREN.

In introducing Miss Katharine Gallagher to address the conference on "Experiences of a Home Visitor in Visiting Children," President Bicknell said:

Introduces
Miss Gal-
lagher.

"Soon after the new Civil Service law went into effect, Mr. Moulton, the President of the Civil Service Board, got ready to hold his first examination under the law. Several different persons were asked to serve as members of the examining committee, to hold that first examination or series of examinations. It was a matter of a good deal of honor, I feel, to have been a member of that committee, along with Mrs. Bourland and several other very excellent persons, who didn't do as much work as Mrs. Bourland and I did. Mrs. Bourland and Mr. Moulton and I went about over the State, in several different cities, holding examinations under the new law, for the selection of home visitors, to help Mr. Virden in his department. We examined 73 people. As Mr. Moulton said last night in his talk—of whom fifty passed the examination with sufficient grade to be counted as passed a percentage of 70 being the minimum percentage which allowed one to be marked as eligible. There were only two appointments to be made at the time, as a result of this examination. We had examinations in Joliet, Chicago, Urbana, Mattoon and Effingham, or I should say, we were to have gone to Mattoon, but we landed at Effingham, and we had a very interesting experience with this first examination under the new law. It was partly a written examination. It was largely an oral examination. It was certainly very practical. It was not very theoretical, and as the result of all these examinations of 73 people, but two, who got the

Examination
for home
visitors

Highest percentage, were appointed to positions. The one who had the highest percentage of all was Miss Gallagher, who was the first one appointed, and who is going to speak to you now, about her first year's work under this law, as a visitor for the State Board. Miss Gallagher's percentage was very high, just about as high as it was possible to have been unless she ran above 100, which is not customary, as you know, and her work since the time she was appointed—I have been told by people who ought to know—has been such as might have been expected from one whose percentage was very close to 100. I take pleasure, therefore, in introducing to you Miss Gallagher, who has modestly refrained from coming up to the platform where she ought to have been all morning—but she will come now, I hope." [Applause.]

MISS GALLAGHER'S PAPER.

Miss Gallagher's paper follows:

Honor and a pleasure.

"To be identified with a work so noble in its conception and so comprehensive in its scope as that which occupies the time and thought of this conference is an honor and a pleasure. The divine command, 'Bear ye one another's burden; bear ye strong with weakness,' rests upon humanity, and it is in obedience to this that we are gathered here today. The mighty strength of the State is given to the poor, the sick, the blind, the deaf, the insane and those of feeble mind; and tenderest and most sacred duty of all, to the little children whom sin or misfortune has left desolate.

Careful supervision.

"The wise gardener when he plants his seed watches over it and cares for it tenderly, safeguarding it from wind and weather until it bursts into blossom and then into seed. He is unremitting in his care, knowing well the effects of neglect or of lack of understanding of the needs of his plants. No great work succeeds without careful supervision of all its parts. The ever watchful eye of an omnipotent Creator preserves the harmony of the universe. In the material world that business which is most carefully watched attains the greatest success.

Care and education of children.

"There can be no matter of greater moment to the State than the care and education of its children. Every human being adds something to the strength or weakness of the nation. No life is without value. Therefore, if children are brought into the world, and through any untoward circumstance are left helpless and alone, it becomes the duty of the State to watch over and guard these children, to teach them and guide them, toward right manhood and womanhood.

WORK OF VISITING CHILDREN.

Home visitors begin.

"To assist in this work the Department of Visitation of Children Placed in Homes was created. Under the enthusiastic direction of our State agent, whose energy and activity are in themselves an inspiration, the work of Visitation of Children Placed in Homes was begun by Mr. Blackwelder and myself in April last. Since April I have visited twenty-six counties and 350 children.

Complex conditions.

"Only a kaleidoscopic view—a series of impressions—could be gained in so short a time. One must know well the conditions of a problem before a satisfactory solution is reached. Conditions in the homes are often complex, requiring careful study. This has not been possible with so large a territory as that which we have attempted to cover.

Idea of a visitor's duty.

"I conceive it to be my duty, as defined by the State Board of Charities, to go to the homes where these children are placed and learn whether conditions are such that these children shall be

come good, strong, true men and women. Much is involved in this. The evolution of a child into maturity is a mystery so incomprehensible that we stand in awe of the children of our own household. The stamp of individuality is upon every soul, but environment is an important factor in its development, and that these children of the State may be so conditioned as to develop all that is highest and best in their being is, I conceive, the desire of their great foster parent. It is not enough that they be fed and clothed. God breathed into each soul, and gave to each a heart hungering for love and sympathy. There is nothing sadder on earth than the old young faces of some of these children.

"And so in visiting these homes where children are placed, I ask myself, 'Is it a home?' 'Does there come to this child fatherly help and counsel and motherly love and sympathy?' 'Is the atmosphere of the home honest and true?' 'Is there moral integrity in the home?' 'Is the child breathing the ozone of purity, of truth, of righteousness?' 'Is he being taught to love God, to honor and serve Him?' In the degree in which I can answer these questions affirmatively do I emphasize my recommendation of the home.

Questions to ask.

"It is difficult to determine these conditions, and often there is danger where least suspected. On the second day of my work out in the State, I called at a neat little cottage in one of the choice residence districts of a city. A young mother with two children—conditions apparently ideal. Surely a girl would be safe in that home. I was sickened and shocked to learn that only on the day before that on which I called that poor child had been the victim of a most atrocious crime, for which that young mother is under indictment and the father is today serving a twenty-five year sentence in Joliet.

Danger where least suspected.

"It is a delicate matter to go into a home and sense the moral atmosphere. I have been received most kindly, and information has been given me most willingly. But I am always conscious of being shown the very best side of the home. How to get behind the scenes into the life of the child; that is the difficult thing. Even when I talk in private with these children I am conscious that their answers are not unshaded. They are on the defensive. They become acclimated, and unless conditions are very unfavorable they seem to dread change.

Sense the moral atmosphere.

"In talking to the foster parents I try to discover their mental attitude toward the child. Is it one of criticism or one of sympathetic understanding? This is usually expressed when discussing the child's habits. I ask, 'Is he obedient?' and there comes the short, snappy 'No,' or the slow smile, and 'Oh, yes, sometimes; he's about like other boys, I guess.'

Mental attitude toward the child.

"I am told that he is a good boy, or that he lies, steals or swears, and the tone of voice in which this is said betrays much. I try to discover whether these faults are merely of selfish concern to the foster parents, or is there a genuine desire to aid the child to overcome these defects? Is the tone of the household honest and true?

Get to the truth.

TELLS OF CERTAIN CASES.

"A few days ago, in visiting a home, I felt somewhat uncertain as to the child's comfort, and asked to see his clothes and his sleeping apartment. I was conducted to a room down stairs which I recognized as the guest room. Elaborate pillow shams covered great, square pillows, and all about, on hooks, were little girls' dresses, stiffly starched. No sign of boydom in that room! I asked the foster mother, 'Does the boy sleep here?' and she answered, without the quaver of an eyelash, 'Every night.'

Leads to removal of child.

"Later I found the boy at work in the field, and, during my conversation with him, asked him, casually, 'Where do you sleep?' 'Upstairs,' same the prompt response.

"Do you ever sleep downstairs?"

"Never since the first night," he replied.

Truth does not prevail in that household.

"On another occasion I called to see a ten-year-old girl detained at home when she should have been in school. I was assured by her foster mother, and also by the girl, that the latter was very seldom absent, that she was doing excellent work in school, and that she had entered immediately after her placement in the home. The foster mother and the child discussed at some length whether it was the 24th or the 25th of the month on which she had entered. I did not doubt the truth of these statements, but thought it well to consult with the teacher. There I learned that the girl had never been in school. She was placed in November. I visited the home in May. I recommended the removal of the child.

Moral atmosphere tainted.

"On another occasion I called to see a girl placed in the country and was informed that she had run away a short time previously. The foster mother elaborated upon the faults of the girl, and, while we were talking, her own son, a boy of fourteen, lounged into the room. She requested him to leave, and he answered with a vile oath. The moral atmosphere of that home was tainted, and I was almost glad that the girl had run away.

This home satisfactory.

"In contrast with this, I remember, with pleasure, a visit with a sweet faced, motherly woman. She was telling me of some of the boyish faults of a lad placed in her care; telling of them with sympathy and gentle understanding, when her little daughter came into the room. She sent her away on an errand, saying, gently, 'What young ears do not hear will not trouble them.' The delicacy of this motherly consideration gave me the moral tone of the household. By little side-lights such as these I try to determine the child's moral environment.

Negative attitude.

"The negative attitude of some of the foster parents towards the religious instruction of the children was tersely expressed by a sturdy German whom I visited a short time ago. Being asked whether the boy placed in his care attended church and Sunday school, he replied, 'Well, I believe if a person wants to go, go; if he don't wants to go, don't go.'

Intellectual environment.

"The intellectual environment of the child is easily determined. Books, music, pictures, magazines, or the absence of these mutely expressed the intellectual riches or poverty of the household. The general attitude of the parents towards things intellectual is soon determined in conversation with them. Their interest, too, in the education of the child soon reveals itself.

KEEPING CHILDREN OUT OF SCHOOL.

Parents in different.

"I find great indifference on the part of many foster parents to the education of the children placed in their care. For trivial reasons children are detained from school. Not long ago I called at a home and found the foster mother absent on a shopping expedition. The girl whom I went to see was at home attending a young child. She is a bright attractive girl of thirteen, very happy in her home and apparently well cared for. She has a pleasant room and excellent clothing. I went to see her teacher, and was told that the girl is very bright and capable, but that she is absent fully one-third of her time. Last spring the foster mother was notified that unless the child came more regularly the matter would be reported to the proper school authorities.

Since that time the absences have continued, but excuses are always sent that the girl has been sick. The same experience, slightly varied, I have met on many occasions. Some pressure should be brought to bear to secure the regular attendance of these children at school so long as they are within the age limit of the compulsory education law.

"While I find some indifference and neglect on the part of foster parents in cities and towns, the condition is less serious than that which exists in the country districts. I have come to expect when I visit boys placed in the country either an evasion or a promise in reply to the question, 'Does the boy attend school?' Only rarely have I received a positive, definite affirmative. Last spring I spent several days driving through the country visiting boys placed on farms. With scarcely an exception I found the boys at work. Of a dozen boys whom I visited a few weeks ago, I found but one in school. It is now mid-October, the schools are open, but the boys are in the fields.

Worse in country districts.

"These foster parents do not seem to have any clear sense of obligation in regard to sending these boys to school. In some cases I was told that they were not required to send them longer than four months in the year; that is, in mid-winter, when bad roads, heavy snows and extreme cold are likely to prevent their regular attendance.

No clear sense of obligation.

"These boys are frequently shifted from one home to another. This interferes greatly with their educational progress. If, in addition to this, the short term of a district school, be cut at both ends, what chance is there for the education of these boys?

Boys shifted about.

PHYSICAL COMFORT AND WELL BEING.

"The physical comfort and well-being of the children is the condition most easily determined. The general character of the home as to cleanliness, order, comfort, may be seen almost at a glance. The particular comfort of a child is shown by his general aspect by his clothes and by his sleeping apartment. Self-respect is the basis of nobility of character. If conditions are such that the child cannot have this self-respect there is danger to his moral being.

Easily determined.

"I went to a home so called, where a girl, now seventeen, was placed two years ago. When I opened the door a most unpleasant odor greeted me, and there shambled towards me an unshaved, heavily built man, coatless, collarless and suspenderless. I asked him in regard to the girl placed with him, and learned she was at work in a down town laundry. He assured me, with great volubility, that she had a most excellent home, and that he, himself, was a highly respected member of the community. Being somewhat skeptical, I asked to see the girl's clothing and sleeping apartments. He conducted me into another room where dirt and desolation reigned supreme. No bed was visible, and, upon inquiry, I learned that the girl, with a daughter of about the same age, and three smaller children, slept upon the floor. He assured me that they were very comfortable, and that they had good, clean bedding. By this time I was somewhat suspicious of his judgment in such matters and asked to see the bedding, and he opened a closet and pulled out pillows, sheets and mattresses brown with the grime of months. Upon going to the laundry I found a bright-looking, attractive girl. She made no protest against the home, saying that these people were kind to her. Her sensibilities had been dulled and she had come to breathe the fetid air of that home without revolt. I could not but feel that some of the grime and soil had left an impression upon her character.

Cites a case.

Another case. "At another home I found a girl nearly eighteen. Four years ago she was placed in the home of a saloon-keeper. I was obliged to enter the saloon, the residence being in the rear, with no other visible means of access. The girl was at work in the kitchen, which is immediately back of the saloon. Her face had that peculiar pallor which comes from breathing vitiated air. The foster mother was attending the bar, the girl preparing the lunch to be served. The girl's dress was stiff with soil and grease. And again dirt and disorder prevailed. Little can be done now, as in a few months the girl will be free to choose her own home. For four years she has simply been a household drudge. She has never attended school since she has been in that home, and had completed but the fourth grade work. She, too, made no complaint, answering all my questions with a stoical patience, saying that these people were kind to her. I went to her room and saw her clothes. In her room none of the little daintiness so dear to the feminine heart. Just a place to lie and sleep the weary hours away till another day should dawn.

Still another case.

"At another home in the distant part of the State, I found a boy of fifteen, listless, and with not enough energy to remove from his hands and face the black soil thereon. The house was fairly comfortable, but the people were narrow and unsympathetic. Not one word of commendation for the boy—he was there to serve them. He told me that he arose at four and worked until dark. He had been there several months, but no clothing had been purchased for him. He slept in an attic, unceiled, with rough board floor, a bed the only comfort the room afforded. When asked whether the boy went to school the foster parents replied that they did not dare let him go as he would run away.

"Does he go to church or Sunday school?"

"No, he would run away," was the answer.

"Has he any boy friends or associates?"

"No, we do not let him go out of our sight, as he has twice attempted to run away."

"The boy was virtually a prisoner. Is it any wonder that he seemed languid and indifferent? Later we were told something of the history of this boy. He was reported as unworthy of a good home, vile in his habits, a moral degenerate. Can such a thing be as a moral degenerate of fifteen? If so, the greater the need of positive influences being brought to bear. He will never be redeemed in so negative a home. These are some of the cases that have given him the greatest anxiety.

CHILDREN HAPPILY SITUATED.

Cheering experiences.

There is a genuine pleasure in finding children happily situated in the homes. As I have gone about the State visiting these homes where children are placed, I have felt that the world is not growing old and hard and materialistic; that mother love and father love is as pure and true today as it has ever been. These true ones, so helpless and dependent, are taken to the homes and the hearts of their foster parents. My great delight is to visit the infants, so sure am I that only one motive—love—has led a foster mother to assume the care, with the joy that comes with the presence of a little one in the home.

Tenderly cared for.

"While it is a pleasure to find beautiful healthy children happily placed, it is even a greater delight to find children variously afflicted tenderly cared for in homes where genuine love and sympathy prevail. In one home I found a child partially paralyzed as a result of the inhuman treatment of her own father. This little

one, now about nine years of age, and never been in school; but since being placed in this home she has completed the work of the second grade. The foster mother seemed very proud of the progress of her afflicted little one. They are people of very moderate means, yet they have her under medical treatment, and said that as soon as it was possible for them to do so they would take her to a specialist.

"In another home I found a child, surrounded by every comfort, the object of the tender solicitude of her foster father and mother. She is an epileptic child. The foster parents were unaware of the nature of her affliction for some time after the child was placed, as she tried to conceal her attacks from them, fearing that she would be sent away from this home as she had been from others. She is under medical treatment, and the family were about to move from their comfortable apartments to a house that they had built in order that this child might have a yard in which to play. This little one has a sister in the Home for Feeble Minded in Lincoln.

Epileptic in good hands.

"One of the most interesting cases of practical charity came under my notice a short time ago. Last March there appeared in one of the great dailies an appeal in behalf of four orphan children left alone and destitute upon the death of their father. It met response from a generous hearted suburbanite who appealed to the Court for the custody of the children. When I received my list for visitation and saw the names of four children placed in one home, I thought, 'This is a wealthy home, and childless.' What was my surprise on reaching the house to find a tiny cottage, scarcely big enough for two, and to learn that this man had six children of his own in addition to the four whose care he had assumed. But he had solved the problem in a practical way. When he brought the children to the suburban town in which he lives he rented a room, furnished it, and set the little family to housekeeping under the supervision of a cousin who had taken care of them previous to the death of their father. He then solicited from his friends and fellow townsmen \$600. One of the churches contributed a lot, and a neat, five room cottage has been erected, supplied with electric light, bath, and a big, sunny kitchen. A debt of \$200 has been left, which the boys are to meet when they are able. They were to move into the cottage the week following my visit. They hope to be partially self-supporting by doing such work as they are able to do. This is an experiment whose success is yet to be proven, but, with the limited means at this man's command, it was surely a generous thing to attempt. and, if the family life and affection of these children can be preserved, what a magnificent thing will have been accomplished.

Solves problem in a practical way.

INACCURACY IN NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

"One difficulty that I have found is that arising from inaccuracy in names and addresses. In cities and towns the street and number should be given, and in country districts the full given name of the foster parent, together with the approximate distance and direction from the nearest postoffice. F. Smith is not enough. One hot day in July I took a twelve-mile drive only to learn the "F" may mean Frank instead of Fred.

F. may mean Frank or Fred.

"Failure to notify the office promptly of the return, removal, or replacement of a child may mean a fruitless trip to the visitor. I think fully 10 per cent of the visits I have made have been barren of results owing to incorrect addresses, or to the removal of the child or foster parent previous to the date of my call. Much unnecessary expense and a great loss of time have been involved in these fruitless visits.

Notify office of changes

Removal to
other
states.

"Another matter that has come under my attention is that of the removal of the foster parents, with the children, to other states. In one case, from what I could learn, the child had been unhappily placed, and yet had been taken to a distant state. Great wrong might be done under such circumstances.

STRUGGLE OF GOOD AND EVIL.

Ready to help

"One cannot be engaged in work such as ours and not be deeply conscious of the world-old struggle of good and evil. The black iniquity that has thrown many of these children upon the charity of the world, their young hearts scared with the knowledge of evil, their lives blasted, would sicken the heart were it not for the generous arms outstretched to gather them into the institutions, and into the homes in the spirit of Him who said, 'Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.'"

DISCUSSION BY MR. BICKNELL.

Touches on
examina-
tions again.

In the course of that same series of examinations for home visitors, in which we had a personal conversation with all of those who were taking the examination we generally asked one question calculated to lead the applicant to talk freely. It was, as to what measures he or she would take in ascertaining the moral atmosphere and the local reputation of a family or a man in whose home a child had been placed. Of course that is a difficult matter. Miss Gallagher's talk has given you some idea of the subtle and distressing difficulties of determining the wise course to pursue at times. We wanted the applicants who were being examined to express themselves and to give their ideas of how they would go about it. We had a large, hearty, well-groomed man as one of the applicants. He was asked how he would determine whether a man was a good moral citizen, a man of good standing, and of the right sort of habits. Neighbors in such a matter do not like to talk about each other, and it is one of the difficulties to get people to say. We feel hesitant to ask a man's neighbors what sort of man he is. Usually they will be found a little evasive and non-committal. This man was asked how he would proceed. He said: "I think I could do it, all right, and it would be a very easy matter. Now, for instance, if you wanted to know whether that man was in the custom of drinking, or whether he was a temperate man, I would go to the saloon nearest where he lived, go up to the bar casually, take a drink, and ask the bar-keeper if so-and-so, John Smith, came in there often, and does he drink much?" [Laughter.] He didn't get an appointment. Now, this subject is open for discussion for a little while, and for the answering of any questions.

CHILDREN THAT MOVE TO OTHER STATES.

What plan?

MR. BRIGGS: I am interested to know whether the State visitor has a plan for following up those children that move into other states, through the Home Finding Societies organized in those states, or any other way.

Exchange of
visitation.

MR. VIRGEN: With the limited help we have had, we have not been able to go into that field. I think I have said in my report that this is one of the reasons I desire more assistants, to have one who shall be a visitor at large and look after the outlying work. We have been attempting to arrange an exchange of visitation that, we will say, Mr. Heiser's visitors in Indiana would look after our children in his state, and we would look after his in this State. These things are all new. They will have to be worked out. At the present time we have no system.

Correspon-
dence.

A DELEGATE: Is there no effort being made to correspond now?
MR. VIRGEN: To a limited extent. You take the case Miss Gallagher writes about. In a case of that kind we follow that up the best we can. It is a very difficult thing to follow that up by correspondence. If a person is a member of a pastor's congregation he has a delicacy about telling all he knows about the people.

Question: Isn't it better, however, to get a deficient report than none?
MR. VIRGEN: Yes, indeed, and I am arranging now, in the midst of the extreme pressure that is on me, a plan to be followed so as to get the best reports we can. However, we want to get into those states ourselves and visit those children. Some people use that as sort of a way out. I know of one case down state where a crime was committed against a young girl. The foster father sold out to the party and got thirty-two dollars and some cents from the young men, and just simply let the whole

business go by the board, didn't appear against them, but took the girl and moved outside of the State. If he had stopped inside of the State there would have been something done.

A DELEGATE: You do not state his price with exactness. It was \$37.50 instead of \$32.50.

WHEN DOES A CHILD BELONG TO A STATE.

MRS. SLATER: I would like to ask if a child belongs to the State after it comes into the institution? Certain conditions.

MR. VIRDEN: If the institution received any funds from the county treasury, in whole or in part, it becomes a ward of the State. It may possibly become a ward of the State anyway. There are certain conditions under which it might. Like all of the juvenile court laws, we reach out just as far as we can. Talk with Judge Mack on that subject privately, and he will tell you much about it.

LYING-IN HOSPITALS AND BABY FARMS.

A DELEGATE: Are you drafting any bills to reach the evil of the lying-in hospitals? Are they to be presented to the next Legislature?

Bill for the Legislature.

MR. VIRDEN: Yes, and that, I think, is one of the worst evils we have to contend with at the present time. I can tell you just briefly of one case. I investigated an institution during this past year where, while "nosing around," as they put it, in the basement I found a couple of boards loose. I pulled them up. There was a little vat, about that size (indicating.) I called the attention of the superintendent to it, and he stammered and stuttered. Finally he said: "That is a sort of device I have got up of my own. Just peer through that end, and you find that goes into the sewer. Whenever it gets stopped up I take a long swab and push it into the sewer." I said: "How many have you put through into the sewer?" He took it as an insult. I said: "We will get at this and find out about it." But there is no way around it. You can't prove that is a quicklime vat. You can't prove but what it is a legitimate arrangement for cleaning out that sewer. I haven't any doubt it is one of his first steps to the penitentiary. That is not the worst of it. There are many other things in connection with the lying-in hospitals that are absolutely fearful, things that are occurring right along. I have accumulated evidence enough, if there was a law to get at those fellows, to add a few more to the congregation at Joliet. I had an aspiration once to be chaplain at Joliet. I didn't happen to land there. I always felt, when I was preaching, that a man who helped to keep up the congregation was doing pretty near as important a work as the preacher. I have been trying to keep up that congregation. I have several attending services there already, and several others who will probably attend later on.

CHILDREN PLACED WITH SALOON KEEPERS.

A DELEGATE: In the case where the condition existed, described by Miss Gallagher, where a child was placed with a saloon keeper. Why was the child placed in such a home?

Ask the institution.

MR. VIRDEN: That is a question I ask the institution to answer for us. Why was it placed there? There are many instances where children are placed in homes, where they go into business of that kind afterwards. I notify the institution, where I find such cases, that the child must be removed, and they remove it. I urged them to be more careful about this matter, and that the children cannot be permitted to stay in such homes. In those cases where the children were placed much earlier than the present laws they could, in some cases, hardly be called wards of the State, but we regard them as such in a large sense. However, the institution is not always responsible for, or even cognizant of, the conditions.

A DELEGATE: The superintendent of the institution is supposed to investigate the conditions in which a child is placed.

MR. VIRDEN: Yes, that is one thing I insist upon, that they shall have a well qualified visitor to look into the homes. I don't put much confidence in the recommendation of a preacher since I am out of the business [laughter], as they have a delicacy about saying anything against any of their flock. Of children sent into homes where they ought not to be some of the worst cases have the recommendation of a preacher. I have put my name to a recommendation and been ashamed of it afterwards. Be careful about how you give and take recommendations.

MR. VIRDEN CRITICISES COUNTY JUDGES.

A DELEGATE: How do you account for having so few replies from county judges?

MR. VIRDEN: Downright carelessness. A certain judge said: "Mr. Virden, I am going to report about the children at once." He said: "We judges are the worst law violators of the country." He said it. I didn't. He added: "I will promise you inside of the next week you will have my report." It is two months and he has not reported. I am going to hear

Blames it to "downright carelessness."

from every one if I have to spend car fare to go to each town. We are going to hear from every one of the judges and supervisors. Those are the children that need looking after more than those from the institution. The institution has a hand on them, but after they go out from the courts and county houses it is nearly the end of it. It would open up another chamber of horrors to go into that in some cases.

BABY FARMS TAKEN UP AGAIN.

Effective legislation sought. MR. LIES: Do we understand at the present time you are desiring to get legislation for alleged baby farms and be in position to do something radical with them?

MR. VIRDEN: We want legislation so that we can get our hands on them and go after them with the law, if necessary. The inspection I made there was under the direction of the judge of the court. When you have the judge back of you, and know what is going to happen afterwards, and you have the whole thing outlined as to what his policy is, you are safe in going ahead. In this particular case, and every other case, under our juvenile law, you have a right to file a petition, and have the child brought to court. It should be thrashed out first in the juvenile court instead of the criminal court. Then you can use the evidence for the criminal court. That is the procedure I shall take after this. We don't always do that. As soon as you get into these things you have a fight on hand. You can count on it. You must start with determination, for if you are going to weaken or let anybody else weaken under you, the whole thing falls flat. We have no law that will reach those cases as we ought to, but it is generally supposed they can be reached, and we are taking a great many chances. I am sure that the law-abiding citizens are anxious to see these matters regulated..

DISCUSSES VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

Relates an experience

A DELEGATE: I am a Catholic. I was on a committee in our town. We have a committee in each church finding homes for children. After a time I became so disgusted and distressed at the way those children were treated that I retired from the board. Our state's attorney and our county judge are continually putting children in my charge, and asking me to look after them. I have been asked by people to make complaints where children have been mistreated, and I have done it for them; but I don't belong in that work. They won't let me off, and tell me to do this, that or the other. I don't know what to do sometimes. I take some of the children. I have two little children, one is a boy, and there is a family that will take the girl but won't take the boy [Mr. Virden: Is that a Catholic child?] I was on the Catholic board, but we had no Catholic children, and I was asked to take charge of some of the other children. I didn't want to because there was a Methodist lady to attend to them. They said because I was on the auxiliary board that perhaps I could have more influence. The supervisors resent what they are pleased to call a woman's "dictating" to them. We have some trouble some times because I insist on telling them what I think is right. Sometimes I come in conflict with my husband's affairs, in a sense, and he asked me to take a back seat, as you might say. That is one reason—because I want to keep peace with my husband—that I resigned from the board. But the county judge and state's attorney will not have it that way.

MR. VIRDEN: Any dependent child being mistreated can be reached by yourself or anyone else in your county by filing a petition in the court. Have the judge call a session of the juvenile court.

DELEGATE: They don't seem to know how to run a juvenile court down there, or don't want to run it.

MR. VIRDEN: Anyone can file the petition and can have the child brought into court. Then the child can be committed. Now, we want some more legislation, so that we will be on safe ground. This child that is taken as a dependent should be committed by the court. I don't believe the written release of the father or mother is sufficient. Let them be committed by the court and you have a legal hold on them. A majority of the institutions are authorized to receive these children and place them in homes and adopt them. Let the institutions do that work, then we have somebody to fall back on. We don't know anything about the children placed out by an individual. We don't hear from it and the judge doesn't report it.

DISCUSSION BY MRS. AMIGH.

General the reasons in institution

Our institution (Genova) is the banner institution of this State, in placing out children, for knowing precisely where they go, and what they are doing when placed out [applause], and drawing the papers with the people for the care and keeping of those children and reporting to us at regular intervals what the child is doing. I had my faith in humanity shaken a long time ago about placing children out to work for their board and clothes and go to school. When people make an application of that kind I say "No." We don't place them out until they are old enough to

earn good, fair wages, have gone all through their training, and can be placed in a family to earn money. Then we are going to see that they get the money, that is, it is paid to us and kept in trust for the child until she gets out from under our care on final discharge. We commenced that method some eleven or twelve years ago. We have kept it up to this date. We have always had our own home visitors, paying them ourselves, and we see that every home is examined before we place girls. At this time we have something over two hundred girls out earning their own living, and some of our girls have run up a bank account as high as \$225. The money belongs to them. They are clothed when they commence to earn money out of the money they earn. The surplus is kept for them until they are old enough to know what a dollar means. There are a great many things throughout this State that are wrong, and a great many places where they need missionaries to educate the public sentiment, and I know of no place where it is needed any worse than among some of the county judges and state's attorneys in the State of Illinois. [Applause.]

Just now we have a case that has rasped me pretty thoroughly. We received, about three or four months ago, a young girl into our home from one of the counties of Illinois. The girl is fifteen years of age. The means of her being sent there was a man in that vicinity, and he was arrested and put in jail. Recently he has been having his trial. There has been some influence brought to bear. Now they want to bring something to bear upon me. They want me to release this fifteen-year-old girl, bring her down to that county, and have her married to that man. Most of the people who are acquainted with me know I won't do it. [Laughter and applause.] They wrote, and sent the letters to me, ordering me to release that girl, and have her down there for the first day of November, and all that sort of thing. I immediately wrote back to the judge and state's attorney I would do nothing of the kind; that girl was committed to us under the law; that every girl who comes to us does so for a period of not less than one year, nor beyond 21 years of age; that I should not bring her down there nor allow her to go down there, unless actually compelled to do so; and I considered it an outrage upon humanity that they should think of taking that fifteen-year-old girl and marrying her, under any such circumstances as those. [Applause.]

Case of a girl.

There should be legislation that would give us actual control of those girls placed under our care, and possibly the children placed in any State institution, so that no one could remove them from that care until they are fit to go. We are constantly being called upon to answer to writs of habeas corpus. It takes our time, attention and money. The girl removed from our care, before she has received the education and training she should have, is simply returned back to a state that is almost worse than the one she is taken from. It interferes with the welfare of that girl. When she is placed there and wants to go to school and improve she needs the training for her own good, and yet the parents keep interfering. They say: "We want you home; we are going to do everything we can to get you home." That girl then begins to think to herself, "Well, I don't have to stay here, and it doesn't, therefore, make any difference whether I behave or not, as my people are going to get me out soon, anyway."

Need actual control.

There ought to be some law by which every pettifogging lawyer practicing in any court can't say to a parent: "I can get that girl out of Geneva. Give me \$25.00 or \$50.00." Then they serve papers on us, and even if they don't get her out, it takes our time and attention. There needs to be a little legislation along that line. If we are going to have homes and schools supported by the State of Illinois, we don't want the State's law turned into a farce, whereby every man who practices law—and one who has no right to practice has made me as much trouble as anyone—can say to the State's institution: "We can take that girl away from you. If she is a ward of the State, we still can take her away. It doesn't make any difference." If we can have any legislation along that line it will be a protection to a class of girls who need to be protected.

There has always been a great deal of law-making, as I presume people have heard me say before, on the line of protecting girls. It was many years before public sentiment arrived at the conviction that girls could be made anything of, after they once went wrong. Now it has been proven beyond the shadow of a doubt that such can be accomplished. I ask now, if there are any members of the Federated Clubs, or citizens throughout the State anywhere, who can do anything toward giving us the power to absolutely protect these girls. I hope you will do so, for they certainly need it. [Applause.]

MR. VIRDEN: Mrs. Amigh brought out a point I was going to speak about. A lady at the head of another institution told me of a case where a poor girl had been the victim and said to me: "Now, I have the solution of this problem. We will take the girl down there, and make that fellow marry her." That was her solution of the problem. I said: "My dear lady, you will not take that girl down there, and you will not make that fellow marry her."

DISCUSSION BY JUDGE McCORRY.

Supposes
a case.

I belong to that class of delinquents called county judges [laughter], and I should like to ask this question: Do I understand that you mean to say, or to give the impression, that under no circumstances should an unfortunate girl be permitted to marry her indiscreet lover?

MR. VIRDEN: No, sir. I didn't wish to make any statement of the kind.

JUDGE McCORRY: Supposing that situation arises, and the girl happens to be in Mrs. Amigh's school?

MR. VIRDEN: In answer to that, I can only say this, that all these cases have been treated specifically. Where there is illness in a family, if the wife is ill, the doctor doesn't treat the husband or the child. She is to be treated. If she has typhoid fever and he has measles or something else, we treat her for her disease, and treat him differently for his.

All judges not
like Mc-
Crory.

MRS. AMIGH: I don't want Judge McCrory to think I mean all of the county judges. He doesn't know what, in specific instances, we have had to contend with. He, of course, is doing his work right, and so are several others. Unfortunately, I have been dealing with some men very different from Judge McCrory, and I have some cases that make me fairly—well, I don't know what—sick of living—and under circumstances where I should think any people ought to know better than to do such things. Why, I had one county judge, some years ago, in this State, insisting upon a girl suffering from a bad venereal disease, being married to somebody. What would be the result? Why don't they look to the years to come? In this case, she is simply a child. There is no special reason why she should marry this man. She is not likely to develop maternity or any complications of that kind. The case is simply this, she is under the age that the law allows for contamination of that kind, and the man, rather than suffer for it under the law, would marry the child. She is simply a child, playing about with other children, and going to school. It would be a crime of the utmost blackness to marry the child to that man. He doesn't care for her at all. All he is seeking to do is to save himself from the penitentiary. The child is a smart girl, in many ways, and quite capable of growing into a good woman, even tho she has made one mistake, through the carelessness of her parents and others. Cases of this nature are happening all of the State. It is not the first one I have had to contend with, by a great many. I have hopes that eventually, in Illinois, there will arise a public sentiment, created in reference to these matters, that will cause any person, or class of people, to work against any misguided efforts of that kind, that must result, ultimately, in disaster. I don't want Judge McCrory, however, and a number of others, to think I have any reference to him. But there are many of whom we can so speak.

Cites a case

JUDGE McCORRY: That is a very satisfactory answer. We had, however, one case that would not come within this category. In other words, the couple that we had situated in such relations that we thought, rather than to separate them, and send them to the various training schools, they ought to get married. There was no reason why they should not, and they should, in fact, have been married long before they were. The parents objected, on the part of the boy. The boy was in jail, and too young to marry without consent. We left him there as long as the parents would not consent. He wanted to marry the girl. They were married, and they got along as nicely as any family in that part of the State. I would not want to see any law passed that would absolutely prohibit the intermarriages of these unfortunate and indiscreet youths. I want to ask this, along another line. It is easy enough to conceive of what might be a good law on these questions that have been troubling the civilized world for century after century, but the question I want to ask is—Can't you conceive of an institution—call it a lying-in hospital or not—the purpose being a lying-in hospital conducted along legitimate and moral lines—wherein the public and unnecessary exposure of an unfortunate girl could be prevented, that would be quite defensible in its operation? I understand thoroughly the kind of lying-in hospitals you condemn, and my object in making you a report of the children is if it will have any encouragement to bring you down in our county, I think I will postpone the report until you come, but what I am asking is, can't you conceive of an institution, properly conducted, along proper lines, that would be a desirable home for unfortunate girls?

Rights of chil-
dren.

MR. VIRDEN: Those children of whom you speak have just as much right as anybody else, just as much legal right and moral right, to their father's possessions and those cases that come before us that are of the most importance and perhaps might come very nearly within the line of those you mention in your question, for many of these girls come from the higher walks of life. In this typical institution I take the girl in, and all arrangements are made, as to the legal part. I do not look after the physician's part of the contract. I am a notary and as I make out all the papers, nobody outside needs to know anything about it. Yet of nineteen children, of his own admission, born and placed out of that institution, each year for nine years, upon my inquiry, none could be found. That is the crime that is back of the whole thing. I have

a profound conviction along that line. I know of cases where those girls are unfortunate, who deserve the sympathy and love and care of the people, but I have a profound conviction, call it Christianity, or whatever you please, but I believe just morality, just real down right, common everyday sense, demands that such a girl should have our respect with her child in her arms, if she has our respect without it, she being the mother of the child. I would have it so arranged, if I could, that the father of that child should be responsible for the care of that child. One of the happiest homes I have known was where the girl didn't get in the lying-in hospital, the child was born, and with the exception of two or three persons, no one in the community knew that the child was not legitimate. If we go to work and conceive of a plan, of a legitimately-conducted lying-in hospital, for the protection of the young girls, it simply licenses the whole business. I am against the whole proposition. I feel a mother should have such a hold upon the girl that her own home, if necessary, should become the lying-in hospital.

Mrs. AMIGH: There ought to be a great deal of education upon that line.

DISCUSSION BY DR. HART.

Some of the county judges and many people make no distinction between the two terms, dependent and delinquent. The school at St. Charles was founded, purely, for delinquent boys between the ages of ten and seventeen. I desire to call your attention to section 169, chapter 23, Revised Statutes of Illinois, which attempts to make a clear distinction between the meaning of those two terms. We find some of the county judges, for some reason or other, try to send boys to St. Charles with some understanding that it is for two or three months, which passes by, and then the parents want to get him out. Then there is trouble. They don't realize he is in the hands of the State and can not be taken out in two or three months. I don't understand the judge has any right to assume to get him out in two or three months. It is true, he has a right to issue a writ of habeas corpus and have the boy brought into court, but he must give the ten days' notice, and have a hearing. In some cases that is not done and no hearing is given. I think there is a little carelessness on the part of somebody—a misunderstanding of what the law means. It seems to me further that the county judges and circuit judges should look at the thing properly, and say:

"Here is the board of trustees managing this institution, they have made certain rules and regulations. Let us live up to them just as far as possible without interfering. If we find the rules severe, or unjust, then it is time to inquire into it." I believe this will come. As I say, it is a new thing. The judges think they will satisfy the parents, and say: "Well, we'll send him up there and you can soon get him out." The parent comes up there and it is his whole idea to get him out. The boy says, as Mrs. Amigh describes the situation: "What's the use, I can get out. Father says so. I have faith and confidence in what my father says. He says he is going to get me out and I am going to do as I please in the meantime." It is right the boy should have faith in his parents, as far as possible. But it is wrong for the parents to talk to the boy in that way. I wish everybody in this meeting would give the people to understand it is not the case that a boy may be taken out in two or three months.

I find, too, that many parents send the boys because they don't know what to do with them, and they are simply living on the streets, but as soon as the boy reaches an age when he can go to work, they insist—let us have the boy. He has always been a most dutiful son. He has never done anything wrong. But previous to the time he is old enough to work, he was one of the worst criminals you ever saw. How this psychic change comes about at the age of work, I can't understand. Just the moment the person is able to do a little physical productive labor, there is a wonderful moral revolution. We meet these conditions. I wish there might be some legislation along these lines, that will give assistance to the management and the board of trustees in all these institutions, so that when the wards are sent to us, they can be retained there until they have attained a degree of proficiency, either educationally, or in some manual art, that will warrant us to saying: "This is a capable person, willing and able to earn an honorable living in some good, useful work." When they send a boy there, for a little while, to turn him back again into his old habits and old companions, he goes wrong. Every time it becomes that much harder for him to do right and makes him that much worse—more criminal, if you want to apply that harsh term. I think this thing should be precluded and the time for which the boys should be received and trained not sought to be limited. I don't want to feel there is any set time for which the boys or girls are sent to the institutions. What they are sent for is training, and it is the duty of the State to train those boys and girls, and not simply a duty, as we look upon it, but a matter of protection, a moral obligation that rests upon each and every one to do that. If we can but train those boys and girls into good citizens of the State of Illinois and the United States, the money it costs will be well spent. [Applause.]

Delinquent
and depend-
ent.

Don't know
what to do
with them.

JUVENILE COURT WORK OUTSIDE OF COOK COUNTY.

Report by Mrs. Parsons. Mrs. James A. Parsons, chairman of the Committee on Juvenile Court, made the following committee report, which was entitled, "Juvenile Court Work Outside of Cook County."

Statistical reports. "Last year your committee made a strong effort to obtain statistics from every county in the State about the workings of the Juvenile Court law throughout the State. Fifty-nine counties reported that it was in operation in their counties; the other counties failed to report. There was a good deal of interest aroused in the report when presented at the conference, and a number of excellent suggestions were made during the discussion. After the conference, through the courtesy of 'The Juvenile Court Record,' a printed copy of this report was sent by the committee to every judge in the State, and the committee have further bent their efforts towards securing the attendance at this conference of as many as possible who might become interested in the operation of this law in their home towns.

Difficulties. "Believing that there would be a number present who have not familiarized themselves with the practical working of the law, the program committee thought it wise to devote this session to a review of the subject, and in preparing this paper the attempt has been made to show that it is a painstaking, rather than a difficult thing to bring about the operation of the law in counties which have no special court for the work.

Every county can do the work. "Every county in the State should be caring for its dependent and delinquent children, according to the provisions of this law. Cook county has special facilities for doing this work, but every county in the State is sufficiently equipped to do the work, if it cares to do so. All that is necessary is a county judge who is in sympathy with the law, a State's attorney also interested in children; a sheriff who, when a jury is demanded, will secure good men; and, in the absence of a probation officer, a citizen or representative of some society who, when children need to be brought into court, will file a petition, secure the necessary witnesses and be able to advise with the judge as to the best disposition of the child and later serve as probation officer, if necessary. Does this sound like an impossible aggregation of people in any one county? The judge may be uncertain—sometimes systematic, sometimes antagonistic. Public sentiment can be brought to bear. The State's attorney may be incapable or dislike the trouble—a lawyer can be secured to conduct the case. The sheriff may fail to appreciate the situation, and must be labored with; but the person filing the petition must understand what he is about, must have the best interests of the child at heart, and must not be easily discouraged; and, despite adverse circumstances, he will win a majority of his cases.

CASES BROUGHT IN BY PETITION.

Preventive action. "There have always been the cases of children under arrest in the courts, and the disposition of such cases in conformity with the new law is most important; but equal in importance, if not exceeding in importance, are the cases which are brought in by petition, asking the court to inquire into the alleged dependency or delinquency of a child, in the hope of being able to plan for him before he is arrested; or, in the case of many girls, before they are ruined.

"When it becomes known that there is some one in a county willing and capable of filing such petitions, the number of requests coming from the police, interested neighbors and even parents, is surprising. In cities having organized charities the secretary of the organization can be counted upon to do the work in the city. In Morgan county the secretary of the Associated Charities in the county seat is sometimes asked by the county clerk or the State's attorney to look after cases in the smaller towns of the county, and if she has not the time to do so, the case is not brought.

Surprising activity.

"The suggestion was made last year, and we make it again, with the endorsement of many, that each county should have at least one probation officer paid by the county, whose duty it would be to investigate the cases of children throughout the entire county needing such investigation, and, when necessary, to file the petition, secure the witnesses and in every way assist the court. The court cannot, as a rule, act on its motion, even if it felt disposed to do so, and we must bear in mind that a county judge has various duties to perform and can devote only a small part of his time to this work.

One paid probation officer.

"The chief trouble with this plan would be in securing the appointment of the proper persons to do the work. Civil service might be brought to bear. The woman's club in one of our small cities succeeded in getting an ordinance through the city council providing for a city matron, whose duty it should be to look after women and children under arrest and to see that the Juvenile Court law was enforced. The club was permitted to name the first two women for the office. A grand jury summoning the matron then in office before them and drawing from her evidence detrimental to the administration, she was notified by the mayor, after nine weeks of service, that her term had expired. A county probation officer should not be subject to such dismissal.

Difficulties encountered.

AROUSE INTEREST OF GOOD CITIZENS.

"The interest of good citizens in at least every county seat should be aroused in the subject of juvenile court work. This may be done by asking the county judge to expound the law in a public meeting, at which meeting a probation officer from a neighboring city might be asked to speak. Should your judge be unfamiliar with the law, this will be a very good way of interesting him in it. In making the matter clear to an audience he may convert himself.

Public meeting.

"Men's and women's clubs may discuss the subject, and, when children's cases are in court, there should be an attendance of half a dozen or more people known to be sincerely interested in the welfare of children. What, though a shyster lawyer, employed to defend a child, refer to you with scorn as 'these Christians with spectacles on their infamous noses,' or asks the jury with feeling, 'What do a lot of old maids know about children?' You need not be troubled by this, only to preserve your equilibrium, and need be distressed only that the judge permits the insult and you fear for his disposition of the case. But, as Judge Hurley said last year, 'There must be an aroused community or the law will not be fully enforced in any county.'

Get clubs interested.

"The question before us last year and this year is, how may we arouse the interest of at least one citizen in every county seat in the State in this law? For, could we succeed in getting but one person in each county thoroughly interested, he could be depended upon to interest ten others.

At least one in every county.

One method. "Might not the conference committee, in coöperation with the public charities committee of the federation of women's clubs, arrange to have the subject presented in each county seat before a woman's club or a public gathering, at which time a committee might be appointed to cooperate with the county court in the conduct of children's cases. Such a committee, taking hold of the work for the first time, would do well to spend several days in Judge Mack's court, where they would see the greatest variety of cases in the shortest time. Upon their return home they may notice in a morning paper the arrest of a number of small boys for stealing brass or coal. It could be learned by telephoning the police at what hour and in what justice court the case will be heard; for the police, as a rule, proceed with children under arrest the same as with adults. Having learned the place and hour, some one should see the States' attorney and the judge to arrange for a hearing in the county court as soon as possible.

Home until the hearing. "Now see the person serving the warrant and persuade him to withdraw it, with the understanding that a petition will be filed at once. If all agree, the boys may be allowed to go home with their parents, to remain until the hearing in the county court, not more than twenty-four hours later, if possible. In a case of this kind, should no one interfere, and the case is heard before a justice, a boy may be sent to the county jail to await, sometimes a number of months, the action of the grand jury, and later be sent to the reform school or serve a sentence in the county jail. Because justices of the peace have no jurisdiction under this law, they should not hear children's cases.

Criticism sure to be made. "A committee or any one person beginning this work in a county must not hope to escape criticism, and may expect to be regarded by some as meddlesome and a breaker up of homes. Let them acquaint themselves with the child-saving resources of the State, its institutions and societies, and visit them if possible, and tell the judge and county commissioners about them. Often the judge would like to send a boy to Glenwood, but the fact that it costs the county \$10.00 a month to do so usually deters him unless the commissioners give their consent.

Jury demanded. "In county courts a jury is often demanded and a lawyer appears to defend the child. The case may be a clear one and the evidence abundant to prove that the child is a dependent, and a jury will bring in a verdict unfavorable to the petitioner. A member of such a jury told of the conversation in the jury room. It was something like this: 'Of course, these children are poor and homeless, but Morgan county is rich. Let it support them.' That is, by doles given out by the overseer of the poor, and the verdict was 'Not dependent.'

INTERNATIONAL JUVENILE ASSOCIATION.

Central bureau for information. "As a result of a preliminary meeting in Philadelphia, on the 9th of last June, a most important meeting was held in Chicago to consider the formation of an 'International Juvenile Association.' Later the chairman, Judge Lindsey, announced a committee to perfect plans and details of a permanent organization, and the work is announced to begin this fall. One feature of its work will be to organize a central bureau for the information of all interested in juvenile court and child saving work. The international committee express the hope that this organization will furnish a rallying point for individual workers and 'juvenile court societies,' where common difficulties may be discussed and solved, and through which propaganda will be made for the extension of juvenile court and children's welfare work. Just what these juvenile court societies are to be has not yet been announced, but should a feasible plan for extending this work be afforded many people throughout the State will be grateful."

THE JUVENILE COURT LAW AS APPLIED OUTSIDE OF COOK COUNTY IN ILLINOIS.

Judge Charles B. McCrory of Quincy, Adams county, spoke as follows on "The Juvenile Court Law, as Applied Outside of Cook County in Illinois:"

Judge
McCrory
speaks.

"I have a great deal of sympathy, ladies and gentlemen, with the county judges all over the State of Illinois. It seems that it falls to my lot every year in attending these conventions to say something in their defense. In the first place, so far as the larger counties are concerned, I might say something in the behalf of the judges that to some extent may explain their apparent shortcomings, as complained of by some of the speakers who preceded me, especially as to their neglect to respond to the volume of correspondence and numerous notices concerning the juvenile court work.

Defends
county
judges.

"In my particular county—Adams county—in which the volume of work is similar to that of other large counties, we have about 70,000 to 75,000 people. The county court has concurrent jurisdiction of practically all civil causes to the extent of \$1,000.00; of all misdemeanors that occur in the city or county; and of all special assessments, revenue and tax matters that arise in various ways. The court has jurisdiction of all probate business—that is, the affairs of the dead—and, in fact, most of the judge's time is concerned with the affairs of the dead, such as passing upon wills, administration of estates, inventories and numerous acts and reports of hundreds of administrators, executors, guardians and conservators, thus involving not only the properties left by deceased persons, but involving the property interest of minors, the distracted and the insane. Since the creation of the county courts, the duties of which are all performed by one judge in counties of 70,000 or less, the Legislature has from session to session added new and additional duties upon the county courts and county clerks, until in the larger counties, I submit, the volume of work has become in a degree burdensome.

Work in
Adams
county.

JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION.

"The juvenile court jurisdiction is incidental to and a part of the recently added duties of the county court, and consequently the county judges have no more time to give this important feature of their work than any other of the various important duties demanding their attention.

An added
duty.

"I was glancing over the clerk's record of our court, and its minutes show that within less than four years I have had occasion to pass upon the legality of probably 800 wills; of the legal points or questions that have arisen in at least a thousand different estates, which are now pending; to pass upon some 5,000 or 7,000 legal documents, such as inventories, widows' awards, appraisements, reports, etc., including about 2,500 claims, a great many of which were contested; and there has been involved, I should say, perhaps about eight or nine million dollars' worth of property in these various administrations. Of the insane, there has been over 200 tried in my court within less than four years—and in addition to the disposition of such duties and work as is devolved upon the judges, we occasionally have a political campaign and have to fight like sixty to hold our jobs.

Details of ser-
vice.

Thus it is, Mr. Virden, that the county judges of the larger counties may not always be prompt in answering the correspondence concerning the juvenile court work. As to the smaller counties, the judges receive so small a salary that they are busy practicing law to make a living. I have no apology, however, to offer for any person or official who neglects a duty, if his time affords its performance. I shall now confine myself to the subject assigned me for the day's discussion.

DOWN IN THE COUNTRY.

The country
boy.

"I have been asked to speak to this conference upon the working and the application of the Juvenile Court law, as it is applied outside of Cook county in Illinois. I have noticed that our Chicago friends, when speaking of that part of the great commonwealth of Illinois in which Quincy, Springfield, Decatur, Peoria and those large cities are located, refer to it as 'down in the country.' If this reference was literally true—and I sometimes wish it were—we would have little or no occasion for the juvenile court system in that part of Illinois. The country boy is trained in nature's 'training school.' The only judicial system, the only juvenile court system he needs, is usually the wise counsel and judgment of his farmer father; the only attorney and counsel he needs is the solicitous counsel and sincere advice of his mother. His industry develops with his growth. He absorbs honesty usually from the very atmosphere of his environment and country life. In the end he develops usually into a patriotic, honest and industrious citizen. Hence it is that the great leaders of men have come directly from the farm. It is only as our cities down in the State approach in degree a likeness of Chicago, unfortunately, that the necessity for creating new courts arises.

Product of
city life.

"The juvenile court system is the product of city life; it is largely the product of centralization. For more than half a century, while this great commercial city, Chicago, was hastening to become rich, well to do, prosperous and magnificent, it was also manufacturing criminals out of its dependent and neglected children. And not until the heart of a woman (Mrs. Dennesson F. Groves) was touched by the sight of the pale faces of helpless children, appealing through the bars of felons' cells, did even Chicago, through the perseverance of her splendid jurist, Judge Tuthill, make an effort to give the American boy and girl an American chance. Then Chicago, to her everlasting credit, established a juvenile court system—grander, more magnificent and more influential than all the wealth that she has piled up during the past century.

Do not enjoy
full benefit
of the law

"My friends, the beneficent influence of this juvenile court system has certainly had its effect upon other cities of the world. As to its results, however, I shall necessarily confine myself to our experience down in the State. In the first place, Quincy, like other cities of the State outside of Cook county, does not legally enjoy the full benefit of the Juvenile Court law. Our Chicago friends in the Legislature, in their zeal to obtain legislation to protect the Chicago boy, framed a statute that in some respects very injuriously discriminates against the boys outside of Cook county. For instance, section 3 of the statute creates and very properly provides for a distinct juvenile court in such counties as Cook, and section 10 requires that all juvenile offenders may be taken before such court, and makes it the duty of the justices of the peace and police magistrates to transfer all cases of juvenile offenders directly to the juvenile court for disposition. Unfortunately, the provisions of section 10 apply only to

Cook county, and not to other counties in the State. The effect of this discrimination is that in Cook county you have a juvenile court with practically exclusive jurisdiction over all juvenile offenders, while in the other counties of the State we have as many different courts as we have judges, justices and police magistrates, and each court in the respective sphere still has criminal jurisdiction over youthful offenders. Again, in Cook county, by reason of section 10 the statute requires all juvenile offenders to be brought or transferred directly to your juvenile court and there disposed of under the wise and humane provisions of the Juvenile Court law, and not as criminals; while in the other counties of the State the language of section 10 does not apply, or at least has not been so construed, and the fate of the youthful offender depends entirely upon the manner and the court in which the prosecutor files his complaint or commences the proceedings.

"Thus it is, the boy is probably convicted, if guilty—that is, he is guilty under the law and convicted. Now, the only duty that court has, the only power the court has, under a charge that is framed upon an indictment by the grand jury, is not to put that child on probation—he hasn't any right to do it—not to send him to any industrial school, if you please. The only punishment, according to statute, is to commit the child to jail. In other words, if the proceedings are commenced in the justice courts, as most frequently occurs—and for which the State's attorney is allowed a \$5.00 fee—the boy (especially the poor boy) is often committed to jail among the criminal environments of the felon's cell to await, for weeks and often months, the action of a grand jury; and if indicted, then experiences and suffers the same delays and procedure as is applied by the criminal courts to the most confirmed criminals. If convicted by this procedure the court has no power to deal with him excepting as a criminal; and if poor and unable to pay a fine, though the act charged is his first offense, he is again committed to jail or the State Reformatory, where he learns more criminal vice than during his entire previous life.

Commit to jail.

"By reason of this discrimination against the youthful offenders down in the State they, in a majority of cases, still suffer the results of the cruel and merciless application of the criminal law, while the Chicago boy is given every advantage of the humane provisions of the Juvenile Court law. Thus it is that the great State of Illinois, notwithstanding the humane and wise provisions of the Juvenile Court Act, is yet permitting the courts and the system of prosecution to manufacture criminals out of its youth.

Application of criminal law.

COMPENSATION FOR PROBATION OFFICERS.

"Another discrimination that injuriously affects the counties outside of Cook county—unjustly so—is that in the city of Chicago and in Cook county your courts are not only given the authority to appoint probation officers, and as many as they desire (which is very proper), but the probation officers are provided compensation, if you please, by reason of the Juvenile Court Act as amended. Hence it is that your courts have the privilege and authority to appoint probation officers. Down in the State we are given unlimited power, both county and circuit judge—both having juvenile court jurisdiction—to appoint an unlimited number of probation officers; but for some reason or other, very carefully the Legislature avoided allowing one cent compensation. Not only have they not allowed compensation, but

Down State counties can't pay.

provided that no compensation should be paid out of the public treasury for such an officer. The effect of this discrimination renders it practically impossible to apply the juvenile court system, excepting in those few counties and cities where the local boards have seen the wisdom of providing pay for such an officer. Throughout the great State of Illinois you will find a system of juvenile court work has not yet been established for the want of the paid probation officer. It is practically impossible for the court to have much in sympathy with the law, however much he may be inclined to help the youthful offender. It is practically impossible for the court to start such a venture without the assistance of the paid probation officer. We have splendid women in Quincy. I find elegant women everywhere, and we would appoint them probation officers; but when you are depending entirely upon charitable and voluntary services, you must be hampered. You haven't any right, and don't feel you have a right, to say to the lady: 'You get out at 9:00 o'clock tonight and stay at the dancing hall until 1:30 in the morning, to see what girls go back and forth and what are the environments.' You don't feel you have a right to send a woman down into the slum life of the city, to find what the environments are of a certain child. That work, if it is done at all, is done in the behalf of the great State of Illinois, and should be done by an officer of the State. That is the difficulty you are experiencing. [Applause.]

Courage to do
voluntary
work.

"That is the difficulty you experience in Morgan county, I apprehend. Now, if any one particular citizen, any who would volunteer, files a petition to take a little child away from its mother—where a volunteer takes it upon himself or herself to do that—I tell you, my friends, it requires lots of courage. It not only requires courage, but you are getting the ill will of many even of the good people of your own county for doing it. You have undertaken a burden that no one person, man or woman, can safely expect to accomplish with success. Why, if you please, the first thing, you have the court against you, sheriff against you and all the people against you; secondly, the jury is against you; and your juvenile court work is not a success. But, if you will permit the State's attorney, or make it his duty, or if the law will make it the duty of the probation officers to file a petition, so the people and defendant and parents will all understand we have the great arm of the Illinois law, that is reaching out to take charge of that child, they will not blame the probation officer personally. They say, 'It's your duty, and you can't help it.' You have the fight and contest where it belongs, between the State's attorney on the one part and the delinquent parents on the other. Until that is so, until it is the special duty of some particular officer, and that duty is imposed by the Legislature, in my judgment, the juvenile court system will not have a fair test nor a fair trial in any down State county [applause] and will be practically a failure.

THE CRY OF "ECONOMY."

Extravagance
with public
funds.

"I don't know what the experience is in other counties. I know, in many of the counties of the State, when you ask your local board, your commission or your supervisors to provide you a probation officer, you have come in contact with the economical item, and the item of preaching economy. In other words, they will say it is too expensive: the tax payers will not stand for it.

Now, the everlasting truth of that argument is this—I have been in politics myself—the most of those commissioners and supervisors and local boards, I think, generally are elected by the people. Sometimes they forget themselves and get extravagant with the public funds, and are condemned—and properly condemned—very severely, and are defeated in their elections by reason of that extravagance. So the public has it instilled into them that it is their duty to economize. It never occurs to them that it is their duty to spend money wisely and according to the public good. Well, now, proper economy is all right. It is a very good argument. No one is to be blamed for presenting that phase of the question. No man who has the distribution and the regulation of the public funds in his hands should be blamed for a moment for the manner in which he guards such funds. But by reason of the fact that so many of them have, in times past and on various things, allowed themselves to become extravagant in some lines, and been successfully defeated at the polls, they overstep frequently and resent innovation along any line on the ground of public economy. Now, if it is a matter of expense; if in this day of commercialism—and this is purely a commercial age above all others—I repeat, this is a purely commercial age—the American people haven't any art that we point to as national American art; it is only in its infancy. We haven't any architecture that is purely American architecture, unless it has the dollar mark upon it. And so, many, many of our citizens in this great commercial period are placing the dollar above the man, and far above the child, and if in this age you are asked the usual question, 'Does it pay?' assure them that it *pays*. Assure them that under a proper juvenile court system—even from a financial standpoint, if you want to level it to the test of the dollar—assure them that is cheaper, if you please; not only better, ten thousand times, for the child, but cheaper, in fact, to take the child into the juvenile court, and in a very few moments, with the machinery of that court, dispose of the child; keeping it at home if possible, under the visitation of a proper officer and supervision, correcting environments at home if possible. It is cheaper to do that than to treat the child as a criminal, with a trial at the expense of \$50.00 a day, and in the end send it to the reform school or later, when an adult, to the penitentiary. [Applause.]

JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM IN ADAMS COUNTY.

"In our own county (Adams), notwithstanding this conflicting jurisdiction of the various courts; notwithstanding the discriminations as existing in the Juvenile Court law; notwithstanding some of our children are dealt with as criminals—thrown into jail, and sent to the reform school by the system—upon the nature of which the fate of the boy depends, and in what manner the suit is commenced; much to the credit of the press—a united, intelligent press in our particular county, at least on that question—and to the credit of the good offices and noble work and efforts of our splendid women, we still have what we call our juvenile court and something of the juvenile court system. [Applause.]

"By the wisdom of the board of supervisors, as an experiment, they have appointed a probation officer, allowed compensation for the probation officer, not a very high salary. They let the county court appoint that probation officer. Now, as a result of that system, as a result of that appointment, instead of following the former practice, as we once did; instead of sending children

Overcome difficulties.

Appoint probation officers.

immediately to the industrial schools, training school or reform school, the boy or girl is brought into court with the least formality possible, the least possible appearance of a trial, and the matter is talked over in an informal way. The boy is given to understand that while he is perhaps guilty of violating some of the laws of the State, yet it is taken as an indiscretion upon his part, and we have confidence in that particular boy or girl. We give him to understand that we want him to have another chance. As a matter of fact, it is often the case that he hasn't done very much wrong. For the things he has done it is in itself a pity to throw him into a jail. Usually it is some act which, if occurring out in the country, would be regarded as boyish mischief, corrected by the neighbors, and the boy sent home effectually reformed. We send the boy home, and require him to report to the court and probation officer; or, rather, as the court has but limited time to give to those matters, he reports to the probation officer every Saturday, or as often as we think proper; and it is the business of the probation officer to see that that boy is kept busy; to see that the boy is kept at work, or during school season to see that the boy is kept in school. If the boy or child is dependent, by reason of the neglect of his parents, then it is the business of our probation officer to require those parents to come into court, or to visit them if necessary. Only as a last resort do we require any one to come into court, and the juvenile system, as we endeavor to apply it to parents, is like the English military law. Lord Nelson said, 'England expects every soldier to do his duty,' and the juvenile system expects every parent to do his, or her, duty. If by reason of criminal conduct on the part of the parents; if the environments are rendered unfit, by reason of such conduct or neglect, we make out a case against the parents. The evidence and the statement of the case is handed over to the State's attorney, and to his credit, as he performs his duty in our county, prosecution is instituted against the parents, and they are corrected and given a little experience along juvenile court lines. If in the end the parents and the home cannot be adapted to the child—and I'll tell you, my friends, in this respect we run a good deal of risk in trying to do what is the right thing in this class of cases. Perhaps sympathy sometimes is a fault along this line—we hesitate a great deal before we will take a child absolutely away from the mother. We don't know just exactly what caused the downfall of the poor mother. We cannot really know what influences were brought to bear, or what you would have done, or your mother would have done, your sister have done, under the same circumstances as she has experienced; and we try every other remedy before the court will take the last dear possession she has in life from an unfortunate and poor mother.

Bad experiences for judges.

"Don't blame the judges for sympathy. I want to say to you we come up against the saddest part of this juvenile court system. I don't know, but I believe that I could, before an ordinary jury, appearing as an attorney, keep most of the children at home. I would say that, even though it were a jury of women—in fact, I would rather risk a jury of women than men. After all we realize, it is the good of the child; and so, after we have done all that we can, after we have experienced many difficulties and given the parent every opportunity; that is what we aim to do. Sometimes we fail in our intentions. After giving the parent every possible chance to effect a change in the home, then it is that we separate the child from the mother and place her in other's custody. I find that many homes can be found, and many children can be cared for in their homes, not only by the interest some of their relatives have, but the interest some of their neighbors have.

"It has not been more than a few weeks ago a little girl about 9 years old trotted into my court room. Her clothing was poor and her shoes in bad shape. Being asked what she wanted, she said she wanted a home. 'Well, my dear little girl,' I said to her 'where have you been living?' She said, 'With Aunt Bessie and Uncle Frank.' She had been drifting about, living from time to time at one place and another, and the relatives didn't want her, in fact. They had children of their own. She had been buffeted about from pillar to post, and said she wanted a home. She had an old head for a little girl of such tender age. The papers reported the condition of this little girl and her wants, and within twenty-four hours after it was made known that this little girl—a bright little girl, as she was—was without a home, twenty-two different homes were offered to her, and the majority of them—three-fourths of them—splendid homes. The girl is now nicely located in a home with one of her distant relatives."

Case of a little girl.

"The probation system is not always effective. We had an experience with a little fellow, and this is the only experience I will take your time to relate, whose name was Major Patton: a little bright-eyed, curly-haired colored boy. He was black as charcoal, milk white in the eyes, and his hair wavy and curly—an attractive little fellow. He came to our city with his aunt. He was only 9 years of age. He wasn't there very long until we learned that before his arrival he had maliciously and deliberately burned up his mother's home. So he came with the reputation of having committed the crime of arson. The first experience we had was that he went down into the south part of the city, entered a chicken house, which was perhaps as natural for a colored boy as to swipe watermelons, and natural to that boy. The probation officer brought him back to the home of his aunt, interesting him to do better and getting good promises from the little fellow; everything was peace on earth, good will towards men, going along lovely. We thought we accomplished something. It wasn't more than a week or two until a big officer with brass buttons came into the court room with the little fellow. He had gotten loose a time or two, and we had difficulty in catching him. He had been in a pig pen. Naturally enough he was attracted to some of the little pigs, took a pig and started for home. The farmer caught him and placed him in the hands of the officer. Well, we tried a little more strenuous course than previously, took him down and showed him the jail, showed him what happened to boys who were in the habit of stealing, showed him photographs we have there of various experiences in the reformatory. The officer tried to impress on that boy's mind he must not steal. An element of fear must control when other efforts failed. So he said he wouldn't do anything wrong any more. We started him in school. He was reported as getting along nicely. In a week or two in came Major Patton again. With him were a police officer and the Federal officer. They were taking him to the sheriff's office when they reached my court. He was in the hands of a police officer, probation officer, United States officer and county sheriff. [Laughter.] The federal officer said, 'We will take care of him; just wait until I notify the inspector.' The little fellow had procured an ax—it was as large as the boy—broken open a mail box, mutilated and robbed the mail, and the federal authorities were taking hold of him. I said, 'All right: I wish you would.' I knew too much about the discretion and wisdom of the judge of our United States

Case of "Major" Patton.

district to think he would have much to do with that little fellow. We left him in the custody of the sheriff at his private office. The United States officer sent word back: 'We don't want to take charge of Major Patton. We can't do anything with him.' The boy was under 10, and the law says such children shall not be committed to jail. The boys' training school would not receive a boy under 10. We sent some over and they sent them back again. So we turned the Major loose again.

To school a
second
time.

"In a short time the Major started to school a second time. The teacher brought all the influence she could to bear to keep that boy in school. The neighbors promised to do all they could. We brought all the influence to bear possible to bring upon a child of that age. The reporters interviewed me. I said the probation officer had succeeded at last in getting the boy started to school again. I also averred it had been the saving of that boy. One Friday evening after school the Major decided he would select a partner and they would go out for another escapade. He selected a little fellow of 7. The Major was represented by his aunt to be about 9. He took charge of this little partner Friday evening. They went to the south part of town. It was a cold, dreary, rainy evening, and that night they crept under the porch of a 'white woman's house,' slept there until 11:00 or 12:00 o'clock or 1:00 o'clock at night. The Major commenced to get hungry. He aroused his little playmate and went off down the street. Everything was still as a cemetery; no officers anywhere in sight. If there had been they would have let the boys alone. They don't generally bother them in the average American city until they have committed some crime. Major picked up a rock, went in front of what he supposed to be a grocery store, and with the rock the size of a man's fist blazed it away through a \$65.00 plate glass window. It fell into pieces and he crawled in to help himself to groceries, etc. He placed and left the little pal outside, directing him to watch and let him know if any one came while the Major was pilfering around through the store. It happened to be a cigar store. A policeman came up and inquired of the watchman's business there. The Major had threatened to whip his watchman. He would not let him go home at bedtime. He punished him two or three times to keep him with the expedition. The little fellow stammered, 'I am standing watch.' 'Who are you watching for?' 'Major Patton.' 'Where is the Major?' 'Just broke that window, and he is in the store.' They brought the Major up for the last time. Our probation system was not effective, even with that little fellow 9 years old. The aunt commenced to fear the result of the boy's criminal propensities, and he increased in age very rapidly before he committed the last act, and she has finally concluded that probably he was 10 years old. When he thus arrived at 10 years we sent him to the reformatory and he is there for three years. So I confess that you will not always find the probation system effective, even with the most youthful offenders.

MATERIAL IS ON THE INCREASE.

Dealt with
mercilessly.

"The material for juvenile court work is increasing. It will tend to increase. As long as criminals are born, as long as we are breeding criminals we will have unquestioned material for juvenile court work. It is almost inexhaustible in the larger cities down the State, and they are dealt with there as the poor have always been dealt with—mercilessly—by the criminal courts. In such courts boys are sent from jail to reform schools, and in time to the penitentiaries, and until there is some legislative improvement and some of the facilities spoken of we have very

little hope for a complete juvenile court system outside of Cook county in Illinois.

"For age after age, my friends, the difficulties of the poor—their miseries, their claims, their very existence have made no impression on the rest of the world. They have been unable to effect anything for themselves, and so, from time to time passed away, the objects of cold indifference and merciless neglect. No man comes in contact with the neglected or dependent, or can come in contact with them, as I do without being in hearty sympathy with every sincere movement and effort that is being made by this conference and other similar conferences having for their purpose the uplifting of the poor, the comfort of the unfortunates and the improvement of the human race." [Applause.]

Difficulties of the poor.

DISCUSSION—ALLEGED NEGLECT BY COURTS.

A DELEGATE: From my experience it seems that it were the preference of the courts to allow the people to escape, rather than to incur the trifling expense of the hearing. I could give dates and places, if it was necessary. I simply want to have the question brought before this audience, whether, on proper information, we could expect that action must be taken.

Criticises the courts.

JUDGE McCORMY: The thing that brings the judiciary of this country, all the way from the justice court to the United States Supreme Court, into disrepute, and subject to criticism, is the great delay in litigation. Not only do we experience delay in juvenile court proceedings, but in all matters of litigation pending before the courts. There is nothing to prevent the hearing in the county court from being had within a reasonable time, within 24 hours after the petition is filed—nothing to prevent it legally. There is no use, no good cause, why it should be postponed beyond a sufficient length of time to prepare the case on both sides. The only remedy I know of would be for the State's attorney to prosecute as he does criminal cases, to maintain the rights of the State, and insist upon a trial. The same delay would be suffered in criminal cases, if he was derelict in his duty. My own experience is that the judge has no occasion to wish to postpone it. I don't know why the judges should not dispose of such a case, with the same degree of caution, and, at the same time, the same degree of rapidity, as any other case brought before any court in the course of litigation. There is no way to compel it, that I know of, excepting by insisting upon a trial of your own case. My experience is, when petition is filed, and a contest is on, the parties filing sometimes want a hearing in the absence of the other parties and not giving the other people a chance to defend. We usually give time when there is a contest, a matter of a week or probably ten days. I sometimes try the cases in three or four days after the petition is filed.

DISCUSSION BY DR. HART.

I don't believe that this conference can consider a more important subject than that which has been presented. I think the paper of the chairman, Mrs. Parsons, is admirable, because it is practical, it is direct, it shows you this work can be done, and then I think that the Judge's statement is most instructive. I thought I knew something about the juvenile court law, and its operation, both in Chicago and outside; but I must confess I have learned a lot of things this afternoon that I did not know. The juvenile court law is quite as important outside of Chicago as inside of Chicago. The Judge, I think, has fallen into a little mistake that many do, in minimizing the amount of proper work for the juvenile court outside of Chicago. The truth is, the country is not so much behind the city, in proportion to its population. The more thinly populated portion of the State, if the cases are looked after and brought into court, will measure up approximately toward the number of cases in the city. From what has been said today, I think the impression would prevail, as it generally does, that the major part of the legitimate work of the juvenile court is with the delinquent child. As a matter of fact, in Cook county, of the cases brought into the juvenile court, the number of dependent cases is always greater than the number of delinquent cases. The same thing ought to be true in the country. The case of the dependent child, is better material than that of the delinquent child, because you are that much nearer the spring. When we deal with the delinquent child, we have the advantage over the adult, we take him when young. When you take the dependent child in hand, you are still nearer the spring, and have a still higher opportunity. I think it is a great mistake to overlook what can be done by the court for the dependent child.

Work outside of Chicago.

We have found the greatest difficulty, through the State, in dealing with the administration of the juvenile court law, because the judges are not familiar with the law, and the State's attorneys are troubled in the same way. We have comparatively few cases, and more than half

Judges not familiar with the law.

of the court orders that come to us from the courts throughout the State are free of less defective in some particular. Notice has not been served, or some defect in the drawing of the case; or the order itself does not show jurisdiction of court, fact of dependency, or cause of dependency, in such a way that the papers may stand the fire of habeas corpus proceedings. It does not make so much difference if you make a legal mistake in the papers of a delinquent child, because there is not one case in a hundred where a test will be made, for the juvenile court tries the delinquent case and makes temporary disposition of the child in its discretion. I don't imagine there have been three cases at St. Charles, and two of them were test cases.

The dependent child. But in the case of a dependent child, the whole future is disposed of. The child is taken, and, if adjudged dependent, and put in the charge of a home-finding or child-helping society, that disposes of the whole future of the child. The question of the legality of those proceedings does not come up at the time; it comes up years afterward. The child is usually taken from a vicious mother or unqualified father, and one of the amazing things is the wonderful reviving of affection that takes place when the child is able to do effective work, when the witnesses are dead or scattered, and the facts have been forgotten by the people familiar with them. Then comes the delinquent parent with the habeas corpus, demanding the child. I have seen a child taken from people who had cared for it eleven years, and put into the arms of a bad mother, (who disappeared immediately with the child) because of defects in the proceeding. I was notified, in a certain county, they didn't want to do business with the Children's Home and Aid Society, because of our "red tape" in the proceedings, because we would rather try to guard the future of the child.

Judges should study. Through the State our judges ought to make a study of these proceedings, and see that they are had in such a way as will enable you to have legal custody of the child. It is just as important to get proper custody of the child to be disposed of for life, as a matter of a farm you are going to deed to somebody. In that direction I believe there ought to be constant effort, in the vigilance and scrutiny of the proceedings, by the State's attorney and the county judge, when dealing with these cases.

Taking children unnecessarily from parents. I want to emphasize the importance of what the judge has said in regard to the matter of taking children unnecessarily from parents. When I came into court eight years ago, I soon discovered the error of a belief that the fact a parent was willing to give up a child was a *prima facie* case that the separation was good for all concerned. The workers in this field now spend a great deal of their time in stimulating careless parents to meet their obligations to their children. We are much more reluctant to take a child, even where the parents' status is somewhat doubtful. We feel the value of the probation system as applied to the dependent child. Many believe it is for dealing with the delinquent child, but in the Cook county court, the use of the probation officer to guard the interests of the child brought in as dependent, and allowed to remain with the parents, is just as valuable for the dependent, as it is for the delinquent child. The child is in charge of the probation officer, to see that the parents comply with the orders of court, in the care of the child. He brings the child into court, if the parents fail to meet the obligations. I feel that we can not do a better thing than to start a missionary effort through the State, to study this matter.

Compensation for the probation officer. The judge spoke of the law, and of compensation for the probation officer. He will remember it was only within the last two years we have had compensation for the probation officer here in Cook county. The same policy followed here will secure probation officers in the smaller counties, and that is, to let the clubs, and other people interested in this matter, raise a fund for the compensation. Allow your probation officer a per diem for actual services looking after the children, selecting conscientious men and women, for the county judges are only too happy to appoint the people you will designate. Raise a sufficient sum for the actual time they put in. One hundred dollars a year, or two hundred, will meet the necessary expense. The next session of the Legislature succeeding you can induce the Legislature to do just what it did, many years ago in Michigan, authorize the payment of compensation by the day, without expenses, for persons performing the duties of probation officers, provided the aggregate of any one, in the year, shall not exceed a certain sum. In Michigan it is one hundred dollars, which is too little, but better than nothing. The way to secure that is for the good people of the town to raise some money and start it, and thereby you can go to the Legislature and get the additional legislation necessary.

ANOTHER QUESTION REFERRING TO COURTS.

Mandatory county courts? A DELEGATE: I find a condition existing, in which our county judge and State's attorney are allowing me to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. When I go back I have a speech for him, and I am going to make it to him before I take my bonnet off. I would like to ask His Honor whether, on complaint in regard to the treatment of a child, duly certified, and a list of witnesses given, who are willing to testify, whether the court is obliged to take up this matter?

JUDGE McCrory: The same obligation is on the court, to hear and determine the matter, as there would be in any other matter that came before the court. In other words, what I mean to say is this: If any citizen, or any officer should file a petition (and in my judgment those petitions should always be signed by the officer, because, as I say, you have the State's attorney behind you) if any citizen or officer should sign the petition, alleging that the child is dependent or delinquent, it is a case for the court, and venire may be issued for a jury, and witnesses compelled to come, whether they will or not. It is simply a matter for adjudication and determination by that court, as much as any other suit filed in any tribunal. But, if you write a letter to the judge, as frequently is done, or speak to him on the street, telling him about it, of course that is of no legal effect. The matter should be brought before the court in the pudicial, regular manner, and in that way there is no escape from determining the issues in that case. It is the duty of the State's attorney to prosecute those cases, and he is allowed five dollars, the same as any criminal statute would provide, for any misdemeanor. He gets it out of his fees as in the fee system through the State. I think you will get the assistance of most of the State's attorneys, if they understand there is something in it for them. [Laughter.]

Judge McCrory's reply.

DISCUSSION BY MR. VIRDEN.

Judge McCrory certainly has enlightened me, along many lines, this afternoon. I feel almost like writing a letter of apology to those judges, instead of asking them to respond. [Laughter.] However, I would like to say this, Your Honor, that in some instances the county clerk, who is not supposed to be very busy, has done this work for the judge. I have waited five months for the report to come in, when our visitors should start out very soon, and go over those counties, and visit those children. There is one question I wanted to raise here. What are we going to do, and what is really being done, with these younger children, who come within the terms and the spirit of the juvenile court law, and are arrested as you have told us here. I believe I understood you to say this little boy, Major Patton, was detained in the sheriff's private rooms. In another county, in the country, in this State, a little boy, under juvenile court age was placed under the same roof with the old criminals. I protested against the thing. The sheriff was a very intimate friend of mine. I said, regardless of that: "This thing has to be remedied." I am glad to learn of the building of a detention home in that place. There has been received from that county, in the last few days, by Mr. Rose, Secretary of State, application for incorporation of an orphanage in that town. It has been handed over to the State Board of Charities for inspection. I understand that is to be a detention home, something on that order. I am thankful whenever there is an opportunity to speak a word, throughout the State, on this subject. I wish you would emphasize, throughout the State—when you speak, emphasize this one thing, and encourage the erection of detention homes. I have been considering the matter with Judge Slemmons, of Peoria, and a number of other judges are becoming rapidly converted to this matter. When those boys come out of a jail, you can hardly do much with them. I am receiving letters asking: "What will you do with those boys in the meantime, while waiting for trial?" I simply say to them plainly—no matter what the crime may be—if you have no place but the jail to lock them up in, turn them loose, and let them go back into the town or somewhere else, but don't let us violate a State law ourselves, in order to bring a little fellow to justice. I would like to emphasize that just as strongly as I can.

Apology to judges.

DISCUSSION BY MRS. AMIGH.

I want to ask Judge McCrory what pressure can be brought to bear on the different county judges through the State, to get them to attend the State conference as he does. He manifestly does not belong to the category scathed more or less today, because he is here, and we know, has been trying to do a great deal along the lines of taking care of children, both dependent and delinquent. If he knows of any pressure that can be brought to bear upon the other judges through the State, to get them to attend the State conference, I think we will have gone a long way towards solving this question.

Get judges to attend State conference.

JUDGE McCrory: I will confess that I do not know of any effective way, but I would suggest that the committee who have that in charge would write to the various counties, through the board of supervisors, or the county commissioners, within a reasonable time previous to your next meeting, impressing upon them that the probation system is ultimate economy, and emphasizing the importance to them of sending a delegate, at the county's expense.

MRS. AMIGH: Will they send the county judge or State's attorney?

JUDGE McCrory: I should suggest that they send the county judge. That is the manner in which I happened to come to this conference the first time. You held a conference in Quincy at one time. I was county judge. I didn't understand I had any business connected with it, and therefore I didn't go. [Laughter.] I would suggest that you make the matter specific, and that it is to the interest of the county, and then

possibly many of the judges, especially of the larger counties, would be present. That plan worked very effectively in my case. Having attended the conference one year ago at Pontiac, I became sufficiently interested in the work to come voluntarily this year.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DELINQUENT AND DEPENDENT.

Request of
Dr. Hart

A DELEGATE: I would like to ask Dr. Hart to answer a question, for the information of some one who asked here this forenoon. I think you handled the subject in a very masterly manner when on the floor a moment ago. Please explain to the audience the difference between a delinquent and dependent child. That question was asked this forenoon. No one took occasion to answer it publicly. I would like to have you make the distinction so we can have it clearly in mind.

DR. HART: These classes are distinctly defined in section one of the juvenile court law. I couldn't remember the exact definition. The *delinquent child* commits an offense against the law, or voluntarily frequents gambling places, or places of ill resort, or associates with vicious persons, or is incorrigible without specific criminal complaint. A *dependent child* is one that is homeless or dependent or an orphan, that is without proper parental care, or within an house of ill fame or other improper place, or a child that is made use of in any public amusement—a child under the age of 16 for any public entertainment—or a child under certain ages found peddling or selling any articles on the street. These are the principal points in defining these classes of children. Most of the delinquent children are also dependent. Many children brought into court as dependent may also be delinquent. There is no hard and fast line, the causes producing one tending to produce the other.

WOULD NOT LOWER THE AGE.

Entrance to
training
schools.

MRS. SOLOMON: I would like to ask Judge McCrory, in his opinion, would he think the lowering of the age of children to go into the training school would be advantageous in this work?

JUDGE MCCRORY: I think not. I would not lower the age at all. In my observation, and I believe I am correct, there is only one child in ten thousand under ten years of age but what can be—and if the parents are properly dealt with—will be, corrected at home. I haven't very much to say for parents who are not able to inflict the proper correction and punishment on a child under ten years of age, and I believe society at large can afford to put up with the depredation of that child until he arrives at ten, rather than to commit a mere infant to the training school. Not often will you find them under ten, where they need to be dealt with as delinquent and placed in the training school, so seldom that I doubt the advisability of having a change in the legislation in that respect. In the case of dependents, we have to take care of them. We find all our children to be dependent, rather than delinquent, if possible. We have a boy sixteen years old that stole a watch, a bright, noble-faced boy. It was the first crime he ever committed in his life. He made his living from ten until up to the time he was fifteen, and had stolen a gold watch, and sold it for \$1.50. I brought him into my court, and found him to be a dependent, neglected child. He is now working and doing splendidly. I didn't want anything in the records of the court, and I told him so, that would some day be pointed to, as a blot upon his reputation. We can only effect a few changes in this legislation at one time; and you will excuse me if I undertake to give you this illustration. At the same time I was dealing with that boy, and turning him loose, helping him to make a success in life, and giving him some hope, in the criminal jurisdiction which the other courts still retain, a boy the same age, equally bright, prospects equally as good, the son of a widowed mother, with four or five little brothers and sisters dependent upon his assistance for support, was placed in jail, in time brought before the criminal court, fined \$10.00 and committed to jail for 30 days for the first offense, and that offense consisted in stealing, through the influence and assistance of an adult, and still older man, perhaps of middle age, 57 cents' worth of tobacco tags. So far as I know, and as far as the law is concerned, that boy is in jail yet, and to stay for six months. If he is not able to raise ten dollars. If it is raised at all, it will be raised by his widowed mother. That is the system I am speaking about. I am not condemning any judge for what he thought a proper procedure in this particular case. That is not my office, nor part of my duty. But the system that permits one court to deal with a child, in that matter, and permits another court, when proceedings are properly commenced on petition, in the manner in which I said, with a boy of equal age, to proceed as we ought toward an indolent and perhaps tempted youth, stands in the way of fulfillment of the spirit of the juvenile court law. One boy is started on his way with the hand of the law with him, and the other boy is branded as a criminal and the hand of the law is against him. I repeat, under those existing conditions, it is impossible to establish any universal juvenile court system in the State of Illinois. All we can do is the best we can.

PARENTS CONTRIBUTING TO DELINQUENCY.

MRS. AMIGH: What would you do in the case of a delinquent child brought before you for some misdemeanor, whose parents are contributing towards the child's delinquency?

JUDGE MCCRORY: We send for the parents.

MRS. AMIGH: What would you do with parents teaching that boy to steal?

JUDGE MCCRORY: The statute passed at the same session of the Legislature provides that if anybody, guardian, parent or any person, should contribute to the delinquency of the child, he shall be regarded guilty of a misdemeanor and committed to the jail or workhouse, not to exceed so many months.

MRS. AMIGH: Would you do it?

JUDGE MCCRORY: Why not? We have some splendid laws in this State. In some cases we don't need any more laws. We need them enforced. How you will have the laws enforced depends on the sentiment of the people in that community. It is largely a question of education and aroused public sentiment. When you get people to want what you want you will have no difficulty in getting the Legislature and even Congress to follow accordingly.

Mrs. Amigh asks question.

DOUBT AS TO RESIDENCE.

A DELEGATE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask concerning another difficulty, and what course to pursue. I refer to the juvenile on the border of the State, who, while on the Illinois side, claims to belong to the other side, and who probably, when on the other side claims to be an Illinois boy, so that the police on either side will take the excuse that the boy doesn't belong there and refuse to act, to hold the boy until investigation can be made. What course can we pursue in such case, where the police refuse to act?

Delegate seeks light.

JUDGE MCCRORY: Doesn't the law provide that any child found in any county, irrespective of residence, is dependent, as much as the foreigner who comes here and becomes a criminal? If an adult comes across the Mississippi river, into Adams county, and steals a horse, we don't stop to inquire where his residence is. If a child comes into Adams county and becomes delinquent he can be dealt with, just the same as though he, in fact, was a resident.

THE DELEGATE: Assuming the boy is in Adams county, and acknowledges he has run away, and the effort is made in the presence of the policeman to take care of him until his people can be consulted with. The policeman wants to save his county the trifling expense of holding the boy until information can be obtained, and the admission made by the boy himself, yet the policeman will call that boy to one side and say, "Scoot!" The boy will "scoot." What are the feelings of the worker who sees a plain case of this kind, and is chagrined to have the policeman on the beat take that kind of course in disposing of a case?

JUDGE MCCRORY: That is a case of official "delinquency" [laughter], and I will confess there are many things that ought to be done and are not done, in that regard. I think the officer ought to be dealt with. If the boy is a delinquent, no matter where his parents are, he is dealt with in the juvenile court, just the same as they formerly dealt with them as criminals.

A DELEGATE: I think we can bring the boy in.

JUDGE MCCRORY: Be careful and find out whether the court has jurisdiction or not. The case might properly be one for the circuit court.

BUSINESS SESSION.

Chairman Moulton of the Committee on Time and Place of the next year's meeting (Twelfth Annual Conference) reported the place recommended as Jacksonville, and the time as the first week in October, 1907, the exact dates to be announced later by the Executive Committee. The report was adopted, with the proviso that the Executive Committee might change the dates if unforeseen reasons made such course expedient. [The exact dates, finally set by the Executive Committee, are: Oct. 9, 10 and 11, beginning with the evening of Oct. 9 and ending on the afternoon of Oct. 11.—Editor of the Bulletin.]

Next session in Jacksonville.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

Organization
committee
report.

Dr. Hart, chairman of the Committee on Organization, submitted a report recommending the organization of the conference for the next year be as follows, and the report was unanimously adopted:

OFFICERS.

President—Dr. Frank P. Norbury, Jacksonville.

Vice President—F. S. O'Reilly, Peoria.

Secretary—William C. Graves, Springfield.

COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—W. B. Moulton, Chicago, chairman; Mrs. George Watkins, Chicago; Mrs. James A. Parsons, Jacksonville; Thomas J. Clark, Quincy; Rabbi A. Traugott, Springfield.

Children—Mrs. Ophelia L. Amigh, Geneva, chairman; W. L. Lodine, Chicago; Edward L. Bradley, Lake Villa; Mrs. Lillian Danskin, Jacksonville; Rev. G. C. Knobel, Chicago; Rev. J. C. Quille, Chicago; Dr. W. H. C. Smith, Godfrey; Mrs. Eleanor Tobie, Quincy; Rev. Charles Virden, Evanston.

Penology—John L. Whitman, Chicago, chairman; Joseph Brodman, Peoria; Mrs. Sophia DeMuth, Alton; Fay Lewis, Rockford; F. Emory Lyon, Chicago; M. M. Mallary, Pontiac; Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield.

Etiology of Dependence—Dr. V. H. Podstata, Elgin, chairman; Mrs. Alice E. Bates, Chicago; Dr. H. B. Carriel, Jacksonville; Dr. Josephine Milligan, Jacksonville; Dr. H. T. Patrick, Chicago.

Business Administration of Public Institutions—Colonel Henry Davis, Springfield, chairman; G. DeForrest Kinney, Peoria; Mrs. Rosina Wells, Geneva; Frank D. Whipp, Springfield; William Wickersham, Joliet.

Public Care of Poor—Mrs. James J. Armstrong, Ottawa, chairman; John W. Belmont, Chicago; J. R. Leary, Rushville; J. W. Mathew, Macomb; S. T. Metcalf, Buffalo; Dr. W. A. Nason, Algonquin.

Voluntary Agency and the Needy Family—Miss R. B. Holmes, Chicago, chairman; Miss Ellen C. Babbitt, Chicago; Stuart Prown, Springfield; Emory Cobb, Kankakee; Walter C. Cosper, Peoria; Nannie M. Dunkin, Bloomington; Miss Harriet Fulmer, Chicago.

One commit-
tee on chil-
dren.

Regarding the Committee on Children, the report stated: "The Committee on Children will have the entire subject of children, which is this year in two committees and has been in other years in other committees. This committee is expected to cover the whole subject. It is not sub-divided—just as in the national conference—this year. It includes the Juvenile Court."

Penology.

Regarding the Committee on Penology, the committee suggested that only two subjects be considered: First, the Joliet Penitentiary; and second, police stations and lock-ups. "Although we don't feel like making it an absolute report," the chairman stated, "that was the recommendation of the committee."

Regarding the Committee on Etiology of Dependence, it was said: "That word etiology perhaps may not be a familiar word to all of us. This is a committee on the physical causes of dependency, suggested by Dr. Podstata, who is a member of our committee. The subject means the study of the physical causes of insanity, feeble mindedness, epilepsy, pauperism and dependence generally; and, in the absence of Dr. Podstata, who was a member of our committee, the committee took the liberty of putting him in as chairman."

Etiology of dependence.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

PRESIDENT BICKNELL: At a meeting yesterday at Hull House a resolution was adopted creating a committee, to be known as the Committee on Legislation, to cooperate with the Board of State Charities in carrying out the program which President Billings of that board outlined at our first meeting.

MR. KINGSLEY: I should like to move that the appointment of this committee be left with the retiring president. Most of you heard the remarks of Dr. Billings on the opening evening. His request was that in any legislation contemplated, the friends of that legislation should, if possible, take the Board of Charities into consideration, in order that there might be unanimity of purpose, no confusion and no conflict of effort. I should like to move that the appointment of this committee be left to the retiring president, and I should like also to move that the retiring president be a member of that committee.

Seconded. Unanimously carried.

The chair appointed:

Dr. Frank P. Norbury, Jacksonville.
Miss Sarah L. Montgomery, Springfield.
Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, Chicago.
Judge C. B. McCrory, Quincy.
Dr. H. H. Hart, Chicago.
Sherman C. Kingsley, Chicago.
Hon. T. D. Hurley, Chicago.
E. P. Bicknell, Chicago.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

The Eleventh Annual Conference of State Charities in convention assembled, in recognition of the many courtesies, kindnesses and true hospitality extended during this meeting, does through its Committee on Resolutions recommend that a vote of heartfelt thanks and appreciation be extended to:

1. The Sherman House, through its manager, for the privileges granted in the use of its assembly room and other kindnesses.
2. To the Visiting Nurses' Association, whose members served so efficiently in various ways in making this meeting a success.
3. To Hull House, through its noble director, Miss Jane Addams, for the privilege of using the assembly room and the hospitality shown at luncheon.
4. To the board of commissioners of Cook county, through its president, Mr. E. J. Brundage, and other members for their kind courtesies shown in the visit to the Dunning institutions.
5. To Dr. O. C. Willhite, superintendent of Dunning, and his assistants, in escorting us through their well organized and ably directed institution.
6. To Mrs. Austin Hamlin and Dr. Gray, in presenting their admirable work of new charity in the care of the tuberculous patients.

7. To the Chicago Commons, for the privileges of last evening's session.

8. To the South Park commissioners, for the hospitality and kind privileges of today's session.

9. And last, but not least, to all who have contributed to the program, to the good citizens of Chicago, the varied charity and benevolent organizations represented, for their uniform kindness, good will and hospitality on the occasion of this most profitable and successful meeting.

(Signed)

FRANK P. NORBURY.

(Signed)

MRS. OPHELIA AMIGH.

(Signed)

MRS. LILLIAN DANSKIN.

PRESIDENT BICKNELL: Before we go I should like to call attention to one or two things that will take but a moment. I am going to take just a little of the time of this conference on one or two points. One is, its attendance has been good, and held up to the last, which doesn't always occur. The smallest audience we have had at any session has been 140; the largest audience, 275. We have had not a single failure on our program. I don't know whether I ever attended a conference before where every single number on the program, from start to finish, was filled. We have had only one instance in which the person did not actually appear. That was in one instance yesterday, in which Mrs. Hamlin spoke for Dr. Favill, but the place was filled and filled very effectively. The reason I boast of that is because I hadn't a thing to do with it myself. I have been outside of Illinois for six months. The Executive Committee, of which Mr. Kingsley was chairman, Mr. Graves and the other members of the committee planned the whole thing and carried it out. All I have had to do is to put my thumbs in my vest armholes, strut up and down and say, "Look what I have done," and I have tried to do that part of it with becoming modesty. Next year's conference will be a good one, because of the signs of the times, because of the thing that is in the air, this progressive movement in the State, the interest this conference has shown; because of the fact that we are to have our conference at Jacksonville, which is one of the liveliest and widest awake cities of the State, which sends a larger proportion of representatives to this conference than any other city in the State, large or small [applause]; because we have wide awake officers to conduct it, and because we have had a program for next year submitted here, of subjects to be discussed, which are certain to mean a very interesting time. I feel absolute safety in predicting that next year at Jacksonville we will have one of the largest and best conferences in the whole history of all of our conferences. This Eleventh Annual Conference of Charities of Illinois is adjourned.

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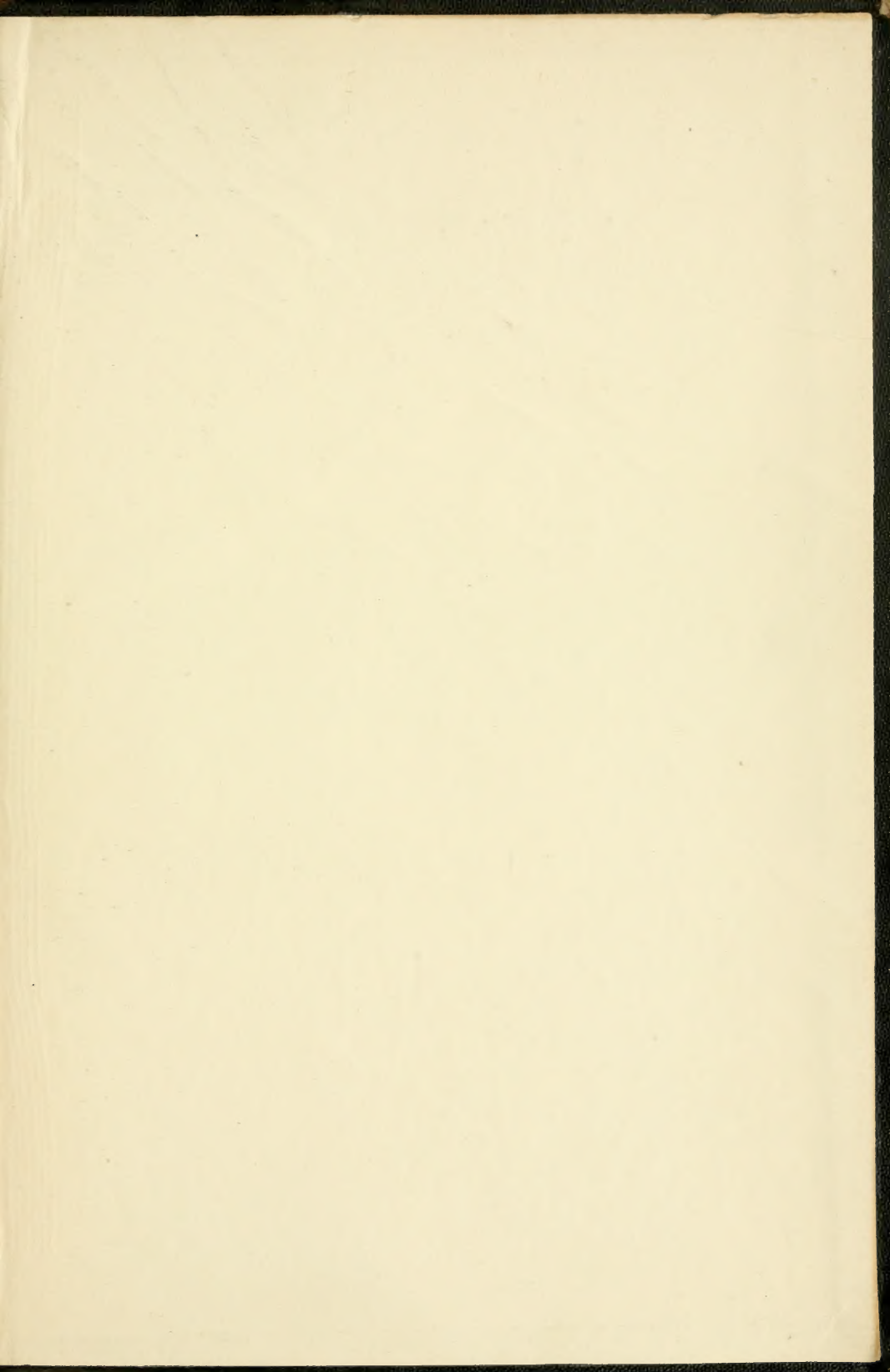
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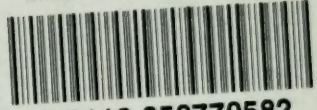
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